"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast today; Sunday cold, probably fair; strong west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,623. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In New York City. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS WAR; WARNS ALIEN ENEMIES HERE; 91 GERMAN SHIPS SEIZED AND SPIES PUT UNDER ARREST; NAVY MOBILIZED AT ONCE; CUBA AND BRAZIL MAY JOIN US

27 SHIPS TAKEN HERE

Government May Use Liners Later as Troop Transports.

VATERLAND NOT DAMAGED

Soldiers Aid Collector Malone in Removing 1,100 Officers and Men to Ellis Island.

TOOK SEIZURE STOICALLY

Sang and Cheered as They Left Piers—Women and Children, Detained, May Be Released.

Ninety-one German-owned vessels, twenty-seven of them in the harbor of New York, were seized yesterday in the name of the United States Government in the first war move of this country against Germany. Held tentatively as a measure of "protection" to the ships themselves, as it was explained in Washington, the belief was nevertheless expressed that they would be used as naval auxiliaries or as merchant ships. Most of them would make excellent troop transports. Fourteen of the largest and swiftest could carry 40,000 troops, which is twice as many as could be transported by our entire available merchant fleet. Roughly, they are valued at $100,000,000, but their worth, in view of the scarcity of bottoms created by the war, is beyond calculation.

Some officials said the ships could not be taken over by the United States formally and put into service without an act of Congress; also, that there was a strong likelihood that if put into service they would be operated by the Shipping Board, which under the law is authorized to charter and operate ships.

As had been expected, all the ships, with the notable exception of the Vaterland, were found to be damaged when United States officials boarded them at dawn yesterday. In a concerted seizure movement inaugurated at all ports where the war-bound craft were held—a movement that started instantly a flash was received that the House had passed the war declaration. While no statement on behalf of the Government was issued detailing the extent of this damage, it was said that all of the craft would have to be drydocked before being made seaworthy. This will entail many practical difficulties and some delay in that the ships will fill the country's drydocks for some time to come. The great Vaterland, with tonnage of 54,000, taken over at this port, is too large to enter any of the American drydocks, and will have to be towed to Balboa for docking. The earliest time estimated to put any of the vessels into service is three months. Many of them cannot be repaired that soon.

How Vessels Were Damaged.

The most common method of damaging the ships, it was stated, was to cut off bolt heads with hacksaws, leaving the bolts so that their holding power was at once destroyed, and with the first use of the machinery parts would fly to pieces. It was said that with pneumatic drills the bolts could be drilled out and replaced with new ones that would in a few weeks repair all injury. In many cases, however, machinery parts had been thrown overboard.

The total tonnage of the vessels seized amounts to 629,000 gross, a tonnage that could not be built in American yards in less than a year. Some of the larger ships, notably the Vaterland, could not be produced in the United States in several years.

Crews and officers were taken charge of by the immigration authorities. The men will be held in the status of intending immigrants whose eligibility for entering the country is in question; and this status will be continued indefinitely, or until the end of the war between the United States and the German Government. During this period the men will probably enjoy better quarters than they have had on shipboard and be housed and fed at the expense of the United States instead of the steamship companies owning their respective ships.

Women Interned Also.

By sunset yesterday 1,100 Germans on the ships at this port were safely interned on Ellis Island. Among them were 28 Captains, 275 lesser officers and engineers, 6 women—stewardesses and women from the German colony at Tsing-tao, China, who were brought here from San Francisco. With them were three children. All will probably soon be sent to Germany. One of the last to arrive was a big, tall fair-haired steward carrying a baby in his arms followed by the mother, who was the wife of a Sergeant in the Germany army interned by the Japanese at Tsing-tao. The remainder were cooks, stewards, musicians, seamen, and firemen.

They were taken to the island on the steamboats General Putnam and Thomas C. Millard. The Captains were brought over from the Battery in coast guard cutters, as they had to go to the Custom House and obtain a receipt for their ships before going to Ellis Island.

The first boat arrived at 9 A. M., the second at 11 o'clock, another at 11:45 o'clock, and a fourth at 2 P. M. The crew of the Willehad, who were brought to New York by train from New London, were taken over at 3:30 P. M.

Orders were issued yesterday by the

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Bryan Asks the President to Enroll Him as a Private

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 6.—Former Secretary of State Bryan today sent this message to President Wilson:

Believing it to be the duty of each citizen to bear his part of the burden of war and his share of its perils, I hereby tender my services to the Government. Please enroll me as a private whenever I am needed. Assign me to any work that I can do until called to the colors. I shall, through the Red Cross, contribute to the comfort of soldiers in the hospital, and, through the Young Men's Christian Association, aid in guarding the morals of the men in camp.

Mr. Bryan, with the rank of Colonel, commanded a regiment of Nebraska volunteers during the Spanish-American war.

ALBANY, Ga., April 6.—In a speech here tonight W. J. Bryan said:

"Gladly would I have given my life to save my country from war, but now that my country has gone to war, gladly will I give my life to aid it."

BRITISH PREMIER PRAISES WILSON

Lloyd George Says America Has Become a World Power in a New Sense.

CAUSE WORTHY OF NATION

Statement Issued for the War Cabinet Singles Out Three Phrases in Wilson's Address.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 6.—Premier Lloyd George received representatives of the American press in London at 10 Downing Street today and gave out for publication in America a statement regarding President Wilson's address and America's entrance into the war. The newspaper men were received in the famous Cabinet room of No. 10, and sat down at the oblong table, the Prime Minister taking the chair in the centre nearest to the fireplace, a seat he occupies when presiding at Cabinet councils.

Lloyd George's message to the American people was delivered on behalf of the Imperial War Cabinet, to which representatives of Great Britain's dominions, Canada, Australia, and South Africa, have been attached since the new Government came into power. Though looking well and strong, the Premier appeared to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to show the weight of his responsibility. His hair was perceptibly greyer than it was not many months ago and the lines of his face have deepened.

LONDON, April 6.—David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, today received the American correspondents in London in the Cabinet Chamber in Downing Street. With the correspondents seated about the Cabinet table, Mr. Lloyd George read impressively to them a message to the American people, which he said he had been asked to deliver on behalf of the Imperial War Cabinet.

Except for the war maps on the wall behind the Premier's chair, showing the different fields of operations, there was no military atmosphere about the premises of the official residence of Mr. Lloyd George. All the secretaries and the attendants wore civilian clothes. Not even a policeman was visible.

The message delivered by the Premier follows:

"America has at one bound become a world power in a sense she never was before. She waited until she found a cause worthy of her traditions. The American people held back until they were fully convinced that the fight was not a sordid scrimage for power and possessions, but an unselfish struggle to overthrow a sinister conspiracy against human liberty and human rights.

"Once that conviction was reached, the great republic of the West has leaped into the arena, and she stands now side by side with the European democracies who, bruised and bleeding after three years of grim conflict, are still fighting the most savage foe that ever menaced the freedom of the world.

"The glowing phrases of the President's noble deliverance illumine the horizon and make clearer than ever the goal we are striving to reach.

"There are three phrases which will stand out forever in the story of this crusade. The first is that 'The world must be safe for democracy.' The next, 'The menace to peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force, which is controlled wholly by their will and not by the will of their people,' and the crowning phrase is that in which he declares that 'A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by the partnership of democratic nations.'

"These words represent the faith which inspires and sustains our people in the tremendous sacrifices they have made and are still making. They also believe that the unity and peace of mankind can only rest upon democracy, upon the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government; upon respect for the rights and liberties of nations both great and small, and upon the universal dominion of public right.

"To all of these, the Prussian military autocracy is an implacable foe.

"The Imperial War Cabinet, representative of all the peoples of the British Empire, wish me on their behalf to recognize the chivalry and courage which

Continued on Page 8.

"Y & E" Office Systems reduced. Pre-inventory clearance sale surplus Filing Cabinets and Supplies. Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., 349 B'way.—Advt.

MENOCAL DEMANDS WAR

President Urges Congress to Authorize Action; No Opposition Expected.

VOTE WILL BE TAKEN TODAY

Executive Emphasizes German Lawlessness and Cuba's Duty to Stand by Us.

BRAZIL EXPECTS A BREAK

Sinking of Steamship Parana Likely to Cause Rupture with Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 6.—Cuba will probably be the first ally of the United States in the war with the German Government. President Menocal today sent a message to Congress asking permission to declare war, declaring that the debt Cuba owes to the United States as well as the principles of justice and humanity demanded that such action be taken.

An extraordinary session of Congress will be called for tomorrow afternoon, when it is expected the President will be granted permission to declare war. Little or no opposition is expected.

The session of both houses was impressive, the members realizing fully the grave nature of the action about to be taken. When the reading of the President's message was completed in the Senate, Senator Dolz arose and with a few measured words showing full appreciation of the solemnity of the occasion and the responsibilities Cuba is about to assume, moved the Senate to appoint a committee of five members to meet a similar committee of the lower house to consider the President's message and agree upon a report to both houses. The motion was passed unanimously.

In the House the following bill was introduced:

"Reasons of gratitude to the powerful American nation impose upon us the duty to ally ourselves to it in its patriotic purpose to crush the militarism that has carried such disaster to the whole universe, and we ought not to waste a single moment in taking such action which will exalt us, offering everything that may be necessary to the Stars and Stripes, seconded by our own lone star banner, to maintain not only in this continent, but also in the old world, the practices of liberty, right and justice.

"Whatever effort Cuba shall make to assist the United States of America will be looked upon as the generous action of a grateful people and of a friend who can never forget the sacrifice and effort made by the United States to cooperate in our struggle for independence. Therefore the undersigned representatives present for the consideration of this legislative body this bill:

"Article 1—The Executive is authorized to organize and place at the disposition of the United States of America a contingent of 10,000 men, to the end of aiding in its military purposes the said nation in the present European conflict.

"Article 2—The Congress of the republic grants in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 of Article XLVII of the Constitution to Colonel Jose Estrames y Vega of the liberating army and Congressman Ofer of Havana and to other citizens of the republic who may enlist permission to absent themselves from the territory of the republic and serve in the army of Cuba, to be placed at the disposition of the War Department of the United States of America."

Cuba will observe the same attitude toward German residents as the United States so long as the Germans attempt no disorder. It is probable, however, that the interned German ships in various Cuban harbors will be seized when war is declared. It is not believed these ships have been injured, because the Cuban Government, foreseeing the present eventualities, took measures to guard them some time ago.

Menocal's Message to Congress.

President Menocal's message to Congress follows:

"To the Congress:

"Profoundly conscious of the gravity of the international crisis which obliges me to direct myself to the honorable Congress to recommend to its adoption of the very important resolutions in which the honor and future of the republic are at stake, I hold it my duty to outline before all the antecedents which determine in my judgment, in a manner not to be evaded, the resolutions which I ask from your high foresight and your unquestioned patriotism.

"The Imperial German Government on the 31st of January last resolved to address all of the nations neutral in the bloody European war, to acquaint them of its proposals, and on the 6th day of February its notification reached our republic, making it known that from the first of said month onward all commerce in the sea would be fought with all arms without previous warnings,

Continued on Page 6.

FONTAINE FOX.

You know him. And his little pup. And his Jimmy. And his Tomboy Taylor. And his Katrinka. And his Toonerville Trolley. And his Terrible Tempered Mr. Bang. In The New York Evening Post and The Brooklyn Daily Eagle. Every evening hereafter.—Advt.

Think German Kaiser Vetoed Peace Proposal by Austria

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 6.—The Dutch press points out that immediately before the meeting of the Kaiser and the Austrian Emperor inspired notices were sent out indicating that peace proposals were about to be made.

Directly after the meeting the German Foreign Office issued denials, and as both statements came from the same source it can only be concluded that the Kaiser succeeded in vetoing the Austrian proposal.

SPIRIT OF REFORM RIFE IN GERMANY

Entry of America Into the Conflict Believed to Have Had a Powerful Effect.

WAR'S FAILURE REALIZED

Vorwaerts Voices Demand for Sweeping Changes and Abandonment of Idea of Conquest.

COPENHAGEN, April 6.—America's entry into the war evidently has had an immediate and strong effect upon the reform movement in Germany. The conviction that the instant modernization of the Prussian Constitution and the proclamation of a more democratic basis of government and diplomacy in the empire, without waiting for the end of the war, are necessary as a military and political measure to counteract the "tempest of the world's public opinion," as the Vorwärts puts it, is evidently gaining ground in all except reactionary circles.

The demand that Germany follow the example of Austria-Hungary and declare itself in favor of peace without annexations is heard from moderate Liberal as well as from Socialist quarters. This demand no longer represents alone the belief of many thinking persons that annexations, except for slight frontier alterations, would be against the real interests of Germany, but also the realization that after the United States joined the ranks of the enemy the time had passed when Germany could hope to dictate peace of even moderate terms.

The Associated Press correspondent heard this view in even gloomier terms from various sides in Germany at the time of the rupture of relations between the United States and Germany, namely, that if the United States decided to take an active part in the war Germany could no longer hope to gain a victory, but, after holding out for a year and a half or two years, must inevitably submit to the economic pressure of the blockade.

Significant evidence of this change in sentiment is given by yesterday's leader in the Vorwärts on "America—The Enemy." The Vorwärts, which only a few days ago characterized the reform movement as a question of secondary importance to that of securing peace with Russia, and attracted wide attention by an article arguing that even the Socialists were not working against Germany's monarchist Government, now swings around and declares that the adaptation of the antiquated constitutional forms in Germany to those prevalent in the rest of the civilized world is the vital and burning question of the hour. The newspaper says:

"The German nation is fighting for the defense of its house and hearth and not for antiquated conditions whose reform long has been promised and which must disappear immediately in order to counteract the tempest of the world's public opinion based on the belief that Germany is a tyrant and despotic conqueror, and that its enemies are the harbingers of liberty."

The Vorwärts speaks of the great strength of America as a peacemaking power, and points out that without its co-operation at the peace conference it would be impossible to secure the possibilities for economic development which Germany will so sorely need after the war. It concludes by saying that the most urgent need of the hour is the organization of the national defense under the auspices of sweeping reforms and the clearest and most definite announcement of the nation's intention to conduct the war, not for conquest, but only to foil the hostile designs of annexation and to end it immediately when the enemy denounces such designs.

GERMAN PRESS VERY BITTER.

America's Entry Won't Change Military Situation, Berlin Post Says.

COPENHAGEN, April 6.—The complete text of President Wilson's message to Congress on German-American relations does not appear in German newspapers received here, though the

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Frequently the demand for The New York Times has exceeded the supply. As this is likely to occur oftener in the future, readers are advised, because of conditions of paper manufacture, to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved.

WHOLESALE PLOT ARRESTS

Sixty German Suspects in New York and Other Cities Locked Up.

ACT PASSED IN 1798 INVOKED

As in the War of 1812, Seizures Are Made Without Reference to Courts.

THIRTEEN ARE HELD HERE

Paul Koenig One of the First Taken—Police Hunt Weapons.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The arrest of sixty alleged ringleaders in German plots, conspiracies, and machinations in the United States was ordered today by Attorney General Gregory immediately after President Wilson had signed the war resolution. Arrests promptly followed in New York, Chicago, and other cities.

It was said authoritatively that every man whose arrest was ordered was a German citizen, was known by the Department of Justice to have participated actively in German intrigues in this country, and was regarded as a dangerous person to be at large.

Bail would be refused in each case, it was said, and the entire group would be locked up, unless there were a change in present plans, for the duration of the war. Indications are that a number of other arrests will be ordered within the next few days.

Suspects in Three Groups.

The men are placed in three groups: Those who have been convicted of violation of American neutrality in furthering German plots of various sorts and are at liberty under bond awaiting the action of higher courts; those who have been indicted by Federal Grand Juries for similar offenses and are at liberty under bond, awaiting trial, and persons neither indicted nor convicted, but whose activities have been under long surveillance by the Secret Service or the Department's Bureau of Investigation.

For the first time in more than a century arrests of alien enemies under the Attorney General's order are made without reference to the courts or obtaining warrants. The President is empowered to adopt this course in time of war under an act of Congress passed in 1798, and not invoked since the war with Great Britain in 1812.

The Department of Justice has under strict surveillance thousands of German reservists resident in the United States who are suspected of having been connected with plots already brought to light or with plots abandoned before perfection, or who have been active in German propaganda, or who, because of their accentuated leanings toward the German Government, are regarded as likely to work against the interests of the United States during the war.

How many German reservists are residents of the United, a high official said tonight, had never been accurately determined, and was largely a matter of conjecture. This official's belief was that the number ranged between 150,000 and 200,000. The great majority, it was said, were men in middle life, or beyond, or men who had been in this country for so many years that their sympathies in the present struggle were considered virtually as having been transplanted to the United States.

Young German Reservists.

There was, however, it was said, an army of between 15,000 and 18,000 young German reservists in this country in the prime of life, who had been here so short a time—from three to five years—that they might be properly regarded as potential sources of trouble. Upon this army the Secret Service and the Bureau of Investigation have concentrated much of their energy.

The Department of Justice withheld the names of persons ordered apprehended today, but it was said that virtually all of them could be classed as quasi-officials of the German Government. Many of them, it is alleged, were the instrumentalities through which Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen carried out their activities in this country against the Allies. A few of the number, it was said, could properly be classed as spies.

The Department of Justice is prepared to contest to the highest court any effort made to obtain the liberation under bond, or by habeas corpus proceedings, of the men ordered arrested today. The man-

Continued on Page 3.

President's Proclamation of a State of War, and Regulations Governing Alien Enemies

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The President's proclamation to the American people announcing the existence of a state of war is as follows:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them, have resolved by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, bearing date this day, "that a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared";

Whereas, it is provided by Section 4,067 of the Revised Statutes as follows:

"Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or Government or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or Government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all native citizens, denizens, or subjects of a hostile nation or Government being male of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed as alien enemies. The President is authorized in any such event by his proclamation thereof, or other public acts, to direct the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject and in what cases and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any such regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety."

Whereas, by Sections 4,068, 4,069, and 4,070 of the Revised Statutes, further provision is made relative to alien enemies;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim, to all whom it may concern, that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German Government, and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war, and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land, and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace;

And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the said sections of the Revised Statutes,

I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Germany, being male of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this proclamation and under such sections of the Revised Statutes are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace toward the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety and from violating the laws of the United States and of the States and Territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid, or comfort to the enemies of the United States and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby, or which may be from time to time, promulgated by the President, and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations, and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States, and toward such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with law all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

And all alien enemies who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to restraint or to give security or to remove and depart from the United States, in the manner prescribed by Sections 4,069 and 4,070 of the Revised Statutes and as prescribed in the regulations duly promulgated by the President.

And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

1. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place any firearms, weapons, or implements of war, or component parts thereof, ammunition, Maxim or other silencer, arms, or explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives;

2. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place, or use or operate, any aircraft or wireless apparatus, or any form of signaling device or any form of cipher code or any paper, document, or book written or printed in cipher or in which there may be invisible writing;

3. All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States;

4. An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any Federal or State fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, Government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory, or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of the army or navy;

5. An alien enemy shall not write, print, or publish any attack or threat against the Government or Congress of the United States, or either branch thereof, or against the measures or policy of the United States, or against the persons or property of any person in the military, naval, or civil service of the United States, or of the States or Territories, or of the District of Columbia, or of the municipal governments therein;

6. An alien enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile acts against the United States or give information, aid, or comfort to its enemies;

7. An alien enemy shall not reside in or continue to reside in, to remain in, or enter any locality which the President may from time to time designate by an Executive order as a prohibitive area, in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found by him to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States, except by permit from the President and except under such limitations or restrictions as the President may prescribe;

8. An alien enemy whom the President shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety of the United States, or to have violated or to be about to violate any of these regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the President by Executive order, and shall not remove therefrom without permit, or shall depart from the United States if so required by the President;

9. No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe, or except under order of a court, Judge, or Justice, under Sections 4,069 and 4,070 of the Revised Statutes;

10. No alien enemy shall land in or enter the United States except under such restrictions and at such places as the President may prescribe;

11. If necessary to prevent violation of the regulations, all alien enemies will be obliged to register;

12. An alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or who attempts to violate or of whom there is reasonable grounds to believe that he is about to violate, any regulation to be promulgated by the President or any criminal law of the United States, or of the States or Territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States Marshal, or his Deputy, or such other officers as the President shall designate, and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp, or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

GOVERNMENT ACTS SWIFTLY

War Tidings Fly to Navy and Army When Wilson Signs Resolution.

CABINET IN LONG SESSION

Co-operation with Entente a Leading Theme—Other Big Problems Under Discussion.

WORLD TOLD OF ACTION

Proclamation by the President Fixes Aliens' Bounds and Summons Citizens to Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—War came to the United States at 1:18 o'clock this afternoon—war by the Government and people of this nation against the Imperial German Government. At that exact moment President Wilson signed the Congressional resolution declaring that "the state of war * * * which has thus been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared."

Within a few minutes thereafter formal notice was being flashed to every American war vessel and naval station, every fort and army post in this country and the possessions of the United States, and to American diplomatic and consular representatives abroad.

Three minutes later orders were sent by the Navy Department to mobilize the naval forces of the United States. This meant that not only the fleet in commission but all reserve warships, all vessels and men of the Naval Militia, all vessels and men of the Coast Guard and the Lighthouse Service were placed on a war footing, and those vessels not in commission or under other departments of the Government were brought into active service under the Secretary of the Navy.

The President was at luncheon when the war resolution reached the Executive Offices from the Capitol. It had been adopted by the House of Representatives at 3:12 o'clock this morning, attested immediately by Speaker Clark, and then held in the custody of the Clerk of the House until the Senate, which adopted it Wednesday night, met at noon. When the Senate assembled the resolution was presented, and at 12:14 o'clock it was signed without ceremony by Vice President Marshall, who preserved the pen that he used. The document was then dispatched to the White House.

With the President at luncheon when the resolution arrived were Mrs. Wilson and his cousin, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones. They went at once to the ushers' room off the lobby of the mansion, in which Rudolph Forster, executive clerk to the President, was waiting with the official parchment draft of the resolution.

Mrs. Wilson had obtained a pen for use by the President and she handed it to him as he sat down at the table in the little room and attached his signature to the document that took the American nation into the greatest war in history. Mrs. Wilson, Miss Bones, Mr. Forster, and Isaac Hoover, head usher of the White House, surrounded him as he did so. Mr. Forster then hurried over to the Executive offices and announced the fact to the waiting newspaper men.

Wigwagged to Navy Department.

At the same time a sturdy-looking young man rushed out of the executive offices and waved his arms in seeming excitement to another young man standing at a window in the Navy Department building just across the unnamed street, sometimes called West Executive Avenue. The first young man was Lieut. Commander Byron McCandless, and the other was his classmate, Lieut. Commander Royal E. Ingersoll. McCandless wigwagged to naval symbols the information that the President had signed the war resolution. Ingersoll hurried across the corridor to the Communication Office and gave the word to the wireless operators, who were waiting at their keys to send the message that meant so much to the fleet.

In a minute the operators were flashing out the official notice to every naval vessel, navy yard, and naval station that could be reached. From the powerful naval radio station at Arlington the momentous message went 3,000 miles in every direction, and was taken up at the furthest limits of the station's radius and sent on to the insular possessions and ships on foreign stations. The message read:

The President has signed an act of Congress which declares that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany.

Almost at the same time all army departmental post commanders in the United States and insular possessions were notified by telegraphic orders from the War Department. This message conveyed no instructions.

A Proclamation to Nation and World.

Immediately after the President approved the war resolution he signed a proclamation, prepared in advance, notifying the nation and the world that war

with the German Government had been begun and warning all alien enemies to preserve the peace toward the United States and promising them security as long as they did so.

He also made a public statement approving the pending bill for universal military service and explaining that it was intended to apply for the period of the war only.

At 2:30 o'clock the President met the members of the Cabinet for their regular meeting and discussed with them measures for conducting the war. The Attorney General reported to the President that he had ordered the arrest of between sixty and sixty-five persons suspected of being spies or of having designs against the security of the United States.

Congress acquired the war spirit quickly. The Senate at its session this afternoon added to the General Deficiency bill an appropriation of $100,000,000, which it placed at the disposal of the President to be used in his discretion for war purposes.

The House Committee on Military Affairs arranged to hear the Secretary of War tomorrow in order to expedite the consideration and passage of the bill providing for compulsory military service of young men between the ages of 19 and 25 years.

It is realized by officials of the administration that the Government has before it many grave problems that must be handled quickly but with infinite care. One of the most important of these is the character and scope of the relations of the United States to the nations composing the Entente Alliance.

A suggestion that seems to have made a deep impression here is that this Government shall be represented at the capitals of the Entente powers, or of some of them, by commissions of civilians and military men, who shall arrange for co-operation between the Government of the United States and its military and naval forces and the Governments and military and naval forces of the other nations that are fighting the German autocracy.

A close working arrangement is in contemplation, but no suggestion has yet been advanced that it be extended to a formal, binding alliance. No hint that the allied Governments will expect the United States to enter into their mutual obligation not to make a separate peace has come to this Government, and it was inferred from what was said today that there was a disposition to believe that no such proposal was expected.

A Maze of Problems Ahead.

It is realized in influential quarters here that statesmanship of a high order will be required to see the United States safely through the maze of international relations into which it has been drawn by its entrance into the European war. The future peace and happiness of the nation will be involved, according to the prevalent belief in the arrangements which the Government will make with its new allies.

Observers of foreign affairs think that a realignment of nations may follow the conclusion of the war, and hold that it is essential for the United States to move cautiously from now on. A rather general opinion is that the best course for the United States to pursue is to enter whole-heartedly into the conflict and do its full part in assisting the Entente Allies in bringing defeat to the German autocracy. Gratitude and the friendship that will come from this will do the rest, it is argued.

The policies involved in suggestions of this character have not been worked out. They will be left to future developments. The Government in its desire to avoid taking any action that would indicate willingness to force hostilities with the German Government made no advance arrangements with Great Britain and her partners in the war. But from the moment the President signed the war resolution today the Government of the United States was open to receive proposals from the Entente nations as to means of co-operation to bring the Prussian autocracy to its knees.

Large Preparatory Measures.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—In the Cabinet meeting this afternoon the President and his advisers went over all of the great preparatory measures, discussing what has been accomplished and dwelling, it is understood, upon arrangements for co-operation with the Entente Allies against the common enemy. Plans for co-operation are said to have taken definite shape, but there will be no announcement on the subject for the present.

The seizure this morning of German ships laid up in American harbors was the subject of interested comment, and legal officers of the Government began consideration of the question whether the United States could confiscate the ships outright or must pay for them after the war.

Secretary Houston took to the meeting details of the economic mobilization of resources of the country for presentation to President Wilson. Secretary Houston said that local meetings would be held in all parts of the country to get the exact facts on food production. The Department of Agriculture, he said, would carry on a comprehensive campaign to increase production and cheapen methods of distribution.

Word that King George and President Poincaré had dispatched messages of congratulation to the President, was received unofficially. Unofficial information, also, came concerning the action of President Menocal of Cuba in recommending a declaration of war against Germany and the growing sentiment in Brazil for war.

Reorganizing State Department.

Foreign relationships of the United States today underwent the greatest change in the country's history, sweeping away practically all the international questions of the past two years and substituting entirely new problems. As a result, the State Department is being entirely reorganized, and the mass of routine which has overwhelmed even the highest officials is to be redistricted along new lines.

An enormous amount of work is expected in the near future, with various commissions, military, economic, and diplomatic, going back and forth between this country and the others.

The first act by the department, when war became a fact, was to prepare copies of the war resolution and proclamation for all the foreign missions here for transmission to their Governments. Cables went sent to American missions abroad and mail dispatches were prepared to go forward at once. So much of this work has been foreseen that it merely awaited release on word that the President had signed the proclamation.

Instructions prepared several days ago were sent to the Treasury Department to cease transmitting details of the armament and armed guards on merchantmen entering American harbors on the ground that henceforth no restrictions would be placed on such vessels.

Announcement will be made soon that allied war vessels have free admission to American harbors. It is probable, however, that with the seizure of the German shipping here and the enlistment of the American navy as part of the patrol forces, the Entente will withdraw virtually all their warcraft from this side of the Atlantic.

Negotiations are practically completed for the admittance of American armed ships into neutral European harbors. All European neutrals are expected to receive them, except possibly Holland.

DISCUSS LOANS TO ALLIES.

Cabinet Thinks War Cost May Be $5,000,000,000 in First Year.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Methods of financing the war with Germany and extending huge loans to the Allies constituted one of the chief subjects considered at today's Cabinet meeting.

Indications are that the first year's demands upon the financial resources of the country will run far in excess of the $3,500,000,000 already asked of Congress, and may reach $5,000,000,000.

Bond issues already authorized were discussed. These total $474,000,000, including the $224,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds authorized but not issued. Announcement by Secretary McAdoo as to the details of one or more of these issues is expected soon, possibly within twenty-four hours.

Financial and other co-operation with Entente Governments is one of the chief topics under consideration by the Council of National Defense and plans, looking to the issuance of loans to the Allies, are expected to take definite form soon. Opinions as to the amount of the first loan vary between $500,000,000 and $5,000,000,000.

An official deputation from Great Britain, probably one from France and possibly others from other allied governments, will visit the United States soon to assist in formulating a definite program, adequate to meet the most pressing needs of the Allies and at the same time imposing as light a burden as possible upon this country.

Secretary McAdoo, members of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee will begin conferences tomorrow on the problem of meeting the war needs of this country.

It seemed likely tonight that a heavy percentage of the war bill would be raised by increased taxation, and that whatever bond issues were necessary would be placed through the Federal Reserve Board or raised by popular subscription or by both methods, and that there would be no appeal to the big private banking interests of the country to underwrite any part of the issue.

NAVY TO TAKE OVER ALL RADIO STATIONS

Apparatus, Including Amateur Outfits, Not Needed for War, to be Dismantled.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Seizure of all radio stations in the United States and its possessions, operation of those needed for naval communications and closing of others, was authorized today by President Wilson.

Enforcement of the order was delegated to Secretary Daniels, and preliminary steps toward carrying it out already are in progress. It is understood that all plants for which no place can be found in the navy's wireless system, including amateur apparatus, for which close search will be made, are to be put out of commission immediately.

The President's order says:

Whereas, It is necessary to operate certain radio stations for radio communication by the Government and to close other radio stations not so operated, to insure the proper conduct of the war against the Imperial German Government and the successful termination thereof;

Now, therefore, It is ordered by virtue of authority vested in me by the act to regulate radio communication, approved Aug. 13, 1912, that such radio stations within the jurisdiction of the United States as are required for naval communications shall be taken over by the Government of the United States and used and controlled by it, to the exclusion of any other control or use; and furthermore, that all radio stations not necessary to the Government of the United States for naval communications may be closed for radio communication.

The enforcement of this order is hereby delegated to the Secretary of the Navy, who is authorized and directed to take such action in the premises as to him may appear necessary.

WASHINGTON ADVISED U-BOATS ARE NEAR

News from Foreign Source Says That a Score of Them Already Have Reached Mexican Waters.

WASHINGTON, April 6. — Persistent, but hitherto unconfirmed reports of German submarines waiting in the Gulf of Mexico for the opening of hostilities of the United States were further supported today by advices to the Government from Europe. The full nature of the Government's information is not disclosed, but it was received from one of the neutrals contiguous to Germany which has served as a clearing house for German information since the severance of diplomatic relations.

It was reported at the source of origin of the Government's information that more than a score of German submarines were already in Mexican waters. Persons here who have been giving attention to the subject think the estimate of numbers is high, but feel no doubt that German submarines are somewhere on this side of the Atlantic, most probably in Mexican waters, and that some of them have been there since early in February.

There is no doubt here that if the U-boats are in the Gulf they are being supplied from Mexican shore bases. Those who hold these views also are convinced that something closely approaching the arrangements proposed by Foreign Minister Zimmermann in his celebrated communication intended for General Carranza have been achieved, and that the whole matter, including the supplying of submarines from Mexican shores, was arranged by Mexican Minister Zubaran in Berlin.

During the last three weeks there have been rumors in shipping circles here that U-boats have been reported by merchant vessels almost within sight of Fire Island. The following warning was sent out by an unidentified steamship early yesterday morning and picked up by the wireless operators on several steamships and the land stations.

"Submarines reported 9 P. M., April 5, latitude 26 north, longitude 56:42 west. Take all precautions."

No information could be obtained from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn regarding the message, and the agents for steamship lines trading to the West Indies and South America said they would wait until an official notice was given out by the Navy Department.

MAYOR ASKS EVERYONE TO HELP KEEP PEACE

Police Have Strict Orders to Watch for Treasonable Activities, He Declares.

In the following proclamation to persons living in this city Mayor Mitchel urged every one yesterday to aid in preserving order, and quoted the Federal statute to show that any one giving aid and comfort to the enemy was guilty of treason:

PROCLAMATION.

To the Citizens of New York:

Upon just grounds and after long and patient forbearance the President and the Congress of the United States have declared that by the act of the autocratic Government which rules in the German Empire war exists between the two countries, and the free people of America are about entering into the great world conflict. Millions of the people of this city were born in the countries engaged in this great war. No part of the earth is without its representatives here.

I enjoin upon you all that you honor the liberty which so many of you have sought in this land, and the free self-government of the American democracy in which we all find our opportunity and individual freedom by exercising kindly consideration, self-control, and respect to each other and to all others who dwell within our limits, that you one and all aid in the preservation of order and in the exercise of calm and deliberate judgment in this time of stress and tension.

There will be some exceptional cases of malign influence and malicious purpose among you, and, as to them, I advise you all that full and timely preparation has been made adequate to the exigency which exists for the maintenance of order throughout the City of New York; and for the warning of the ill-disposed, I quote the statute of the United States which is applicable to all residents enjoying the protection of our laws whether they be citizens or not: "Whoever owing allegiance to the United States levies war against them or adheres to their enemies giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere is guilty of treason." The punishment prescribed by law for the crime of treason is death or, at the discretion of the court, imprisonment for not less than five years and a fine of not less than $10,000. All officers of the police have been especially instructed to give their prompt and efficacious attention to the enforcement of this law.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

Printed in all the principal languages, the proclamation was distributed by the police throughout the city, and copies were displayed in public places, including store windows.

GERMANS MAY INSURE HERE.

President Proclaims Assets Must Be Kept in This Country.

By proclamation of President Wilson, German insurance companies doing business in the United States will be permitted to continue in business under supervision of the States in which they operate provided they keep their assets within this country and do not use them to establish credit for Germany or her allies. The President's proclamation was made public here yesterday by the New York State Insurance Department at 165 Broadway. It reads:

Whereas, Certain insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire have been admitted to transact the business of insurance in various States of the United States by means of separate United States branches, established pursuant to the laws of such States, and are now engaged in business under the supervision of the insurance departments thereof, with assets in the United States deposited with insurance departments or in the hands or resident trustees, citizens of the United States, for the protection of all policy holders within the United States; and,

Whereas, The interests of the citizens of the United States in the protection afforded by such insurance are of great magnitude, so that it is deemed to be important that the agencies of such companies in the United States be permitted to continue in business;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers vested in me as such, hereby declare and proclaim that such branch establishments of German insurance companies now engaged in the transaction of business in the United States pursuant to the laws of the several States, are hereby authorized and permitted to continue the transaction of their business in accordance with the laws of such States in the same manner and to the same extent as though a state of war did not now exist.

Provided, however, that all funds of such establishments now in the possession of their managers or agents, or which shall hereafter come into their possession, shall be subject to such rules and regulations concerning the payment and disposition thereof as shall be prescribed by the insurance supervising officials of the States in which the principal offices of such establishments in the United States are located; but in no event shall any funds belonging to or held for the benefit of such companies be transmitted outside of the United States nor be used as the basis for the establishment, directly or indirectly, of any credit within or outside of the United States, for the benefit of the enemy or any of his allies.

In witness whereof I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

There are no German life insurance companies doing business in the city, it was said yesterday, but considerable property is covered by policies in German companies.

WARNS ENEMY ALIENS.

Attorney General Says: "Obey the Law. Keep Your Mouth Shut."

United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall received a warning to alien enemy Germans from Attorney General Gregory yesterday addressed to all United States Attorneys and Marshals. It read:

"You are hereby directed to give full publicity to the following statement:

"'No German alien enemy in this country, who has not been implicated in plots against the interests of the United States, need have any fear of action by the Department of Justice so long as he observes the following warning:

"'"Obey the law. Keep your mouth shut."'"

WON'T MOLEST AMERICANS.

Berlin Foreign Office Says They Will Be Free to Stay or Leave.

BERLIN, April 5, (via London, April 6.)—Although most of the Berlin papers continue today their unfriendly comment and criticism of President Wilson's speech, the German Government has so far taken no official notice of it. It is expected, however, that a reply to certain historical features of his address will come later, especially if, as reported, Washington sends copies to the neutral Governments.

The Berlin public still maintains its attitude of indifference to the crisis, and a similar apathy is reported from other cities. In no instance, as far as is known, have Americans been the subject of unpleasant incidents. The Foreign Office declares that no change is contemplated in the attitude of the Government toward Americans or American property. Citizens of the United States will be treated as neutrals, even although the "state of war" resolution is passed by Congress, and will have every freedom to either leave the country or stay. Only a different treatment accorded to German citizens in the United States, Foreign Office officials say, will change the Government's attitude. They add that Germany regards the treaty of 1799 as in full force, and will live up to it.

There are little definite data available in regard to the number of Americans still in Germany. The American Association of Commerce has been gathering a list, but so far less than 300 have been recorded. Only 200 of these are men, the remainder being women and children. Moreover, the number has been steadily decreasing, as many Americans are leaving daily, principally for Switzerland and Denmark. There are probably several thousand Americans still in Germany, but many of these have been here so long that they are more German than American, and a considerable proportion have no passports.

OUR PORTS WELCOME ALLIED WARSHIPS

War Declaration Abolishes All Restrictions, and Vessels May Take On Provisions Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—With the United States at war with the German Government, the warships of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and Japan will be permitted to enter and leave American ports without being subjected to any of the restrictions that applied to them when the United States occupied a neutral position in the great war. The allied squadrons off Atlantic ports, on the lookout for a dash by German merchant vessels, will now be free to enter these ports and take on provisions and give officers and men a chance to have recreation ashore.

The seizure of the German merchantmen today will simplify the work of the foreign guardships. War vessels will be required hereafter only for the purpose of preventing attacks by German war vessels on the American coast. It is expected that the ships of the United States Navy will relieve the British and French warships on duty in American waters and thus enable the strengthening of the fleets of Great Britain and France.

The suggestion was advanced today that, as the United States is not at war with Austria-Hungary, the Government of that country might object to the use of American ports by warships of Great Britain and France, which are enemies of the Vienna Government. It was said that this bridge would be crossed when the United States came to it, but it was pointed out that for the year or so that Italy was a war with Austria, but not with Germany, the warships of the Entente Allies entered Italian ports freely and Germany did not go to war with Italy for violating neutrality.

TO PUT $100,000,000 IN WILSON'S HANDS

Senate Votes for "Emergency Fund" and Quick House Action Is Predicted.

LA FOLLETTE IS REFUTED

Senator Hitchcock Produces Official Documents to Show That Germany First Sowed Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Senate today in quick time voted $100,000,000 as an emergency war credit for President Wilson. The appropriation was added as an amendment to the General Deficiency bill, which has passed the House, but the amendment still remains to be approved by the House. The appropriation will be made immediately available and will remain available until Dec. 31, 1917. The total which the Deficiency bill carries is $164,853,000.

The money which the Senate has sanctioned will be turned over to the President in a lump sum, to be used at his discretion. It corresponds in purpose with the $50,000,000 voted for President McKinley at the beginning of the war with Spain. The bill passed the Senate without a roll call, and the House, it is expected, will give equally ready approval.

The Appropriations Committee of the Senate today increased the funds to be granted to the Department of Justice for the prosecution of crime, chiefly to supplement the money now available for guarding against espionage. The Secret Service appropriation was also enlarged.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, caused to be inserted in the Record this morning certain documents that refute the argument advanced by Senator La Follette and other pacifist members of Congress, in the war debate, that British mines had been as gross a violation of American sea rights as German submarines.

They included a letter to Senator King of Utah from the State Department and two letters to the department from the German Embassy giving proof that the German and not the British Admiralty had been the first to sow mines on trade routes, and that the American freighters Evelyn and Carib had been sunk by German and not by British mines.

Letters Refuting La Follette.

Senator La Follette in his argument on Wednesday had laid the responsibility for the sinking of these two ships on Great Britain, and had used this incident as an argument that Great Britain was equally a violator of international law with Germany. The two letters from the German Embassy were dated March 1 and March 26, 1915.

"They have been prepared and were sent to Senator King," Mr. Hitchcock said, "for the purpose of correcting certain inaccuracies which developed here in debate and which have been published widely concerning the mining of the North Sea and the highways of the ocean. The letter shows that the first mining of the high seas was done on Aug. 7, 1914, by the German Admiralty, which then mined the trade routes to Great Britain.

"It shows that on Aug. 11 the British Admiralty reserved its right to do likewise, in answer to what the German Admiralty had done. It shows that on Aug. 13 the United States protested to Great Britain against mining the high seas, even though Germany had done so.

"It shows that on Aug. 19 Great Britain notified us that Germany was placing mines on the high seas; that on Aug. 25 Great Britain again notified us that Germany was laying mines and that Great Britain was reserving the right to do so, although it had not yet done so; that on Aug. 30 further notice to the same effect was given by Great Britain; that on Oct. 2, some two months after Germany had acted, Great Britain notified us that the Admiralty had laid mines in certain waters of the North Sea and outlined the area covered by latitude and longitude.

"The note which I have sent to the desk from the German Embassy explains from the German standpoint, to the United States, why the American ships Evelyn and Carib were sunk, and gives as a reason that they did not obey the orders of the German Admiralty as to sailing in safe waters; that they had Dutch pilots, secured through English authority, instead of having German pilots, and therefore did not know where the German mines were.

"The other note of March 26 from the German Embassy explains that the two ships would have had German pilots, and then would have known the safe course to pursue in seeking German ports.

"These are offered for publication in the Record in order that the State Department may not be misrepresented, and in order that the facts may be accurately and officially known."

Mr. Williams of Mississippi then asked: "In this connection is it not also true that Great Britain furnished pilots to all of the ships approaching Great Britain so that they could be carried safely through that part of the sea which was mined by her?"

"That is true," said Senator Hitchcock.

Suggests Coalition Government.

Senator Smith, Republican, of Michigan, in announcing today that Michigan would uphold the President in the conduct of the war, reminded the Senate that it should not be a partisan war, and that the President would find many able men for his Cabinet or for other purposes in the Republican ranks.

"Henceforth with me politics to the winds," said Senator Smith. "Factionalism and discord and sectionalism will be unknown in my heart and mind. This must not be a partisan war."

Senator Smith said that President McKinley had called to service men of all political parties, and that if he knew the high character and purpose of President Wilson, "he will know no party, no faction of his countrymen, in this trying time."

The President, Senator Smith said, could call upon Senator Lodge, "fit to be Premier in any Cabinet in the world," or Senator Knox, "an experienced and able lawyer." He suggested also ex-President William Howard Taft, "calm, able, and prudent."

BROOKLYN TROOPS MOVE.

First Battalion of 47th and Part of Second Battalion Leave the City.

The First Battalion of the Forty-seventh New York Infantry of Brooklyn left the city yesterday afternoon for active guard and patrol duty, together with two companies of the Second Battalion of the same regiment.

The Second and Third Battalions of the Forty-seventh waited impatiently in their armory at Hayward Street and Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, and envied the men who were sent out for service. The entire regiment has been mobilized for some time now, and all of the men express eagerness for real duty.

WAR-BOUND GERMAN SHIPS HERE SEIZED

Continued from Page 1.

Immigration Commissioner that no visitors would be allowed to go to Ellis Island for the present.

After the officers and crews had been taken to their new quarters the boats were kept busy for some hours in carrying 6,000 pieces of their baggage to the island.

Hans Ruser, Captain of the Vaterland and Commodore of the Hamburg-American Line fleet, is occupying the quarters where Prince Pignatelli, ex-President Cipriano Castro, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, Marie Lloyd, the music hall singer, and other well-known persons lived during their stay there. The officers and engineers will be domiciled in one of the hospitals, and the men will be lodged in one of the main detention buildings without any trouble, as the immigration has fallen to almost nothing since the restrictions on passports for women and children have been in force in England and France.

Their Pets with Them.

The crews brought with them all their pets, which they had on the ships. A very stout steward from the Vaterland had a big cat in his arms, one of his mates led a small fluffy black and white dog on a string, and another man carried a big Congo parrot, gray with a pink tuft.

The saddest in the procession were six Ritz-Carlton waiters, formerly employed on the Vaterland, who had got permission to work ashore a few weeks ago. On Thursday night they went on the Vaterland to visit their old shipmates and stayed till morning, when they were detained with the crew.

The men will feed in the big dining hall of the Immigration Bureau, which will seat 2,500 persons, and as the immigration does not average more than 350 a day there will be plenty of room for them. The officers and engineers will eat in the small dining hall reserved for second cabin passengers, and the twenty-eight Captains will take their meals in the restaurant.

Commencing this morning at 9 o'clock the entire lot will go to the registration hall for examination by the immigration officials and pass through the same routine as any other aliens have to do after landing at Ellis Island.

Regulars on Guard at Piers.

At dawn yesterday, when seizure of the fleet here began, soldiers of the Twenty-second United States Infantry were placed on guard at the piers, and the officers and crews told to get their belongings ready.

All night Thursday and until 4 o'clock yesterday morning Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone waited in the Custom House for the House to declare war. On Governors Island the Twenty-second Infantry, just in from a six years' duty on the Mexican border, slept on arms waiting the signal to assemble and proceed to the piers to see that no disorder marked the execution of war orders from Washington. On the piers themselves about 600 Customs officers were alert and waiting the flash from the Custom House, while outside the piers police in uniform and detectives swarmed ready for an emergency call.

In the river and in the harbor thirty-knot destroyers from the Atlantic Fleet, every one trimmed for action, stood guard. On the German ships officers, seamen, firemen, oilers, stewards and the little group of women waited with set faces the coming of the soldiers and the civilian officials of the Government now their enemy.

There was not a man on board any of the ships but who knew that as soon as Congress stopped talking and the declaration of war with the Fatherland was passed that the ships, which had been their homes for so long a time, would pass into the control of the new belligerent.

At 5 A. M. the word came by telephone from Washington to Collector Malone to carry out his orders, and in a few minutes a carefully pre-arranged program was being carried out. The word was flashed to Governors Island and army tugs steamed alongside the ordnance dock to embark the veterans of the Twenty-second. A battalion of the troops steamed to Hoboken, where Mr. Malone was personally in charge. A company went to the piers at the foot of West 135th Street, Manhattan, where Deputy Collector George F. Lamb was in charge, while squads went to the isolated points in Brooklyn, Newark Bay and in the lower bay, where other German ships were anchored or berthed.

Despite the early hour a considerable part of the population of Hoboken, among them many Germans, stood in the drizzle in River Street, outside the big Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd reservations, waiting to see what was going to happen. The news that the ships would be taken had spread from end to end of Hoboken, but the crowd was destined to be disappointed, for none save the Government officials, the troops and the Customs inspectors and guards were permitted on the piers when the ships were taken over.

Sailors Stood Ready.

The German sailors received the soldiers and customs officials almost smilingly. Even the officers looked good-natured. Commodore Hans Ruser of the Vaterland, stood on the deck of his ship, near the gangway. He smiled somewhat sadly as Collector Malone, old friend of many years, approached. Malone held out his hand and Ruser grasped it. The famous skipper was crushed, there was no doubt about that, but he was ready to bow to the authority of the Government.

"We have come," said Mr. Malone, "to take possession of the ships and we are going to do it with the least possible inconvenience so far as you are concerned, Captain Ruser."

"We are ready," Captain Ruser replied, and then he thanked Mr. Malone for the courtesy and consideration shown him.

Since the outbreak of the war Captain Ruser has made his home on the Vaterland, and has had for most of that time his wife and daughter with him. They were with him yesterday morning when the Government forces arrived to take over his ship.

The other ships were taken over without more ado than marked the formalities on the Vaterland. In no instance was there any opposition. One of the German officers when asked by a soldier if he had anything to say smiled and replied:

"No, what on earth could I say?" His attitude was that of practically all concerned.

While the ships were being taken over one of the Customs inspectors detected an adventurous photographer who had managed to get through the cordon of police and soldiers and on to the main Hamburg pier.

"What are you doing here?" demanded a Sergeant of the Twenty-second.

"Oh, nothing much; just taking a few pictures."

"All right; suppose you give me the camera and take up your headquarters in that little room over there"—pointing to a small room on the pier which had been converted into a sort of temporary guardhouse.

After an unpleasant hour in the lock-up the photographer was released with the admonition to remember that taking photographs on Government property is a dangerous thing in time of war.

Officers and Men Searched.

Each ship's officers and men were searched to see if they had any weapons on their persons, and this proved to be the one really unpleasant duty of the morning. But the Germans, nearly all of them naval reservists, realized that this was a necessary precaution in time of war and submitted without resentment. Each man was permitted to take his belongings along with him, but these were first searched. Whether any firearms or explosives were found was not disclosed.

As the barges loaded with Germans left the piers and were towed out into the river the sailors lining the rail waved to the crowds on shore and sang German songs. The officers of the ships followed, having remained on their ships at the request of the Government as witnesses to the fact that none of the rights of themselves or their men had been violated. The seizure of each ship was addressed to its commander.

When luncheon hour arrived Collector Malone asked each of the officers to be his luncheon guest at one of the Hoboken hotels, an invitation which they accepted. There were present also several army and navy officers. After luncheon the Germans returned to their ships and packed up their belongings to join their less distinguished countrymen at Ellis Island.

With slight variations the scenes enacted in Hoboken were duplicated at 135th Street, North River, and in Brooklyn and Staten Island, where less important vessels were taken over. The ships in Newark Bay and lower New York Bay were seized at about the same time as those at 135th Street. Only a few members of the original crews were on them, and the procedure of taking the vessels over was a matter of only a few minutes.

Collector Malone, Commander Earl P. Jessop, U. S. N., and Lieut. Commander H. P. Kraft, U. S. N., were in conference on the Vaterland yesterday afternoon. No information was forthcoming as to the subject of the conference, but the first order given by the Collector was to have the fires drawn on all the ships. The skippers and pursers were permitted to take their papers with them. Soldiers were not on board the ships last night, but were patrolling the piers. Customs guard remained aboard. The American flag was not displayed from any of the ships yesterday.

To make certain that no person bent on mischief gets near the ships from the water front, the Hamburg-American line tug Hamburg is on duty just astern of the Vaterland. The tug has been there practically ever since the war, manned by Germans, but last night she had an American crew.

"KILL ME HERE," PURSER CRIED

German Crews Taken in Boston Did Not Go Willingly.

BOSTON, April 6. — Collector of the Port Edmund Billings seized the refugee German steamers Amerika, Cincinnati, Wittekind, Köln, and Ockenfels an hour and a half after the House of Representatives had declared for war. He was assisted by a force of 250 men, comprising bluejackets from the navy yard, customs guards, and police officers. The crews were taken to the immigration station, to be held under guard pending the Government's decision as to their disposition.

There were some remonstrances from the Germans on the ships at East Boston. The purser of the Amerika, clad in pajamas, objected to an order to go on deck in the snow and rain. When pressed to move, he threw up his hands and cried: "Kill me here as well as send me to be killed out there!"

For nearly an hour the 375 partly clad men, some wrapped in blankets, others with only coats and trousers and slippers, stood in the rain while arrangements were being made for their examination.

Captain Charles A. Polack of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, who has been quartered on the Köln since his vessel was taken over by the Federal courts, smilingly assisted the officers to care for the men. His feelings were indicated, however, by a remark to a newspaperman: "Too bad that I did not keep my ship on for Germany instead of bringing her to all the trouble here."

Captain Schaarschmidt of the Cincinnati was accompanied by his nineteen-year-old daughter, Gerda. She was taken to the immigration station, but later was permitted to go to the home of a friend in Cambridge.

Because of the crowded conditions at the immigration station hope was expressed by Commissioner Henry J. Skeffington that the Department of Labor at Washington would issue immediate orders regarding the future status of the German crews. Two rooms were set aside for the officers, while the men were placed in detention guards.

The steamers seized were valued at $18,000,000 when they tied up here after the war started in 1914, but are now rated at $23,000,000 because of the advancing value of tonnage. All of the vessels, however, have been damaged by their crews since the President's declaration of a rupture in diplomatic relations with Germany. As a result, none is ready for sea. Officials estimate that repairs will take at least six months.

The Amerika is the largest of the local refugee steamers, registering 22,622 tons and valued originally at $3,500,000. The Cincinnati, of 16,339 tons, was rated at $2,750,000.

The Köln, registering 7,409 tons, and the Wittekind, with a tonnage of 5,640, both owned by the North German Lloyd Line, and the Hansa liner Ockenfels, of 5,621 tons, had been engaged exclusively as freighters.

Find Arms on Ship at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 6. — Two ten-pound kegs and two five-pound kegs of gunpowder and a quantity of rifles and revolvers were found in a room aft of the pilot house of the German ship Neckar by the United States authorities after the removal of the crew. Some powder also was found on the Bulgaria. The chief engineer of the Rhein said the engines on that vesel were disabled about six months ago.

Germans Sink British Prize.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 6.—The crews of the three German ships here today were taken in custody by the Federal authorities. The seacocks of the KD-3, a British collier which was captured by the Germans, were opened by the crew before their arrest and the ship is slowly sinking. The seized ships here are the Odenwald, the Praesident and the KD-3. The latter was captured by the German raider Karlsruhe and arrived at San Juan in distress in January, 1915. The Odenwald and the Praesident, German merchantmen, took refuge at San Juan in the early days of the war.

Two Ships Seized at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The German steamers prinz Oskar and Rhaetia, owned by the Hamburg-American Line, were seized today. A marine guard from the navy yard boared the ships with customs officers and rounded up the crews. There were only skeleton crews aboard and they were taken in a coast guard cutter to the immigration station at Gloucester, N. J., opposite the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Deutschland's "Mother Ship" Taken.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 6.—The fifty officers and crew of the German steamer Willehad, removed from the ship early today when Federal officers seized the vessel, were taken to New York this afternoon. One member of the crew, however, was reported so ill he had to be left on board the ship. The engines of the Willehad were found to have been disabled.

While the Deutschland was in port here, discharging and taking on cargoes on her last voyage to this country, the Willehad was used to advantage in screening the activities of her crew.

GERMAN SHIPS MEET OUR TRANSPORT NEED

Fourteen of Those Seized Could Carry 40,000 Troops at a Trip to Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Indications after today's Cabinet meeting, at which the status of the German ships taken over by the Government was discussed, were that they would be regarded as the property of this Government and paid for after the war. A final decision will probably be reached within a few days.

At the Department of Justice it was said that the Attorney General had held that the United States could seize the German ships and use them, paying their owners for their use, less the cost of repairing damage done to them by their officers and crews.

In view of the weakness of the transport system of both the navy and the army, the seizure has great significance and value from a military standpoint. If this Government undertakes to move troops to Europe, the seized ships will be a very great addition to our army system.

Secretary McAdoo gave out this statement, explaining that an opinion had been obtained from the Attorney General in regard to the procedure followed in the matter:

"Secretary McAdoo announced that for the purpose of protecting the vessels from further injury and until a decision can be reached as to their proper disposition, customs guards have been placed on board all German merchant vessels anchored in the ports of the United States. The officers and crews have been taken into custody by the Department of Labor, pending a determination of their status."

If the German ships are taken for service by the United States, most of them, it was said at the Department of Commerce, could be put into service within three to four months.

If the United States decides to send an army to Europe, the ships will be invaluable. Fourteen of them can carry 40,000 troops at a speed faster than fourteen knots. The entire American merchant fleet available can carry only about 20,000 troops, and at lower speed. The German ships are large immigrant carriers, readily convertible into troop ships. The United States has only eight vessels of this kind. Bureau of Navigation officials said today that use of the German ships would add 200 per cent. to this country's ability to land trained men in Europe. Most of the German liners are built as naval auxiliaries, with gun platforms, reinforced decks, and steering gear below the waterline.

Neutral ships cannot be chartered as transports, and few are suitable even could the United States buy them. The Allies could not furnish ships for carrying American troops, for every vessel taken off the transport of supplies would weaken their power to carry on the war.

GERMAN SHIPS SEIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Merchant Vessels Laid Up in American Ports Taken Over by Treasury Officials.

German-owned merchant vessels laid up in American ports and taken over by the Government are:

	Gross Tons.
At New York.	
Vaterland	54,282
George Washington	25,570
Kaiser Wilhelm II	19,361
President Lincoln	18,161
President Grant	18,072
Pennsylvania	13,333
Grosser Kurfurst	13,102
Barbarossa	10,984
Prinzess Irene	10,893
Friedrich Der Grosse	10,771
Hamburg	10,531
Koenig Wilhelm II	9,410
Bohemia	8,414
Armenia	5,464
Adamsturm	5,000
Pisa	4,967
Prinz Joachim	4,760
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, (not auxiliary of same name now at Philadelphia)	4,650
Allemania	4,630
Magdeburg	4,497
Harburg	4,472
Nassovia	3,902
Portonia	2,778
Maia	2,555
Clara Mennig	1,685
Indra, (sailing)	1,746
Matador, (sailing)	1,498
At Boston.	
Amerika	22,622
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	19,503
Cincinnati	16,339
Koln	7,409
Wittekind	5,640
Ockenfels	5,621
At New London.	
Willehad	4,781
At Baltimore.	
Bulgaria	11,440
Rheinv	10,058
Neckar	9,835
At Philadelphia.	
Rhaetia	6,600
Prinz Oskar	6,026
At Newport News.	
Arcadia	5,454
At Wilmington, N. C.	
Kiel	4,494
Nicaria	3,974
At Savannah.	
Hohenfelde	2,974
At Charleston.	
Liebenfels	4,525
At Pensacola.	
Rudolph Blumberg	1,769
Vogesen	3,916
At Jacksonville.	
Frieda Leonhardt	2,822
At New Orleans.	
Breslau	7,524
Andromeda	2,554
At San Francisco.	
Serapis	4,756
Neptun	197
Ottawa, (sailing)	3,650
At Portland, Ore.	
Dalbeck	2,723
At Seattle.	
Saxonia	4,424
At Winslow, Wash.	
Steinbeck	2,164
At Astoria, Ore.	
Arnoldus Vinnen	1,859
Kurt	3,109
At Honolulu.	
Pommern	6,557
Prinz Waldemar	3,227
Setos	4,730
Holsatia	5,649
Locksun	1,657
Loong Moon	1,971
Staatssekretar Kraetke	2,000
Gouverneur Jaeschke	1,738
At Hilo, Hawaii.	
C. J. D. Ahlers	7,490
At San Juan, P. R.	
Odenwald	3,537
At Pago Pago, Samoa.	
Elsass	6,591
At Manila.	
Andalusia	5,433
Buchum	6,161
Camilla Rickmers	5,130
Carl Diederichsen	1,241
Clara Jebsen	1,735
Coblenz	3,130
Elmshorn	4,594
Esslingen	4,902
Johanne	1,531
Lyeemoon	1,925
Mark	6,579
Pong Tong	1,631
Rajah	2,028
Sachsen	8,077
Sambia	4,765
Suevia	3,789
Tubingen	5,586
At Zamboanga, P. I.	
Borneo	2,168
Marudu	1,514
Darvel	1,303
At Cebu, P. I.	
Prinzess Alice	10,981
Tsintau	1,685
Wiegand	409

MAY WITHDRAW BLACKLIST.

Great Britain Considers This Action Following Our War Declaration.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Great Britain is understood to have under consideration the withdrawal of its commercial blacklist, in so far as it refers to firms and individuals in this country.

It will now be the duty of the American Government to see that nobody in the United States gives aid or comfort to Germany.

A Decided Preference

THERE are some men who would no more think of taking their morning canter in the park on anything but a *thoroughbred* than they would think of wearing any other than

YOUMANS HATS

The reason—which has been obvious for over a half century—is accentuated in the YOUMANS smart Spring Derbies and Soft Hats—now available *at no advance in prices.* $5 upward.

581 FIFTH AVENUE
AT 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

AN OPEN LETTER

TO

Mr. Thompson, the Restaurant Pie Man,

FROM

Mr. Blackman, the Belleclaire Pie Man.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1917.

Dear Mr. Thompson:—

I congratulate you on the "Pie" advertisement which appeared in The Times of Tuesday, April 3.

In November, 1915, it occurred to me that there were hosts of country people living in New York who would like to know where they could buy real, old-fashioned country pie.

I started an advertising campaign, talking about "Apple Pie."

The response was tremendous. I sold a thousand apple pies in a few days.

The Hotel Belleclaire is now selling apple pies and all other pies in great numbers.

The good pies we make have added considerably TO THE REPUTATION AND THE PROSPERITY of my hotel.

Now you come along and advertise pies. GOOD FOR YOU! Your Mr. Wrigley certainly wrote a fine advertisement.

Between us, we ought to be able to stir up all the country people living in New York.

We should get a big pie trade from those whose memories carry them back to the farm days, when they could eat, as Mr. Wrigley says, three or four pieces of pie at one sitting without hurting them.

I will be glad to have you as my guest at the Belleclaire at any time to suit your convenience. Then you can sample my pies.

I'll bet you an apple pie that my pies are better than yours, and I will let you be the judge as to whether they are or not.

Very truly yours,
ROBERT D. BLACKMAN,
Hotel Belleclaire,
Broadway at 77th Street,
New York.

WILSON APPROVES STAFF'S ARMY BILL

Explains That He Regards the Selective-Draft Plan as Best in Emergency

AS A TEMPORARY POLICY

Hopes for Permanent Peace and Says We Can Shape Our Future Military Needs After the Crisis.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—President Wilson issued a statement today supporting in every detail the General Staffs plan for raising an army of a million men in a year, and adding further increments when needed. The President's statement is as follows:

"The principles embodied in the legislation presented by the War Department to the Military Committees of the Senate and House have my entire approval, and its specific recommendations embody the best judgment of the officers of the War Department. It proposes to raise the forces necessary to meet the present emergency by bringing the regular army and the National Guard to war strength and by adding the additional forces which will now be needed, so that the national army will comprise three elements, the regular army, the National Guard, and the so-called additional forces, of which a first 500,000 are to be authorized immediately, and later increments of the same size as they may be needed.

"In order that all those forces may compose a single army, the term of enlistment in the three is equalized, and will be for the period of the emergency. The necessary men will be secured for the regular army and the National Guard by volunteering, as at present, until, in the judgment of the President, a resort to a selective draft is desirable. The additional forces, however, are to be raised by selective draft from men ranging in age from 19 to 25 years. The quotas of the several States in all of these forces will be in proportion to their population.

"This legislation makes no attempt to solve the question of a permanent military policy for the country, chiefly for the reason that in these anxious and disordered times a clear view cannot be had either of our permanent military necessities or of the best mode of organizing a proper military peace establishment. The hope of the world is that when the European war is over, arrangements will have been made composing many of the questions which have hitherto seemed to require the arming of the nations, and that in some ordered and just way the peace of the world may be maintained by such co-operations of force among the great nations as may be necessary to maintain peace and freedom throughout the world.

"When these arrangements for a permanent peace are made, we can determine our military needs and adapt our course of military preparation to the genius of a world organized for justice and democracy. The present bill, therefore, is adapted to the present situation, but it is drawn upon such lines as will enable us to continue its policy, or so much of it as may be determined to be wise, when the present crisis has passed."

Await Action by Congress.

In the War Department further moves toward mustering a great army await action by Congress. Every preliminary step already has been taken, however, to carry out the project of raising and training 1,000,000 men in a year and supplying them with full war equipment.

News that the war status had been proclaimed by President Wilson was flashed to army and navy posts and ships throughout the world as soon as the war resolution was signed at the White House. The only other thing that can be done at the War Department without Congressional action is to order the regular army expanded to full war strength.

Plans have been laid for calling the full strength of the General Staff to Washington to help in administration of the huge task of army building before the department. Only half of the authorized strength of the staff can now be on duty here under existing law. Congress is expected to remedy this at once, however. Pending a decision by Congress on the methods to be employed in raising the army, a detailed scheme for appointment of new general officers and getting highly efficient soldiers in command of each regiment cannot be worked out. The basis for this work, however, already has been established by staff action.

Wide latitude has been left to the President in the selection of Generals under the staff plan. They may be appointed from any part of the forces to be raised or from civil life. Up to and including the grade of Colonel, however, it is desired by the military officials that men who have had recent experience in handling troops shall be selected. So far as possible it is proposed to select regular army officers of experience to head all new regiments.

With thirty-two infantry and four cavalry divisions to be organized, there would be at least thirty-six Major Generals and three times that number of Brigadiers to be selected and commissioned, with Colonels and Majors in proportion. The grade of Major is the highest provided for reserve officers, and that of Captain for the provisional list of enlisted men.

Sixteen Training Centres.

The creation of sixteen training centres would provide for two infantry divisions at each post. Presumably, the centres for the four cavalry divisions would be somewhere in the region of the Mexican border, so that this mounted force could take over the border patrol work to a large extent, relieving the majority of the 60,000 regulars now assembled there.

With the calling out of the first 500,000 of the new army, provision would be made for a new division at each training centre, the forces already there supplying the instructors and all other machinery of organization, so that the half million young men could be absorbed into the army structure with little disorder or delay.

No further steps toward calling out the National Guard will be taken until Congress has acted. It is proposed to draft the entire guard into the Federal service, divorcing it from its militia status at once, instead of summoning them under their dual allegiance organizations. This can be done only with authority of Congress. When that has been granted, even the 60,000 guardsmen now in the Federal service on police duty will be drafted formally so as to do away with any possibility of dual authority over them or restriction on their use.

BAKER TO EXPLAIN ARMY BILL.

War Secretary to Confer with House Military Committee Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Baker will discuss with members of the House Committee on Military Affairs tomorrow the Administration's Army bill. The scheduled appearance of the Secretary of War today was postponed owing to the fact that members of the House remained up until almost dawn today to pass the war resolution. The House was not in session and will not convene until Monday.

War estimates amounting to more than three billion dollars were considered by the House Committee on Appropriations, but no action was taken. The committee met to report a resolution making immediately available the mileage allowances of members and to provide for the salaries of employes who have been returned to the pay rolls because of the extraordinary session.

The committee decided to ask the departments for more detailed estimates relating to the expeditures for war purposes, but there is no disposition to limit the amount of money to be placed at the disposal of the Administration. Early next week the Appropriations Committee is expected to begin the preparation of measures supplying billions for the national defense.

The revenue situation remained unchanged today. Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee was called to North Carolina by the death of a brother, and the committee will not formally begin the consideration of revenue-raising legislation for several days. Secretary McAdoo is to confer with Democrats of the committee before action is taken. Meanwhile there continues informal discussion of many means of revenue, with all indications pointing to material changes in the income and excess profits tax and the postponement of the levying of stamp taxes as long as possible.

The present disposition of some members of the committee is to make the war burden fall first upon the wealthy—much along the plan adopted by Great Britain—but it is said that no conclusion has been reached by Administration leaders.

Members of the Military Affairs Committee prepared today to give quick consideration to the Army bill made public last night by the War Department. Southern Democrats are tentatively opposed to the conscription features of the measure, but will yield if the necessity for conscription is shown.

Chairman Dent of the Military Committee said today he was conscientiously opposed to conscription and favored the volunteer plan. "But I desire to co-operate with the War Department in carrying on the war, even to the extent of yielding, if absolutely necessary, some of my convictions regarding conscription," he said.

Certain of the more radical Southerners profess to be afraid of conscription because of the possibility of an encroachment upon white supremacy in the South. They express the fear that large numbers of negro soldiers who may be trained in the handling of arms may return to the South after the war and cause trouble. This fear is held groundless by other members of the House, notably Representative Kahn of California, ranking Republican of the Military Affairs Committee. Mr. Kahn says the negro soldier is taught obedience and respect for law and order in the army and will not be a disturbing factor after his return.

HOW OFFICERS WILL BE CHOSEN

Examining Boards to Select Thousands of Men for the Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The new army will require more than 20,000 officers of the line, including those of the Regular Army and the Reserve. In the next few months, therefore, opportunities will be open for thousands of capable young men to enter the military service. The method of obtaining a commission is not what it has heretofore been in times of emergency.

The applicant may send his application to the Secretary of War or he may if he has acquaintance with his Congressman or Senator, send it through either of these. His application once on file in the War Department, he will be duly notified as to every step necessary for him to take to qualify for a commission. Naturally at this time when the increment necessary must be crowded into a short period of time, many requirements will be less rigorously enforced than in ordinary times. Candidates will be grouped by cities and examining officers will be sent to conduct examinations at central points.

Examining officers will conduct examinations in a selective manner, maintaining a ratio of one Major to five Captains, five First Lieutenants, and five or more Second Lieutenants. The first and most important requisite is military training, but military training alone will not admit a man to the Officers' Reserve Corps. He will be examined as to character and sobriety, personality, address and force, reputation and standing in his community, power to command respect of officers and men, and adequate education. Military efficiency, however, will determine the grade to which he will be appointed.

In case of men who have had little or no military training candidates will be recommended for appointment as Second Lieutenants subject to the thirty-second year age limit, provided they are college graduates, or seniors in college, or clearly well-educated men, or have demonstrated ability in business, athletics, or other activity and possess in a marked degree the ability to handle men. The War Department expects that it will be possible under this standard to obtain from forty to fifty good reserve officers of the line from each Congressional district.

Instructions to examining officers are to hold the general examination as to character and capability up to a high standard.

Orders have gone out from the War Department to speed up examinations and recommendations because it is recognized that it will require time to make an army of even 500,000 men effective for service under the conditions of fighting employed in the present war.

SCOUTS QUICK TO RESPOND.

Boys Report for Duty to the Mayors of Many Cities.

Nearly 10,000 Boy Scouts of America were among the first organized forces to report to the colors immediately after President Wilson had signed the declaration of war.

Mindful of the great service the scout organization in England has performed in the war, American Scout executives had planned in advance a mobilization of their resources that they might be offered to the Government the moment hostilities opened.

The declaration was the signal for the Scouts in several hundred cities to form, march to the City Halls of their respective cities and present themselves for any duty of which they might relieve municipal, State or national bodies. Among the services the boys expect to render are those of messengers, coast patrols, policing, preparation and transport of medical material in co-operation with the Red Cross, and such branches of intelligence work as signalling, telegraphing and using the wireless.

Reports received up to 6 o'clock last night at the national headquarters in New York told of 106 cities in which the boys' aid had been offered, and it was known that they had responded in many more from which no reports had come.

In each instance the Scouts marched before the Mayor or other civic authority and stood at attention while the Scout leader delivered a speech in which, after pledging aid, he said:

"We are but part of the Legion of Service of our country known as the Boy Scouts of America, numbering over 250,000 men and boys, each pledged on his honor to do his duty to his God and his country and to obey the Scout law—to help other people at all times, to keep himself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight. Throughout the country our members are mobilizing in this way."

The Scouts in New York are organized by boroughs. Only in Staten Island did they mobilize in this city. Practice mobilizations were held in most of the boroughs recently.

7 GERMAN PLOTTERS ARE SENT TO PRISON

Court Gives Full Term and a Heavy Fine to von Kleist, Who Is an American.

LIGHT PENALTY FOR 'TOOLS'

Court Holds Men from the Friedrich der Grosse Merely Obeyed Orders of Their Superiors.

Seven German plotters were sentenced to prison yesterday in the United States District Court in this city for terms ranging from six months to two years. Six of the men were convicted of conspiring to set munition ships consigned to the Allies ablaze with fire bombs, and the other confessed to having conspired to blow up the Welland Canal in order to hamper the shipment of supplies from Canada to England. This was Captain Alfred A. Fritzen, an officer of the German artillery. He was sentenced to eighteen months in the Federal Prison at Atlanta.

Captain Charles von Kleist, who is a citizen of this country, and Chief Engineer Karl Schmidt of the North German Lloyd liner Friedrich der Grosse, who were convicted in the fire bomb plots, were sentenced to Atlanta for the maximum term of two years and to pay a fine of $5,000 each. The other men were held to be merely tools of Schmidt and the plotters "higher up" who have eluded capture so far. These men, Friedrich Kervade, George Pradel, Wilhelm Parades, and Ernst Becker, all members of the engineering staff of the Friedrich der Grosse, were sentenced to six months in the jail in Mercer County, N. J., which was designated recently as a Federal prison in place of the city prison on Blackwell's Island. They were ordered also to pay a fine of $500 each.

The plotters, with the exception of Captain Fritzen, were arraigned before Judge William C. Van Fleet at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. They showed no emotion and made no comment on their case either before or after sentence was imposed. Von Kleist was the first of the fire bomb plotters to be called to the bar. He is an old man and has lived for more than thirty years in this country.

"I am entirely satisfied with the verdict in this case," Judge Van Fleet said to him. "You participated knowingly and intentionally in the manufacture of these instruments for a purpose which I can only characterize as diabolical. The idea that such measures were taken for the purposes of not only setting fire to the cargoes of these vessels, but also to endanger the lives on those ships is an offense which, to my mind, the statute does not adequately provide punishment for.

"As far as you are concerned, I find no extenuating circumstances. You went into this thing with your eyes wide open after enjoying the liberty and privileges of a citizen of this country for a long period of years. You enjoyed life and freedom under our flag, and you took oath to maintain the Constitution and the obligation not to violate it. You have done more than violate the law. You have committed an act which may well give rise to a very serious question as to the law-abiding tendency and disposition of the citizens of your race and birth.

"Happily I do not believe that your act represents the feelings of your fellow-countrymen, who will, I believe, be loyal and fully disposed to maintain the rights of this country against the fatherland."

In sentencing the other men in the ship plot Judge Van Fleet said that he was convinced that they had acted under the direction of a superior. Counsel for the plotters announced that appeals would be taken in behalf of all the prisoners.

Captain Fritzen, who was indicted with Captain von Papen, the former German Military Attaché who was ordered to leave the country, and Hans Tauscher, husband of Mme. Gadski, the opera singer and former agent in this country of the Krupps, pleaded guilty before Federal Judge C. E. Cushman. The Judge, in imposing sentence, said to Fritzen: "This is not a time when we can indulge our sympathies by extending clemency."

DETAIN THREE IN SOUTH AS GERMAN PLOTTERS

Federal Agents Assert They They Have Evidence of Plot to Incite Negroes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 6.—A Columbia, Tenn., special dispatch says Andrew J. Armstrong, a prominent negro there, is in custody upon the charge of rebellion and treason. The arrest was made by the Columbia police and a Deputy United States Marshal. The negro was placed in jail in default of $3,500 bond. This morning the bond was increased to $20,000.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 6.—With the arrest of a white man and a negro here late yesterday Federal agents, who have the two men in custody, have announced they have evidence of a movement by German agents to incite negroes in the South. These agents, the Federal authorities say, have worked particularly in Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Mississippi. Posing as Bible salesmen and ministers of the gospel, Federal agents declare, they have urged the negroes to migrate to Mexico, telling them that special trains would carry them there April 15.

A negro arrested by Federal authorities yesterday at the Birmingham railway station is accused of having made speeches to fellow-members of his race, in which he urged them to denounce this Government and turn their efforts in behalf of Germany.

Rabbis to Plead for Recruits.

At the request of the Jewish League of American Patriots, of which Samuel Untermyer is President, several rabbis have consented to urge Jewish young men to enlist in the army and navy in their Passover sermons today. Headquarters in charge of Joel Slonim, the Secretary of the league, have been opened in the Warheit Building at 163 East Broadway. Recruiting stations under the auspices of the organization will be opened in other parts of the city today.

Lost and Found Advertisements will be found on Page 13.—Advt.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF SPIES ORDERED

Continued from Page 1.

ner in which the arrests were ordered made—by United States Marshals forthwith, without reference to the courts—is a purely wartime step, unauthorized in time of peace, and there are but two precedents on the statute books to guide legal authorities in the fight in the courts, which is expected to follow.

These precedents concern one man, Charles Lockington, a British subject, who lived in Philadelphia at the start of the war in 1812. In conformity with President Madison's proclamation requiring all alien enemies living within forty miles of tidewater to report their presence to the nearest United States Marshall, Lockington reported to the Marshal at Philadelphia, and was removed to Reading, where he got limited liberty under parole. Later he was found at large in Philadelphia, and appealed to the courts against the order to convey him back to Reading.

Ruling on President's Power.

His case came up first in the Pennsylvania courts and later before Justice Washington of the United States Supreme Court, sitting as a Federal Circuit Court Judge. Justice Washington sustained the President's action under the act of 1798, in an opinion in which he said:

"The power of the President under the first section of the law to establish by his proclamation or other public acts, rules, and regulations for apprehending, restraining, securing, and removing alien enemies under the circumstances stated in the section appears to me to be as unlimited as the Legislature could make it."

The case was never carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the old law therefore has never been passed upon by the highest court of record.

EIGHT TAKEN HERE AS GERMAN SPIES

Secret Service Begins Roundup of Enemy Aliens Not Deemed Safe to be at Large.

Agents of the Department of Justice began last night to corral certain Germans as alien enemies not safe to be at large. They maintained secrecy about the arrests, but at midnight it was said that five men who previously had been indicted for breaking the neutrality laws of the United States by plotting were locked in the Tombs. It was understood that three more were arrested in Manhattan.

Following are the names of the men taken to the United States Marshal's office in the Federal Building: Paul Koenig, Captain Otto Wolpert, Frederick Stallforth, Dr. Carl von Bauer-Breitenfeld, E. Justice, William Orth, Frederick Scheindl, and an agent of the Deutsches Bank.

Five others were arrested in Jersey City and Newark.

When United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy and Division Supt. William M. Offley received the order from the Attorney General to round up the plotters they at once sent out squads of agents and special deputies who had been held in waiting.

An hour later, Paul Koenig, head of the secret service of the Hamburg-American Line, arrested last year, charged with complicity in a plot to blow up the Welland Canal, was brought in. He is still under indictment awaiting trial. Last June he pleaded guilty to purchasing from Frederick Scheindl, a clerk in the National City Bank, information about shipments of arms to the Allies.

He was let go with a suspended sentence on the recommendation of District Attorney Swann. Koenig was arrested in his office at 45 Broadway. There were three safes in his office. Two were open. The third, locked, was broken open and a mass of papers taken for examination.

Captain Otto Wolpert, for years Superintendent of the Hamburg-American docks, was the second man brought in. He is under indictment charging him and other officials of the line with inducing five engineers to make bombs for the destruction of ships carrying sugar to the Allies.

Frederick Stallforth, who has an office at 120 Broadway, was the third man brought in. When the Federal Grand Jury a year ago was conducting an investigation Stallforth was haled before the court for contempt when it was learned he had refused to account for money Franz von Ritelen had drawn out of the Transatlantic Trust Company.

Dr. Carl von Bauer-Breitenfeld, a chemist, was next taken into the office of Captain Offley, and a few minutes later E. Justice, another of the men accused in the Welland Canal plot, was brought in. He had been arrested at his home in Nineteenth Street. William Orth, a clerk employed by Paul Koenig, was the next man turned over to Marshal McCarthy, and after him a prominent German said to be an agent of the Deutsches Bank.

Later Scheindl was brought in. He was said to have been found at the office of Carl Heynan, 45 Broadway, who at one time was German Vice Consul at Vera Cruz.

Among those arrested in New Jersey was the Rev. Dr. Herman Bruckner, pastor of St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church, Eighth and Hudson Streets, Hoboken. He was taken into custody at his home, 57 Eighth Street, while 500 members of his congregation were in his church for the Good Friday service.

After they had waited for half an hour Henry Hexamer, President of the congregation, walked to the platform and announced that there would be no service. As the members of the congregation filed out few of them knew what had happened to their pastor, who in the meanwhile had been taken to the Federal District Court in Newark.

Dr. Bruckner is President of the German Seamen's House in Hoboken, and there he was in constant touch with the sailors from the war-bound German liners. He came into prominence at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania, when he filed an affidavit with Ambassador von Bernstorff to the effect that he had seen several guns aboard the liner before she sailed. It had been reported in Hoboken that Dr. Bruckner acted as intermediary between German sailors imprisoned in Jamaica and their folks at home, transmitting their mail and sending them tobacco and other supplies.

Late last night Edward Stover, a lawyer and a member of the congregation, went to Newark to make an effort to obtain the pastor's release.

The prisoners were kept in the Marshal's office in the Federal building until 11:15 o'clock, when five of them were taken to the Tombs in a police patrol wagon. The agents of the Department of Justice refused to say which of the eight brought in were taken to the prison.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods sent an order last night to all police precincts directing Captains to instruct patrolmen to order all aliens dwelling on their posts to take to station houses all firearms and other things prohibited in the President's war proclamation, which said:

"An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place any firearm, weapon or implement of war, or component part thereof, ammunition, Maxim or other silencer, bomb or explosive material used in the manufacture of explosives."

The weapons will be turned over to the Federal authorities. The Commissioner said he had no reason to believe any extraordinary number of weapons would be found in the hands of Germans in New York City.

On the first day of the great German-American war of 1917 the people of New York City saw groups of five and six policemen, each of whom carried a heavy night stick and a revolver in each hip pocket, patroling the streets in many of the congested parts of the city.

This was one of the preparedness measures decided upon months before by the city's Police Commissioner, Arthur Woods, and in all there were several thousand of these extra policemen doing reserve duty during the day on the sharp lookout for first evidence of incipient riots or other disturbances.

No serious disturbances, however, were reported at Police Headquarters, and the police machine-gun squads stationed in the different precinct houses were not called on for any active duty during the day. In addition to these reserve policemen in uniform, a large corps of detectives and policemen in civilian attire were delegated to mingle with the populace in the parts of the city where large numbers of Germans and German-Americans were residenced.

This was described at Police Headquarters as one of the many "precautionary measures," and the exact nature of their duties was not made public. The bridge and river patrol forces also were materially augmented on this first day of the war.

The Police Department is considering a plan to put all of the precinct stations in Brooklyn in touch with headquarters by wireless. Work was begun yesetrday on a station at the Brooklyn headquarters, and it will be ready for operation on Sunday. It will be in charge of Sergeant C. E. Pierce and Superintendent Michael A. Brennan of the Telegraph Bureau. Thirty operators have been trained, and there will be enough men for all stations as soon as they are established.

The plan is part of the preparedness movement instituted by Commissioner Woods, and will make it possible for outlying stations to communicate with Headquarters in the event of an emergency, even if the wires of the regular system should be cut. The central station at Headquarters will be powerful enough to communicate with stations 1,000 miles away.

ARRESTS IN OTHER CITIES.

Governor Milliken Orders Germans in Maine to Register.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Gustav H. Jacobsen of 4,200 North Hermitage Avenue, a wealthy real estate dealer, and five others have been arrested by Hinton G. Clabaugh of the Department of Justice and Deputy United States Marshal Thomas C. Smith. They are charged with conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United States. Jacobsen and his aids are said to have made plans in May, 1915, for a military expedition into India. At the time of the alleged conspiracy Jacobsen and his friends are said to have represented the German Government.

These were only a few of numerous arrests made last night, today, and tonight. Suspects are being picked up in large numbers, but their identity and disposal are closely guarded by the Secret Service men. Two men who departed from St. Louis today were arrested as they stepped from a train. It was intimated that this was a highly important capture.

The net is being spread all over the Northwest. Milwaukee, a hotbed of German activity, is the scene of especially close surveillance. St. Louis is another city that is being combed thoroughly. Omaha and Davenport, especially the latter, are receiving especial attention. Federal authorites will give no information as to the number of men taken into custody or the nature of their activities, but the number is considerable.

BOSTON, April 6.—G. H. G. Speckerman of Waltham, suspected by Federal officials of being a German Secret Service agent, was arrested here today on a charge of conspiring to obstruct and retard the passage of United States mail. He was held in $5,000 bail for a hearing April 13, pending an investigation of several letters and telegrams found in his possession. Federal authorities said the charge on which Speckerman was held was formal and that it probably would be changed.

Speckerman, according to Federal officials, had a large sum of money and three letters written in German and mailed at Brooklyn, N. Y., and Napoleon, Ohio. Several pages of his notebook were filled with verses from the Bible.

United States Attorney George W. Anderson late today stated that Speckerman had voluntarily explained his movements and the articles in his possession in a manner which would result in his release immediately the statements were confirmed.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 6.—Governor Milliken tonight issued a proclamation directing all subjects of the German Imperial Government to appear within twenty-four hours before Town Clerks or Boards of Registration and register. Other persons are required to give information of the presence of Germans in buildings under their control. The proclamation was issued in accordance with an act recently passed by the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

MARINE CITY, Mich., April 6.—Albert Kaltschmidt, an alleged German plotter, was arrested by United States officials here at 7 o'clock tonight at the offices of the Marine City Salt Company, of which he is President. He refuses to talk.

Kaltschmidt has been followed by Secret Service agents since his implication in dynamite plots against Canadian plants a few days after war between Great Britain and Germany was declared. He frequently gave evidence of having German sympathies.

Kaltschmidt was taken to Port Huron tonight and arraigned before United States Commissioner on a charge of preparing military invasion into Canada, and having dynamite stored in his Detroit home. His wife hints that the arrest will lead to startling developments affecting Detroit Germans.

William Lefler, watchman in a Walkerville, Ontario, factory, who is serving a ten-year term in Kingston Penitentiary for dynamiting the Peabody factory in that city, asserted he was employed by Kaltschmidt. He said that soon after war was declared Kaltschmidt suggested that he assist in destroying plants and civic buildings in Windsor. The plot, Lefler alleged, was hatched in a Detroit building where Kaltschmidt had offices.

Charles Respa is now serving a life sentence for his share in the plot.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Acting under instructions from Washington, Government officers took into custody tonight Lieutenant Wilhelm von Brincken, aide to Franz Bopp, the former German Consul General here. Word was received that Eckhart von Schack, former Vice Consul, had been arrested at his home near this city. The arrest of Bopp was expected tonight or tomorrow. All three have been at liberty on bonds since their conviction of neutrality violations.

BALDWIN, Kan., April 6.—David Melensky, suspected of being a spy of the German Government, was arrested by United States Secret Service agents here today. Melensky has worked as a shoemaker here for the last six months.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 6.—The military authorities here are holding Martin Burlap, who said he is a Swedish subject, for investigation. Burlap was detained as he attempted to cross into Mexico, and after he was questioned by officers.

HURLS LIGHTED BOMB FROM PATH OF TRAIN

Guard Finds Dynamite and Burning Fuse on Bridge After Arresting Loiterer.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERVILLE, Me., April 6.—The coolness and bravery of Fred Matthews, one of the guards at the upper Maine Central Railroad bridge, in throwing into the Kennebec River a package of dynamite to which a sputtering fuse was attached, prevented the blowing up of the bridge about 1 o'clock this morning.

Matthews had arrested a man whom he had found loitering at the Benton end of the bridge, and had turned him over to a fellow-guard at the Waterville end. Returning to his post of duty on the Benton, or eastern, side of the river, just ahead of an eastbound freight train, Matthews saw a spark between the rails. A second glance showed the spark to be traveling. With a sudden realization of the import of his discovery, he ran forward and saw at the end of an ignited fuse a package of dynamite, which he threw as far away from the bridge as possible.

It exploded with a roar that was heard three miles away, and tore a great hole in the river bank, but the bridge was not damaged. As the freight train which he had just saved from destruction clattered by, Matthews saw between the cars a second man, who escaped.

The destruction of the bridge would have tied up the main line between Portland and Bangor. The man whom Matthews arrested is believed to be a German.

Two Germans tried to buy maps at a local stationery store yesterday, and took instead picture postcards of local bridges.

GERMAN SEIZED FOR THREAT.

Alleged to Have Said the President Should Be Shot.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 6.—Charged with threatening the life of President Wilson, Julius Rohrbaugh, 32 years old, a German farmer living at Napoleon, near here, was arrested tonight by a Government Secret Service official.

According to the officer, Rohrbaugh called the President a vile name, said he should be shot, and was making preparations to take a train to Washington.

Rohrbaugh's arrest was ordered from Washington, a patriotic citizen reporting the alleged remark to the Government there.

DINERS RESENT SLIGHT TO THE ANTHEM

Attack a Man and Two Women Who Refuse to Stand When It Is Played.

There was much excitement in the main dining room at Rector's last night following the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner." Frederick S. Boyd, a former reporter on The New York Call, a Socialist newspaper, was dining with Miss Jessie Ashley and Miss May R. Towle, both lawyers and suffragists.

The three alone of those in the room remained seated. There were quiet, then loud and vehement protests, but they kept their chairs. The angry diners surrounded Boyd and the two women and blows were struck back and forth, the women fighting valiantly to defend Boyd. He cried out that he was an Englishman and did not have to get up, but the crowd would listen to no explanations.

Boyd was being beaten severely when Albert Dasburg, a head waiter, succeeded in reaching his side. Other waiters closed in and the fray was stopped. The guests insisted upon the ejection of Boyd and his companions, and they were asked to leave. They refused to do so, and were escorted to the street, and turned over to a policeman, who took Boyd to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, charged with disorderly conduct.

Before Magistrate Corrigan in Night Court Boyd repeated that he did not have to rise at the playing of the national anthem, but the Court told him that while there was no legal obligation, it was neither prudent nor courteous not to do so in these tense times. Boyd was found guilty of disorderly conduct and was released on suspended sentence.

Charged with having used an improper epithet in regard to this country, Andrew Kacin of 528 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J., was held in $1,000 bail yesterday for a hearing by Recorder William J. Cain. John Melynk of 92 Andrew Street, Bayonne, who made the complaint, said he heard the remark and struck Kacin.

"That's good. Any man who insults the flag ought to get two or three years in jail," said the Recorder.

TRENTON, N. J., April 6.—Philip Madino, a Mexican, was sentenced today to six months in the workhouse by a police justice for spitting on the American flag.

ITALY HOPES FOR A CREDIT.

Wilson's Address Will Be Posted in Public Places.

ROME, April 6, (via Paris.)—The Italian Government is about to take the unusual course of posting President Wilson's address to Congress in public places in all communes. Such action has been taken in the past only in respect of official Italian documents of the highest importance.

The newspapers, public men, and various organizations continue to express the deep impression which has been made in Italy by President Wilson's message. In considering practical means of assistance to Italy by the United States, it is hoped that credit will be extended, that food and other essentials will be provided, and that the means of ocean transport will be increased. Such measures would have the effect of steadying the exchange rate, which is now heavily against Italy.

Giuseppe Manfredi, President of the Italian Senate, has sent a cablegram to President Wilson saying that he welcomes the day "on which the glorious American flag waves with those of the liberal nations of Europe in the struggle for affirmation of the sacred rights of humanity." He was interpreting the feeling of the entire Senate, he said, in expressing his admiration of the President as the champion of the American people in their desire to bring about the triumph of the principles which inspire them, as they inspired the Italians in their struggle for national independence.

Paolo Carcano, Minister of the Treasury, called on Ambassador Page yesterday to discuss the financial situation.

Port of New York Now Closed to Ships at 6 P. M.

The port of New York will hereafter be closed at 6 P. M. every night to all ships passing in or out, it was announced at the Custom House yesterday.

OFFER OF SHARPSHOOTERS.

Head of Lincoln Memorial University Sends Message to Wilson.

Dr. John Wesley Hill, Chancellor of the Lincoln Memorial University, sent this telegram to President Wilson last night on behalf of the university, tendering its support:

The President, the White House, Washington, D. C.

Appreciating the painstaking and patient care with which you have sought to avert the necessity of war, and in full recognition of the justification of your epoch-making message, the Lincoln Memorial University pledges you its unqualified support in the present crisis, and offers to provide a regiment of sturdy mountaineers to be known as the Lincoln Sharpshooters. Coming from the region made historic by the birth and military achievements of Andrew Jackson, Admiral Farragut, Sam Houston, and "Fighting Bob" Evans, and consecrated by the nativity of Abraham Lincoln, whose devotion to justice and liberty is our inspiration, we pledge our lives, our sacred honor, and our all to the defense of American rights on land and sea, the supremacy of the American flag, and the dignity and honor of the Government of the United States of America.

JOHN WESLEY HILL, Chancellor, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

The Lincoln University is in the Appalachian Mountains at the intersection of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia.

THREE SHOT BY SOLDIERS.

Guards Fire When Men, Acting Suspiciously, Run in Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—Two men were arrested for acting suspiciously at the tunnel of the Delaware and Raritan Canal early this morning. Both are in St. Francis's Hospital suffering from gunshot wounds suffered when they attempted to run away. Another was detected acting suspiciously at the Fair Street entrance to the Delaware River Bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This intruder was shot, but he was injured so slightly that he was taken to the police station. The soldiers in each case challenged the men, but instead of halting to explain who they were, they started to run and the guards opened fire. Wrecking the bridge would interrupt traffic between New York and Philadelphia over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This Diagram shows the actual number of sets sold and unsold of the new

Encyclopaedia Britannica

printed on genuine India paper, up to April 4th last. *Even fewer sets remain when you read this.*

When the last set is sold, your opportunity to obtain the Britannica printed on genuine India paper will be gone forever.

If you wish to order before it becomes impossible to buy a set at any price, go at once to

GIMBEL BROTHERS, 32nd St., Broadway & 33rd St.

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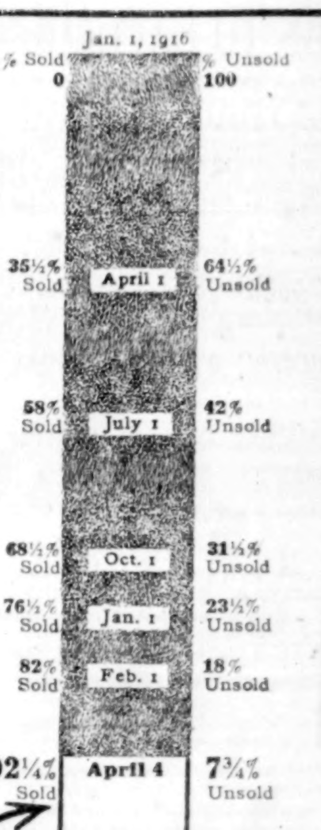

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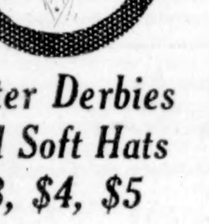
Easter Neckwear In My Own Patterns 55c to $2.50

YOUR notice is particularly directed to the *smart originality* of the colorings and patternings upon which I have spent months of earnest preparation.

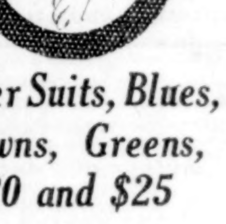
JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street



Easter Derbies And Soft Hats $3, $4, $5

YOU are sure to appreciate the *smart differentness* of my Hats and that they in no way resemble commonplace shapes. Silk Hats (my own block)—**$6.50.**

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street



Easter Suits, Blues, Browns, Greens, $20 and $25

YOU will observe that the Suits at **$20** have silk sleeves, and those at **$25** are ¼ silk lined, adding *luxurious richness* at a small price.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

The New Soft Hats With "Terai" Bands

AN entirely new soft hat, with a suggestion of the Far East—soft as the balmy breeze which sways the willow tree.

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Conservatively negligee—made of the new featherweight felt.

With a "Terai" crepe band, showing a small embroidered figure—as used in the hot countries of the Orient.

Jaunty and cool in appearance as a suit of Shantung. Choice of several colors.

★ ★

If you prefer it, furnished also with a straight ribbon.

With "Terai" band, $3.50; with ribbon, $3.

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Spring soft hats in great variety, $3, $4 and $5; typical English block stiff hats, and every requirement in sport hats and caps.

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SEEK TO EXPLAIN MISS RANKIN'S 'NO'

Congress Leaders Think She Has Hurt Suffrage by Not Recognizing the Big Issue.

OVERCOME BY HER ORDEAL

Her Halting Decision on War Resolution Made a Tense Scene on the Roll Call.

ALMOST FULL HOUSE VOTED

Of the Fifty Opposing the War Resolution, 32 Were Republicans and 16 Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Miss Jeannette Rankin, the first woman in the history of this Government to play a part in a declaration of war by Congress, did not go to her room in the House Office Building today. She remained at home, overwrought, harassed by conflicting emotions, beset by doubts as to the expediency of her course, but comforted in part by a conscience that controlled when she voted against a state or war with the Imperial German Government.

It is possible that no more dramatic scene has ever been staged in the House of Representatives than when Miss Rankin, casting her initial vote in the lower body, interrupted the roll call to say, in thirteen words, that she could not vote for war. This was the most tense moment in the roll call, which resulted in the House passing the war resolution at 8:12 o'clock this morning by a vote of 373 to 50.

In the House it is not customary for members to explain their votes. Such explanations are left to members of the Senate. When the House is voted no word is expected except "Aye!" "No!" or "Present!" to the call of the Reading Clerk.

Possibly Miss Rankin did not know this when she arose, soon after 3 o'clock, and said in a shaking voice that penetrated every corner of the big chamber:

"I want to stand by my country . . . but I cannot vote for war."

There was applause from the little group of pacifists. A murmur of conversation ran through the galleries and the membership. The advocates of a declaration of war sat silent, except for a score who cried:

"Vote! Vote! Vote!"

They did not understand that Miss Rankin intended to vote No! although she had not actually used the word.

Speaker Clark and the Reading Clerks did not know how to record Miss Rankin. The Chief Clerk of the House was sent to her desk.

"Did you intend to vote "No?" he asked.

Miss Rankin nodded in a tired sort of way and sank back into her seat. Then she pressed her hands to her eyes, threw her head far back and sobbed.

Called Her Name Four Times.

The Clerk of the House called Miss Rankin's name four times before she responded. The roll is always called twice in the House, the second call being for absentees on the first call. But Miss Rankin was present when her name was first read.

"Miss Rankin," croned Patrick J. Haltigan, the Reading Clerk. There was no response.

"Miss Rankin!" he repeated in a louder tone.

Practically every member in the House turned toward the seat where the "lady from Montana" sat. Those in the galleries leaned forward. Miss Rankin was evidently under great mental distress. Her appearance was that of a woman on the verge of a breakdown. She clutched at her throat repeatedly. Now and then she brushed back her hair, looked upward at the stained-glass ceiling, and rubbed her eyes and cheeks nervously. She clasped and unclasped her hands as one does under the stress of unusual emotion.

Miss Rankin's name was passed and the first roll call proceeded.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, entering the chamber, learned that Miss Rankin, though present, had failed to vote. He spoke to her and is understood to have said:

"Little woman, you cannot afford not to vote. You represent the womanhood of the country in the American Congress. I shall not advise you how to vote, but you should vote one way or the other—as your conscience dictates."

Representative Good, an Iowa Republican, who sat beside Miss Rankin, was apparently seeking to reassure and sympathize with her.

"The clerk will call the names of those who failed to respond on the first roll call," said Speaker Clark.

There were less than a dozen names. The absentees came in—and answered.

The "R's" were reached in the alphabetical list.

"Miss Rankin," called the clerk. Miss Rankin started forward in her seat, then dropped backward with a look of helplessness upon her face.

"Miss Rankin," repeated the clerk.

The woman member from Montana rose slowly to her feet. Every eye was turned upon her. She swayed slightly, as her hands groped for the back of the seat in front. Her hands found it, and her fingers closed spasmodically as she steadied herself.

"I want to stand by my country—but I cannot vote for war." Miss Rankin said.

She looked straight ahead, staring at nothing in particular. Her voice trailed off into a sort of sob as Miss Rankin flung herself back into the seat, pressed her forehead and began to cry. There was a little applause, a hum of excited conversation and then silence over the chamber once more. A woman had for the first time in the nation's history participated in a legislative referendum on war.

Soon Miss Rankin left the chamber. She had nothing more to say—she was too overwrought to say it had she been so inclined. Today she remained at her home, and her confidants said that she wondered what the comment of the public would be.

Purely a Woman's Vote.

The "practical men" of the House say that Miss Rankin missed an opportunity in not voting for the resolution. Such a vote might have rallied the women of the country and helped inestimably the suffrage cause, which is dear to Miss Rankin's heart.

Miss Rankin's vote is regarded, not as that of a pacifist, but rather as one dictated by the inherent abhorrence of women for war. Throughout all yesterday Miss Rankin was preoccupied and distressed. Not until the last minute, it is said, did she yield to the anti-war arguments of her inner self. She made no speech for or against the resolution, but in the morning hours, when war was declared against Germany and the United States forsook the path of peace, she broke all House precedent by interrupting a roll call and uttering thirteen words in justification of her course.

Of the fifty members who voted against war thirty-two were Republicans, sixteen Democrats, one Socialist, and one Independent. Voting affirmatively were 193 Democrats, 177 Republicans, 2 Progressives, and 1 Independent.

The following pairs were announced: Hill, Connecticut, with Webb, North Carolina; Fields, Kentucky, with Meeker, Missouri, and Lee, Georgia, with Powers, Kentucky.

Representatives Helgesen of North Dakota and Capstick of New Jersey are ill. Representative Bleakley of Pennsylvania has resigned his seat.

Detailed Vote in the House of Representatives on the Passage of the Resolution Declaring War

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Following was the vote in detail in the House of Representatives early this morning when the resolution was passed, declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and the Imperial German Government:

FOR THE RESOLUTION—373.

Democrats—193.

ADAMSON,	DRANE,	KELLY, (Penn.)	SABATH,
ALEXANDER,	DUPRE,	KETTNER,	SANDERS, (La.)
ASHBROOK,	EAGAN,	KEY, (Ohio.)	SAUNDERS, (Va.)
ASWELL,	EAGLE,	KINCHELOE,	SCULLY,
AYRES,	ESTOPINAL,	LARSEN,	SEARS,
BANKHEAD,	EVANS,	LAZARO,	SHALLENBERGER,
BARKLEY,	FERRIS,	LEA, (Cal.)	SHERLEY,
BARNHART,	FISHER,	LESHER,	SHOUSE,
BATHRICK,	FITZGERALD,	LEVER,	SIMS,
BELL,	FLOOD,	LINTHICUM,	SISSON,
BLACK,	FLYNN,	LITTLEPAGE,	SLAYDEN,
BLACKMON,	FOSTER,	LOBECK,	SMALL,
BLANTON,	GALLAGHER,	LONERGAN,	SMITH, (N. Y.)
BOOHER,	GALLIVAN,	LUNN,	SNOOK,
BORLAND,	GANDY,	McANDREWS,	STEAGALL,
BRAND,	GARD,	McCLINTIC,	STEDMAN,
BRODBECK,	GARNER,	McKEOWN,	STEELE,
BRUCKNER,	GARRETT, (Tenn.)	MAHER,	STEPHENS, (Miss.)
BRUMBAUGH,	GARRETT, (Texas.)	MANSFIELD,	STEPHENS, (Neb.)
BUCHANAN,	GLASS,	MARTIN, (Ill.)	STERLING, (Penn.)
BYRNES, (S. C.)	GODWIN, (N. C.)	MAYS,	STEVENSON,
BYRNS, (Tenn.)	GOODWIN, (Ark.)	MONTAGUE,	SULLIVAN,
CALDWELL,	GORDON,	MOON,	SUMNERS,
CAMPBELL, (Penn.)	GRAY, (Ala.)	NEELY,	TAGUE,
CANDLER, (Miss.)	GREGG,	NICHOLLS, (S. C.)	TALBOTT,
CANTRILL,	GRIFFIN,	OLDFIELD,	TAYLOR, (Ark.)
CARAWAY,	HAMILL,	OLIVER, (Ala.)	TAYLOR, (Col.)
CAREW,	HAMLIN,	OLIVER, (N. Y.)	THOMAS,
CARLIN,	HARDY,	OLNEY,	THOMPSON,
CARTER, (Okla.)	HARRISON, (Miss.)	O'SHAUNESSY,	TILLMAN,
CLARK, (Fla.)	HARRISON, (Va.)	OVERMYER,	VENABLE,
CLAYPOOL,	HASTINGS,	OVERSTREET,	VINSON,
COADY,	HAYDEN,	PADGETT,	WALKER,
COLLIER,	HEFLIN,	PARK,	WALTON,
CONNALLY, (Texas.)	HELM,	PHELAN,	WATKINS,
COX,	HELVERING,	POLK,	WATSON, (Va.)
CRISP,	HOLLAND,	POU,	WEAVER,
CROSSER,	HOOD,	QUIN,	WELLING,
DALE, (N. Y.)	HOUSTON,	RAGSDALE,	WELLY,
DENT,	HOWARD,	RAINEY,	WHALEY,
DENTON,	HUDDLESTON,	RAKER,	WHITE, (Ohio.)
DEWALT,	HULBERT,	RAYBURN,	WILSON, (La.)
DICKINSON,	HULL, (Tenn.)	RIORDAN,	WILSON, (Texas.)
DIES,	HUMPHREYS,	ROBINSON,	WINGO,
DIXON,	JACOWAY,	ROMJUE,	WISE,
DOOLING,	JOHNSON, (Ky.)	ROUSE,	YOUNG, (Texas.)
DOOLITTLE,	JONES, (Texas.)	RUBEY,	
DOREMUS,	JONES, (Va.)	RUCKER,	
DOUGHTON,	KEHOE,	RUSSELL,	

Republicans—177.

ANDERSON,	FRANCIS,	LENROOT,	SANDERS, (Ind.)
ANTHONY,	FREEMAN,	LONGWORTH,	SANDERS, (N. Y.)
AUSTIN,	FRENCH,	McARTHUR,	SANFORD,
BACHARACH,	GARDNER,	McCORMICK,	SCOTT, (Iowa.)
BLAND,	GARLAND,	McCULLOCH,	SCOTT, (Mich.)
BOWERS,	GILLETT,	McFADDEN,	SCOTT, (Penn.)
BROWNING,	GLYNN,	McKENZIE,	SELLS,
BUTLER,	GOOD,	McKINLEY,	SIEGEL,
CAMPBELL, (Kan.)	GOODALL,	McLAUGHLIN, (Mich.)	SINNOTT,
CANNON,	GOULD,	McLAUGHLIN, (Penn.)	SLEMP,
CARTER, (Mass.)	GRAHAM, (Ill.)		SMITH, (Idaho.)
CHANDLER, (N. Y.)	GRAHAM, (Penn.)		SMITH, (Mich.)
CHANDLER, (Okla.)	GRAY, (N. J.)	MADDEN,	SNELL,
CLARK, (Penn.)	GREEN, (Iowa.)	MAGEE,	SNYDER,
CLASSON,	GREENE, (Mass.)	MANN,	STEENERSON,
COMSTOCK,	GREENE, (Vt.)	MAPES,	STERLING, (Ill.)
COOPER, (Ohio.)	GRIEST,	MILLER, (Minn.)	STINESS,
COOPER, (W. Va.)	HADLEY,	MILLER, (Wash.)	STRONG,
COPLEY,	HAMILTON, (Mich.)	MOORE,	SWEET,
COSTELLO,	HAMILTON, (N. Y.)	MOORES, (Ind.)	SWIFT,
CRAGO,	HASKELL,	MONDELL,	SWITZER,
CRAMTON,	HAWLEY,	MORGAN,	TEMPLE,
CURRIE, (Mich.)	HEATON,	MORIN,	TEMPLETON,
CURRY, (Cal.)	HEINTZ,	MOTT,	TILSON,
DALE, (Vt.)	HERSEY,	MUDD,	TIMBERLAKE,
DALLINGER,	HICKS,	NICHOLS, (Mich.)	TINKHAM,
DARROW,	HILL,	NOLAN,	TOWNER,
DEMPSEY,	HOLLINGSWORTH,	NORTON,	TREADWAY,
DENISON,	HUSTED,	OSBORNE,	VARE,
DOWNEY,	HUTCHINSON,	PAIGE,	VESTAL,
DRUKKER,	IRELAND,	PARKER, (N. J.)	VOLSTEAD,
DUNN,	JAMES,	PARKER, (N. Y.)	WALDOW,
DYER,	JOHNSON, (Wash.)	PETERS,	WALSH,
EDMONDS,	JUUL,	PLATT,	WARD,
ELLSWORTH,	KAHN,	PORTER,	WASON,
ELSTON,	KEARNS,	PRATT,	WATSON, (Penn.)
EMERSON,	KELLEY, (Mich.)	PURNELL,	WHITE, (Me.)
FAIRCHILD, B. L.,	KENNEDY, (Iowa.)	RAMSEY,	WILLIAMS,
FAIRCHILD, G. W.,	KENNEDY, (R. I.)	RAMSEYER, (Iowa.)	WILSON, (Ill.)
FAIRFIELD,	KIESS, (Penn.)	REED,	WINSLOW,
FARR,	KRAUSS,	ROBBINS,	WOOD, (Ind.)
FESS,	KREIDER,	ROGERS,	WOODYARD,
FOCHT,	LAGUARDIA,	ROSE,	YOUNG, (N. D.)
FORDNEY,	LANGLEY,	ROWE,	ZIHLMAN.
FOSS,	LEHLBACH,	ROWLAND,	

Independents—3.

FULLER, (Mass.) MARTIN, (La.) SCHALL.

AGAINST THE RESOLUTION—50.

Democrats—16.

ALMON,	DILL,	HILLIARD,	McLEMORE,
BURNETT,	DECKER,	IGOE,	SHACKLEFORD,
CHURCH,	DOMINICK,	KEATING,	SHERWOOD,
CONNELLY, (Kan.)	HENSLEY,	KITCHIN,	VAN DYKE.

Republicans—32.

BACON,	ESCH,	KING,	REAVIS,
BRITTEN,	FREAR,	KNUTSON,	ROBERTS,
BROWNE,	FULLER, (Ill.)	LA FOLLETTE,	RODENBERG,
CARY,	HAUGEN,	LITTLE,	SLOAN,
COOPER, (Wis.)	HAYES,	LUNDEEN,	STAFFORD,
DAVIDSON,	HULL, (Iowa.)	MASON,	VOIGHT,
DAVIS,	JOHNSON, (S. D.)	NELSON,	WHEELER,
DILLON,	KINCAID,	RANKIN,	WOODS, (Iowa.)

Socialist—1.

LONDON.

Independent—1.

RANDALL.

MEXICAN SENTIMENT VEERS TO AMERICA

Consul Reports That Public Opinion Is Beginning to Turn Against Germany.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 6.—Pro-American sentiment is spreading rapidly in Mexico, and General Carranza is reported to be considering routing all Germans out of the Mexican army, according to information sent to Washington today by United States Consul Johnson in Matamoros, across the river from Brownsville.

Consul Johnson's dispatch was based on statements brought by a consular agent at Matamoros after a visit to Victoria, capital of the State of Tamaulipas. The agent there talked with Governor Osuna and General Cesar Lopez de Lara. They are quoted as saying that public opinion was beginning to turn against Germany and the alleged activities of Germans in Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 6.—News of the declaration of war by the United States against Germany caused a profound sensation here today. A message from the Mexican Embassy at Washington received early this morning at the Foreign Office stated that President Wilson had signed the declaration. The report was immediately communicated to President-elect Carranza and other high officials.

Despite the fact that this religious anniversary, Good Friday, is always strictly observed by Mexicans, General Carranza remained all day in conference with his Ministers at the National Palace. Absolute silence was observed regarding the subjects treated, but it is believed they dealt with the attitude Mexico will assume. A NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tried to obtain a statement from Carranza, Obregon, and Garcia Perez, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, but they absolutely refused to comment. Von Eckardt, the German Ambassador, also was silent, declining to receive newspaper men.

The American colony met at the American Club and discussed the news. On the margin of a bulletin containing the news of the passage of the war resolution, posted in the reception room, all members of the club signed their names as a mark of approval. When the news became public here, although the day was a festival, the exchange rate on the dollar began to increase in an alarming manner. Large amounts of American money were offered for sale, but there were no buyers.

VERA CRUZ, April 6.—The small German population in Vera Cruz, consisting of about forty persons, today received the announcement of President Wilson's war proclamation against Germany without any demonstration.

Mixed to measure and aged in the wood

Club Cocktails

taste even better than your own when you happen to strike it right.

INDORSES GOVERNOR'S PLAN

Mayors Urged to Co-operate with State on Home Defense Measures.

TROY, N. Y., April 6.—President Burns of the Conference of Mayors and other city officials of the State today sent the following letter to all Mayors:

"The plan for the organization of the home defense committee and corps, suggested by Governor Whitman in a letter to the Mayors of the State, solves a problem that has been perplexing many cities. If his suggestions are carried out the New York municipalities should be well prepared to meet any home emergency and effectively co-operate with the State authorities.

"We were not informed about the Governor's plans until it was too late to recall the letter of our Advisory Committee for the purpose of eliminating such suggestions as duplicated or conflicted with those made by Governor Whitman.

"We believe the Governor's idea of making the home defense corps a part of the State service and under the authority of the executive, whose action will be subject to the approval of the Home Defense Committee, will insure efficiency and effectiveness.

"I, therefore, hope that each Mayor will begin at once to put the Governor's plan into effect, and in so doing, he may find some of the Advisory Committee's suggestions helpful."

SUFFRAGE LEADERS PARDON MISS RANKIN

Regretting Her Action, They Say She Did Her Duty as She Saw It.

FRIEND DENIES SHE WEPT

Woman Legislator Voted Against War Resolution After Great Mental Struggle.

Suffrage leaders who weeks ago pledged their support to the Government in case of war said yesterday they believed Miss Jeanette Rankin, Representative from Montana, who voted against the war resolution in the House early yesterday morning, could have taken no other action in view of the principles she held. While regret was expressed that she had voted as she did, leaders of the "Votes for Women" movement said she was to be admired for standing by her duty as she saw it, when so many of her friends were bringing pressure to bear upon her to vote for war.

Incidentally, the "Votes for Women" leaders emphasized that Miss Rankin did not represent the suffragists at Washington, but was there as representative of a hundred thousand or more constituents, men and women, in Montana.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, a personal friend of Miss Rankin, who was in the House gallery when the vote was taken and who returned to New York last night, denied with emphasis the published reports that Miss Rankin wept or fainted. Mrs. Laidlaw was one of those who wanted Miss Rankin to vote for war.

"While I should have liked for her to vote differently," said Mrs. Laidlaw, "she did her duty as she saw it after one of the most terrible mental struggles any woman ever had."

Mrs. Catt Is Gentle.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the National Woman Suffrage Party, excused Miss Rankin for voting against the war resolution. She took the stand that Miss Rankin had the right to vote as her conscience dictated. She said that now that the country was at war, Miss Rankin, she expected, would take part in no movement to hamper the Government of the United States in prosecuting it.

"I predicted two weeks ago," said Mrs. Catt, "that no matter which way Miss Rankin voted she would be criticised. If she voted for war, she would offend the pacifists; if she voted against it, she would offend the militarists."

"Do you not think that Miss Rankin neglected an opportunity to make a million or more votes for suffrage by voting as she did?" she was asked.

"I do not believe Miss Rankin was guided by any such consideration," she replied. "You must remember that Miss Rankin was not voting for the suffragists of the nation; she represents Montana. But I do not think any higher tribute could be paid to a person in public office than to say that he voted as he thought he should vote. Miss Rankin has done nothing to be ashamed of, far from it, and she can be counted upon to do nothing that she need be ashamed of. She did her duty as her duty appeared to her. It was not for any one else to make her decision for her."

Says Kitchin Wept, Too.

Mrs. Catt was asked if she thought the anti-suffragists would point to the emotion attributed to Miss Rankin as an argument against women in public life.

"I suppose they will," she answered, "but does it occur to you that it was no more a sign of weakness for Miss Rankin to weep, if she did, than it was for Congressman Kitchin to weep."

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, who pledged the support of the suffragists of the State of New York to Governor Whitman in case of war, refused to make any comment upon Miss Rankin's vote.

Mrs. Laidlaw, while disappointed in her friend's vote, stoutly defended Miss Rankin last night. She said that the reason the woman legislator did not vote when the roll was first called was that she was struggling between her wish to do what so many suffrage leaders had asked her to do and what she knew would be popular and her devotion to her principles against war.

"Couldn't Vote for War."

"I leaned over the gallery rail and watched her," said Mrs. Laidlaw. "She was undergoing the most terrible strain. She was still struggling with her emotions when her name was first called, and she could not vote. When she finally cast her vote, we were disappointed, but we knew she had done what she thought was right.

"It is not true that Miss Rankin wept, fainted, or had to be carried from her seat. She was perfectly composed. She had been asked by so many of her friends to vote for the resolution; at the same time, she was gripped by a desire to express a woman's horror of war and her principles against it. When she finally voted, she voted with intense sincerity, knowing that she was not doing the popular thing, but refusing to allow herself to be governed by motives of expediency. She just couldn't vote for war."

Mrs. Laidlaw pointed out that while the patriotism of the suffragists of England had had much to do with the British authorities changing their attitude toward suffrage, a majority of the English suffragists had been against war up to the time England got into it.

"Then," she said, "they pitched right in and did their best. That is what American suffragists will all do, Miss Rankin included."

"Please don't forget to say," added Mrs. Laidlaw, "that Miss Rankin did not weep and did not faint."

"'The Vintage' may yet prove 'The Man Without a Country' of 1917."
—*Life*

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A theme, developed from the viewpoint of American preparedness, is the basis of the story in which the theoretically sophisticated grandson of a Civil War hero, intellectually disdainful of nationalism and patriotic fervor, is emotionally awakened and warmed into Old-Glory-fied enthusiasm by a sheaf of letters written from the front in '63. The author of "The Geranium Lady" has handled her material with skill, making a direct and magnetic appeal to the basic sentiments of mankind.

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STONE AND KITCHIN UNDER PARTY FIRE

Democrats in Congress Embarrassed by the Course of Both Men Toward War.

KITCHIN ASSAILED AT HOME

Growing Demand for Stone's Resignation as Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—There are murmurings behind closed doors on the Senate side of the Capitol that threaten to cloud the political future and personal happiness of Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, one of the most important committees at all times and of tremendous consequence at this critical period in the nation's history. No revolt against Senator Stone's continuance as Chairman has taken form, but a storm is brewing on the horizon.

Senator Stone is personally popular among his associates on both sides of the Senate Chamber. He has qualities that have brought him the affectionate regard of those who have been thrown with him, day in and day out under the Capitol dome. There is a feeling, however, among many Senators and officials who have the best interests of the nation at heart that Senator Stone is so out of sympathy with the principles and purposes of the war against the German Government that he cannot do full credit to his own ability or to the plans of President Wilson.

The belief prevails here that, in spite of the fact that the President is not known to have said anything unkind regarding Senator Stone, there is a lack of confidence toward the Senator on the part of the President, and an unwillingness to confide in him the secrets that must necessarily be made known to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations during the conduct of a foreign war.

This view prevails not only among Senators on both sides of the Chamber, but among officials who are devoted to the interests of the President. There was much feeling against Senator Stone when he participated in the filibuster that led to the defeat of the President's Armed Neutrality bill in the closing days of the last Congress.

When Senator Stone was continued by his party colleagues as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee for the new Congress, his critics felt that it was useless to make any further effort to dislodge him from the high position in the Senate's organization which his long service brought to him.

But when the Senator on last Wednesday voted against the war resolution and showed by that action that he was opposed to the conflict into which the United States was about to enter, opposition to his continuance as Chairman was revived and is growing. Whether it will gain force enough to make Mr. Stone appreciate the awkwardness of his position is problematical.

It is realized that when the President comes to make arrangements for close co-operation between the United States and its European Allies he will feel embarrassed in communicating with Chairman Stone to ascertain the attitude of the Foreign Relations Committee, and it is known that members of the Senate are provoked over the failure of Mr. Stone to step down and out in the interest of the orderly conduct of international affairs while the war is on.

Nothing has come to light so far in the House of Representatives or among its members to show that there is any considerable number of Democratic Congressmen opposed to the continuance of the leadership of Representative Kitchin, the floor leader, who made a speech last night that caused many members to vote against the war resolution. While the resolution was adopted by a vote of 373 to 50, a kindly feeling appears to prevail among the great majority of members for Mr. Kitchin. Some of the foremost House Democrats think he should resign his leadership, but they have not made any headway in influencing their associates against him.

Kitchin Attacked at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., April 6.—No vote of a legislative representative in years has stirred the ire in his constituency in this State as has the vote of Majority Leader Claude Kitchin of the Second Congressional District in his vote against the Administration measure and a declaration of war against Germany. There is no denying that his vote represents less than 10 per cent. of the population of the district, which is truly American in its every phase.

Newspapers which stood with Kitchin through his preparedness opposition and who did their part in his election are outspoken in their editorial criticism today. The Evening Telegram of Rocky Mount says: "He didn't voice the sentiment of 5 per cent. of his people. The Democrats of the district are not pro-German, are not sympathizers with the German cause, neither are they militant in their opposition to the Government, and most of all they are not yellow or members of the petticoat brigade that would shout horrors and flee at the sight of a gun. As for Edgecombe County, we know, and for others we believe, that Mr. Kitchin has woefully misrepresented, has cast a smirch upon them. Counties that in the past have reared as brave and loyal sons as the nation ever had resent the action. Remember the first blood of the Confederacy, Henry W. Wyatt, of Edgecombe! His sons are not degenerates."

The Greenville Reflector says: "It was all right for him to vote his convictions, making it plain that it was such, and not that of his people, but it should not have been done as Democratic leader of the House. He should have resigned. His vote doesn't represent 5 per cent. of the residents of Pitt county."

The Wilson Daily Times says: "Even his closest friends regret his attitude toward the Administration at this time."

The Kingston Free Press says: "Out of accord with the times, the sentiment of his district, the leaders of the nation, and the party as well, the majority leader should resign."

PACIFISTS SPEAK SOFTLY.

The pacifists said little yesterday and were careful as to how they said it. The Executive Committee of the Emergency Peace Federation got together in the morning and decided that all its official utterances "the lawfulness of which there is doubt" should be submitted to counsel before being published. It is said that some of the more inflammatory of the federation's speakers have already adopted the practice of having their remarks censored by their lawyers beforehand so as to make sure of keeping inside the frontier of sedition. One official of the federation said yesterday that the purpose of the new precaution was "to be able to continue our work and keep out of jail."

The pacifist bodies spent most of yesterday planning what to do next. They had to accept the fact that war prevails here, but both the Emergency Peace Federation and the Woman's Peace Party seized on President Wilson's statement that the war was only with the German autocracy and indicated their intention to work steadfastly for a peace that presupposed a revolution, peaceful or otherwise, in Germany and the institution there of a democratic Government. It was asserted by both these organizations that there was every probability that the establishment of such a Government would lead ultimately if not immediately to a cessation of the practices against which America has complained.

Conscription will also be fought by the Peace Federation, and it is urging upon Congress its plan to communicate directly with the Reichstag and try to persuade that body to dislodge the present Government and institute one responsible to the people.

The federation wired yesterday to Claude Kitchin and other members of both houses who voted against the war declaration, saying that it desired "to join millions of Americans who are with you in your stand for peace and your fidelity to the highest ideals of patriotism. We urge you to continue your noble efforts for America and for humanity and to seize the first opportunity to bring about peace."

At the office of Amos Pinchot, leader of the American Committee on War Finance, which favors heavy war taxes on all incomes over $5,000, there was a prolonged conference and the statement that definite items of policy would be announced later. A memorial from students and Faculty members of Columbia University favoring the plan of the committee was circulated, and some of those who signed it said that the exemption should be less than $5,000.

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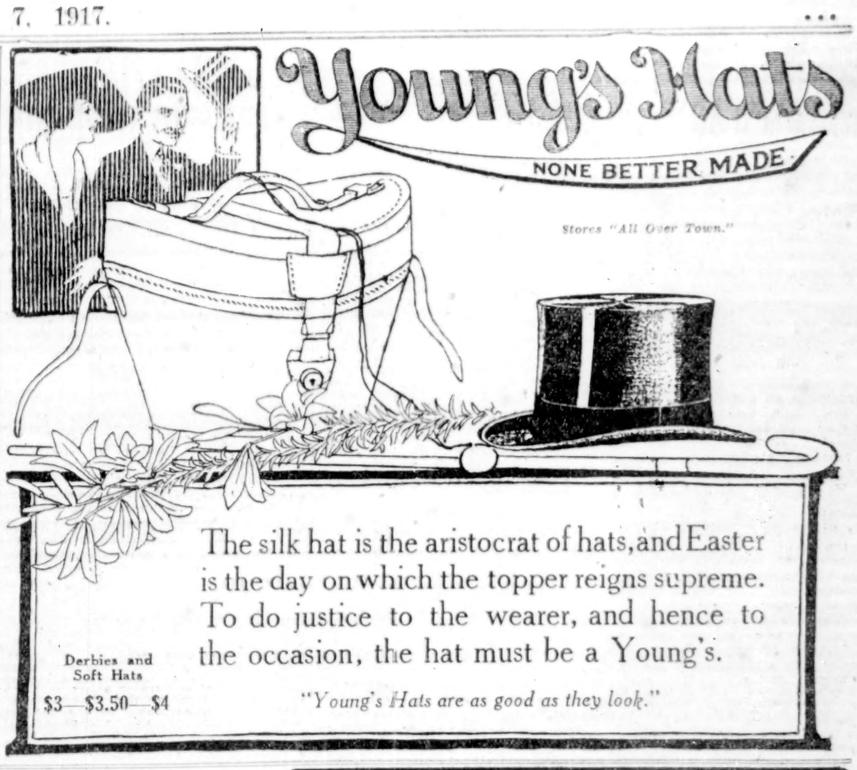
Sole New York Agents



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Very finest grades of hand-loomed silks, new and exclusive designs on grounds of the most desirable shades. Persians, all-over designs, neat and bold figures, stripes and plain effects.
Values $2.50 and $3.00.

Group No. 2, $1.35
A collection of this season's newest and most desirable neckwear. Large well-made shapes that tie a perfect knot and will slide under the collar easily. Many exclusive styles.
Value $2.00.

Group No. 3, 85c
Scotch plaids of 28 clans. Regimental stripes, Roman and Venetian stripes, all plain shades, figures and stripes in an almost endless assortment.
Value $1.50.

Group No. 4, 60c
Plain colors. Neat and novel designs and color combinations that are found only in the better grades. All are perfectly made and will tie and wear well.
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$1.50	Defenseless America, by Hudson Maxim	.25
$1	Can Germany Win? by an American	.25
$1	The German Point of View, as officially stated by her leaders	.25
$1.25	The Great War, by Frank H. Simonds	.25
.75	The Soldier Boy, by C. Lewis Hind	.25
$1.25	The Blinded Soldiers and Sailors Gift Book	.39
$1.50	King Albert's Book	.50

Economics

$4	Essays in Taxation, by Edwin R. A. Seligman	.75
$2	Operation of the New Bank Act, by Theo. Conway and E. M. Patterson	$1
$1.50	Economics of Forestry, by B. E. Fernow	.75
$3.50	Essays in Municipal Administration, by John A. Fairlie	.75
$1	The Industrial Problem, by Lyman Abbott	.25
$1.60	Laws of Wages, by H. L. Moore	.50
$1.25	Gold, Prices and Wages, by John A. Hobson	.25

Miscellaneous

$3	Things I Remember, by Frederick Townsend Martin	.75
$2	Retrospection, by Hubert Howe Bancroft	.50
$1.50	The Subterranean Brotherhood, by Julian Hawthorne	.25
$1	My Secrets of Beauty, by Mme. Lina Cavalieri	.25
$1	Light on the Hills, by Charles G. Albertson	.25
$1.50	Bird Land Echoes, by C. C. Abbott	.75
$1.50	Wit and Humor of Colonial Days, by Carl Holiday	.50
$2.50	My College Days, a college record book	$1

Reference

$1	Pure Food Cook Book, by Harvey W. Wiley	.50
$2.50	Good Living, by Sara Van Buren	.69
$3	New Websterian 1912 Dictionary	.50
$1.50	Ready Reference Book, by Francis Rolt Wheeler	.39
$3.50	Who's Who, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, each volume	.39
$4	American Statesman's Year Book, 1912	.39
$1	Harper's Cook Book of Leftovers	.25
$1.50	The Housekeeper's Week, by Marion Harland	.39

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GERMANS HERE QUICK TO BACK PRESIDENT

Citizens of Teutonic Descent Pledge Undivided Loyalty to Our Government.

NO DISSENTING VOICE HEARD

Liederkranz Committee to Co-operate with German Hospital in Planning Joint Activities.

Expressions of undivided loyalty to the Government were given in many quarters yesterday by organizations composed of German-Americans. There has been no dissenting voice yet, and while some of the organizations have not as yet taken definite corporate action to give practical support to the Government, persons conversant with the spirit of their members feel sure that practically all the important German bodies will make it a point to be among the foremost in the display of patriotism.

William Forster, President of the German Liederkranz, yesterday appointed Rudolph J. Schaefer, William H. Klenke, and Otto von Schrenk as a committee to confer with a committee of the German Hospital on the plans for the work to be done jointly by the two organizations. On Thursday night, in pledging loyalty to the Government, the Liederkranz had offered its building as an auxiliary to the German Hospital for war work. The hospital ever since last Summer has had fully organized and ready for service, a base hospital unit at the disposal of the War Department, and Fritz Achelis, President of the German Hospital, himself contributed $25,000 to the preparation and equipment of this unit.

In addition to the Hospital and Liederkranz Committees to plan this work there has been authorized the appointment of a Ways and Means Committee of twenty-five members of the society and an equal number of subscribers and patrons of the hospital to plan the methods by which the work would be supported.

August Vintschger, President of the Deutscher Club of Hoboken, which for sixty years has been a centre of the German social life of that city, declared yesterday that the members of the club were loyal Americans first of all, and, moreover, that they knew how to be loyal.

Henry Weismann, President of the German-American Alliance of the State of New York, last night called a meeting of the Executive Committee for Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at the Brooklyn Eastern District Turn Verein, Bushwick and Gates Avenues, to take "immediate, intelligent, and urgent action" to demonstrate the loyalty of the body. His notice sent out in calling the meeting contains the statement:

"With the declaration of war by our Government against Germany a situation has arisen which to Americans of German stock is of most vital import. The future of our standing in this, our beloved country, depends largely upon the manner in which we approach the great crisis.

"Of our loyalty there can be no question, but the extent of our devotion to the great struggle upon which our country is entering depends upon our appreciation of the vast responsibilities that devolve upon all of us.

The current issue of Viereck's, the American weekly, which, until the international situation became too acute, was called The Fatherland, contains the following declaration:

"For a period of thirty-two months we have struggled for the right as we saw it. We have opposed the forces which have urged war. Apparently we have lost. We must swallow that loss, now, and grin and bear it.

"Our position has been exactly that of one political party prior to a Presidential election. Before an election it is the privilege of any one to choose whether he wants a Republican or a Democrat for Chief Executive. It is not unpatriotic to oppose the election of a candidate; it is not unpatriotic for an honest paper or an honest man to oppose going to war. But when the die of Fate is cast we must all of us abide by the result.

"We have opposed war. Our side has lost. We are American, and while our heart goes out to Germany, and we keenly regret the circumstances which compel our taking sides against her, we feel that our common duty demands that we stand behind our Government. We know our readers will unanimously support our stand."

PLANS FOR HOME GUARD.

Whitman Hopes to Release Young Men for Service Elsewhere.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—With Governor Whitman and the military officials waiting for the call from Washington which will mobilize the remaining units of the National Guard, officers at the headquarters of the Adjutant General declined today to comment on the military situation except to say that they were doing all they could to get ready.

Governor Whitman is busy working on his plans for a Home Defense Guard. The bill introduced on Monday night by Assemblyman Schuyler M. Meyer, providing for the enlistment of men over 45 years of age in the National Guard, was signed by the Governor this morning. Under its provision the Governor has wide power in accepting volunteers for the guard, which, he says, he wishes to use to organize a fully equipped and disciplined force for the defense of New York. Governor Whitman hopes that these older men will take over the duty of guarding strategic points in the State and release the younger members of the militia for more active service further afield.

A bill was introduced today by Assemblyman Machold, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, appropriating $40,000 to enable the Superintendent of Public Works to arrange for the protection of the buildings and other property of the State.

In the Senate Senator Cotillo introduced a measure providing for the military training of boys between the ages of 12 and 18. The training is to be directed by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor, to serve without compensation. The organization is to be made up of volunteers and will be known as the New York State Juvenile Guards.

The State Civil Service Commission will meet in Albany on Wednesday and Thursday. The Commission will discuss an addition to the present rules to provide that persons holding posts in the State or County service, subject to the civil service rules, who enlist for active service in the military or naval forces of the United States of the State of New York, may be reinstated without reference to the present limitation of one year's absence.

It is believed that the civil service employees will be more likely to enlist in the military or naval service if it is now in advance that in case they are absent for more than a year they will be entitled to reinstatement.

MILITIAMEN SEIZE WIRELESS ON A FARM

Detachment from the Seventy-first Wrecks Plant Discovered in Remote Country District.

TROOPS SEARCH DWELLINGS

Colonel Bates's Men Ransack Homes of Two Germans Suspected of Having Explosives.

Special to The New York Times.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK INFANTRY, U. S. A., IN NEW YORK STATE, April 6.—The Seventy-first saw its first war service late this afternoon when a powerful privately owned wireless station, found within the area of regimental control, was ordered seized by Colonel William G. Bates, following information received at headquarters. Half an hour later the homes of two residents were visited by the troopers and the buildings ransacked in a search for dynamite, said to have been stored there.

Although no explosive was found, references tendered by one of the suspected men are still being investigated tonight, which, coupled with the speed displayed following the arrival of the information, indicated how apparently well authenticated the reports of enemy activities must have been.

Soon after 3 o'clock this afternoon headquarters looked like anything but the quarters of soldiers on active service, for the men by this time have thoroughly settled down to the monotony of guard duty and no longer are hourly expecting something to happen. Two teams of basket ball players were in the thick of an exciting game; several card games were in progress, some lads were reading the war news, while others were writing back home. And over in a corner the regimental dentist was at work over a protesting private.

Suddenly an officer appeared and called a bugler to him. The summons that rang out immediately sent the players scampering to their stacked rifles, the dentist and his patient made an appointment for some other time, and in five minutes a company in squad formation marched in double time, ready for action.

They swung far out into the country. Out near a tumbled-down farmhouse they halted while an armed man with the necessary papers entered the house. Upon his return the soldiers formed about the wireless structure and electricians made short work of it. While the wireless was being put out of commission two detachments from other posts were instructed by telephone to search certain houses.

Both the homes were in the country and also long distances from the troopers. It required considerable speeding up for the men to reach the buildings before night, but just at twilight the troops, armed as they would be if they were in France, halted in front of their destinations. A few sharp orders and the soldiers threw a square about the house and outbuildings. Then commissioned officers, ignoring the protests of the German owners, went through the buildings. Carpets were ripped up, dressers were searched, soldiers carefully removed the backs of pictures, the owners' private correspondence was read down to the last letter, and at one of the places tons of hay stored in the barns were removed from the lofts on the suspicion that explosives might have been hidden there. Before the soldiers left either of the premises every inch that might have served as a hiding place had been examined.

As an example of the precaution against irresponsible persons getting into a position to strike against property or lives, it may be stated that few persons enter the guarded zone without the knowledge of the military authorities. The work, however, is done so diplomatically that there is no chance of any timid persons being frightened into voluntary internment in their own homes.

Reports that a Seventy-first picket had shot and killed a man early this afternoon were declared unfounded. Another report that one of the guardsmen had been run over and severely injured by a locomotive was found to refer to an accident that happened this morning to a private from a regular army post. Colonel Bates announced these facts in order that persons who had relatives or friends in his regiment might be correctly informed.

REPRISALS ON ARGENTINA.

Britain Threatens to Cut Off Coal So as to Raise Wheat Embargo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Keen interest was manifested here today in Government and diplomatic circles in reports from Buenos Aires to the effect that the British Government was bringing strong pressure to bear on the Argentine Government in an effort to force it to raise the embargo against the exportation of wheat. Unless the wheat embargo is raised, it is hinted, the British Government may resort to the reprisal of prohibiting shipment of British coal to Argentina.

The embargo against the exportation of wheat and flour from Argentina was ordered on March 26, when Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen, the new President of the Argentine Republic, signed a decree to that effect to become immediately effective. The importance of such a decree may be realized from the fact that last year more than 64,000,000 bushels of wheat were exported from Argentina, and the embargo was established this Spring just when England was expecting to obtain large supplies of wheat from that source. It is known here that the German Government has been very anxious to shut off this supply of what to England, and that the order for launching the indiscriminate U-boat warfare on merchant ships, on Feb. 1, was put into effect at that time partly because Germany expected to cut off the movement of Argentina wheat just as it was beginning to move to England by sinking all ships entering the submarine war zone.

Entente diplomats believe that German influences have been very active in exerting influences in Argentina to bring about the establishment of the wheat embargo, just as German agents in Buenos Aires are known to have tried to develop anti-American sentiment in that capital. Two evening newspapers in Buenos Aires are pro-German, and these have been markedly anti-American in presenting Mexican news.

Not later than last Tuesday, April 3, the day after President Wilson addressed Congress, a newspaper cable dispatch from Buenos Aires carried the significant statement that the German Minister at that capital had assured the Argentine Government that certain German financiers in association with the Reichsbank, were ready to undertake the financing of public works in Argentina, and that this assurance was interpreted in Argentina," as a move to impress the Government with the economic resources of Germany." According to the Buenos Aires Herald, Germans are using every means to create differences between Argentina on the one hand and the Entente and the United States on the other.

OUR FLAG FLIES IN CANADA.

Appears Over Parliament Building for First Time in History.

OTTAWA, April 6.—The Stars and Stripes, for the first time in history, were hoisted with the Union Jack on the Canadian Parliament Building today. By thus associating the two flags Canadian officials said they wished to express the satisfaction they felt because of the determination of the United States to join the war against the German Government. The American colors with the Union Jack also fluttered from the City Hall and many other buildings.

Sir Sam Hughes, former Minister of Militia, sent a message to President Wilson congratulating him and the American Congress and people "in rallying to the cause of humanity against intrenched tyranny and autocracy."

J. M. Gidding & Co.
364-366 and 368 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Easter Hats

Beautiful *Flower-trimmed* Hats—smart styles of *ribbon* and *belting*—*bird* and *wing* effects—and new models with *coque, osprey* or *goura*—exact copies of our own importations and the products of our own artists designed to accord with an ultra *chic* and *simplicity* so much sought by the best dressed women.

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Everywhere young men are beginning to feel their responsibility to their country. America needs young men who know something about things military—young men who can be trained for service quickly and efficiently. The following books contain useful information for those who will take places in the ranks and those who will assume the responsibility of leadership.

Officers' Notes—*Capt. Parker, U. S. A.*,	$1.79
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Lessons in Visual Signalling—*2nd Lieut. M. A. Palen*,	54c
Applied Minor Tactics (including Map Problems and the War Game), Map Reading and Map Sketching Simplified for Beginners—*Major J. A. Moss*,	94c
A Manual for Courts-Martial U. S. Army 1917,	94c
The Plattsburg Manual, a Textbook for Federal Training Camps—*Lieutenants O. O. Ellis and E. B. Garey*,	$1.79
Military Topography—Map Reading, Surveying and Sketching—*Capt. C. O. Sherrill*,	$2.39
Manual of Interior Guard Duty, U. S. Army, 1914,	27c

Commuters may see these books at Macy's Order Booths' Grand Central and Hudson Terminals.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

B. Altman & Co.

An Important Sale of Men's Furnishings

to be continued to-day

affords an excellent opportunity for purchasing the Spring outfit at prices that mean real economy.

Men's Silk Negligee Shirts

(all made from silks imported direct from Japan by B. Altman & Co.)

Of medium-weight Habutai, in smart satin-stripe effects $4.85

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(with cotton soles) in black, white, gray, tan or navy blue . . . per pair 75c.

(The Hosiery will be sold on the Sixth Floor)

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Balta Oxfords, of tan or gunmetal calfskin; a very stylish last . . . per pair $5.75

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Boys' Suits, with extra knickerbockers, sizes 8 to 17 years . . at $8.50 & 11.50

Boys' and Youths' Silk Shirts, made of imported Habutai; neckband sizes, 12 to 14 inches $4.25

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Junior Boys' Washable Cotton Suits, sizes 3 to 10 years . . . . . at $2.45

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AS FOR MODELS—there is everything from the conservative, plain tailored Suit for the business man to the snappy styles for the younger man. The range of sizes is so very broad that a man of any proportion may be easily fitted.

Men's Clothing Department—FIFTH FLOOR

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

A Cutaway Coat Attracts More Than Passing Notice

These formal clothes give the wearer an air of distinction that stamps him once and for all as a man of good taste. But—the cutaway frock must have haberdashery in keeping with its own character. A glance down the column will set you right on what to wear and where to get it.

Men's Frock Coats and Vests $22.50&$32.50

Excellently tailored of oxford gray vicuna, with bound edges and silk lining. Of course, every detail is in accordance with present day styles.

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Striped Trousers at $5.75

Correctly worn with the frock coat. Tailored of all worsted fabrics, showing various combinations of gray, black and white stripes.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Men's Gloves, at $2.44

Fine Mocha Gloves, made with prix-seams, in shades of gray.

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th Street.

Men's Dress Shoes at $5.94

Patent Leather Boots with mat calf uppers, in button style. Well made from the standpoint of service and appearance.

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Men's Silk Hose, $1.39

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For those men who prefer to carry a cane we have a good assortment of Snakewood, Ebony, Rosewood, Malacca and Partridge, with Prince of Wales, Golf, Derby or Opera handles, trimmed with sterling silver bands, caps or elbows; some inlaid, others overlaid.

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To top the Easter Outfit; two models, one with slightly tapered crown and flat set brim the other with semi-bell crown and curl brim. The first for the man who likes the ultra-smart, the second for the man of conservative taste.

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Shirts, Cravats, Collars, and other dress accessories, necessary to complete your dress-up wardrobe can be purchased in the Men's Furnishings Department at worthwhile savings.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

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Helen Watterson Moody says:

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NAVY AND RESERVES ORDERED MOBILIZED

Entire Naval Militia of Country Also Summoned to Join the Colors.

COAST GUARD TAKEN OVER

Newly Organized Power Boat Patrol, with Volunteer Crews, Goes Into Active Service at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6. — Secretary Daniels signed an order at 4:05 o'clock this afternoon for the mobilization of the navy. One hundred code messages were sent by wireless and telegraph from the office of Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, within a few minutes after the signing of the order. The messages set in motion the machinery by which the navy went on a war basis with every ship and shore station, and by which the Naval Militia of all the States, as well as the Naval Reserves and the Coast Guard Service, passed into the control of the Navy Department.

There are about 584 officers and 7,933 enlisted men in the Naval Militia, a total force of 8,517. These will assemble at designated points and will be assigned to ships to be used in the Coast Patrol Service or on other naval duty. All ships in active commission in the regular navy were ready for duty when the order came. But there are battleships in the reserve fleets, reserve destroyers, and other reserve units on which there have been nucleus crews, which will now be fully manned and put into service. Other vessels which have been out of commission will be assigned to active duty as rapidly as possible.

There are approximately 361 vessels of the navy completed and fit for service, including 12 first-line battleships, 25 second-line battleships, 9 armored cruisers, 24 other cruisers, 2 monitors, 50 destroyers, 16 coast torpedo vessels, 17 torpedo boats, 44 submarines, 8 tenders to torpedo boats, 28 gunboats, 4 transports, 4 supply ships, a hospital ship, 21 fuel ships, 14 converted yachts, 40 tugs, and 28 minor units. The mobilization order also calls into active service about 70,000 enlisted men, as well as over 8,500 members of the Naval Militia, a considerable number of Naval Reserves, and the men in the Coast Guard Service. It will put into the regular naval service all new units being purchased as well as those which have been offered for the power boat patrol by yachtsmen and other patriotic citizens along with their volunteer crews.

The total number of men required for the proper mobilization of the navy as it stands is 99,809 regulars and 45,820 reserves. It is estimated that 73,817 regulars and 25,219 reserves are needed for the battleships, scouts, destroyers, submarines, mine force, and training ships. For the Coast Defense forces it is estimated that 10,623 regulars and 17,195 reserves are needed, and for the various shore stations 10,318 regulars and 2,680 reserves.

The order calls out those retired officers who have been registered in the department as fit for duty in the event of war and assigned in advance to the various naval districts, naval stations, barracks, recruiting stations, training stations, to the Naval Reserve force, Naval Militia, examining boards, and bureau duties, where they will in turn release officers on the active list, and enable the latter to go to sea for fighting duty.

NAVAL MILITIA HERE READY.

Force of Entire State Quickly Mobilized—1st Battalion to Leave Today.

Commodore Robert P. Forshew, head of the Naval Militia of this State, received the order from Washington ordering the Naval Militia into Federal service at 8 o'clock last night, and by 10 o'clock it was said that practically the entire force for the State had been mobilized. There are 2,000 Naval Militiamen in the State, of whom two battalions, the First and Second, comprising 650 men each, are in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The Manhattan and Brooklyn battalions were recently mobilized for State duty by Governor Whitman to guard the bridges over the East River after diplomatic relations had been broken with Germany, but ten days ago they were relieved from this service by the Police Department and the mobilization had to be done all over again.

Commodore Forshew was advised officially last night as to what duty the Naval Militiamen would be called on to perform, but said that he could not make this public. It was learned, however, that the First Battalion probably would leave the city this afternoon for active duty. Officers said that by this afternoon both battalions would be ready for active service anywhere and that the men were eager for it. Most of them have taken the necessary physical examinations within the last few weeks, and it was said that the routine of transferring the men into the Federal service could be wound up in short order.

BOSTON, April 6.—Orders for the immediate mobilization of the Naval Militia forces of this State, embracing about 1,000 officers and men, were received tonight by Commodore James P. Parker.

He set in motion at once the machinery to call to the colors the companies of the Naval Militia at Fall River, New Bedford, Springfield, Newburyport and this city. Detachments from Boston, Lynn, Fall River and Marblehead have been in service for several days.

Commodore Parker said his men would be ready to respond to morning call at the navy yard tomorrow.

TRENTON, N. J., April 6.—The mobilization order for the Naval Militia of New Jersey was received by Governor Edge tonight. The New Jersey Brigade is made up of 82 officers and 459 men, under Commander Edward McClure Peters, with headquarters in Newark. Governor Edge, after a conference with Adjt. Gen. Barber, said the force would be ready within twenty-four hours.

AUSTRIAN JEWS WOULD AID.

Rabbi Buchler to Enlist Them for the Army and Navy.

A movement was started yesterday by a group of Austro-Hungarian Jews to enlist citizens of foreign birth who are loyal to the American flag in the army and navy, according to Rabbi Samuel Buchler of 324 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn. Dr. Buchler said that he and the others who started the movement planned to hold a mass meeting as an initial step in a whirlwind recruiting campaign among men of foreign birth.

"Hapsburgism is not any better than Hohenzollernism," he said. "Both will be of the past as a result of America's entry into the war."

The services of the American Society of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, an organization the membership of which includes many of the noted research workers in the medical profession, were offered to the army and navy last night, when the society held its annual dinner at the Astor. Among the guests were Dr. H. Noguchi, a Japanese worker of the Rockefeller Pathological Research Institute; Dr. W. H. Parkes of the New York Health Department, Dr. Eugene Ople of St. Louis, Dr. Oscar Klotz of the University of Pittsburgh, Dr. Harold Ernst of Harvard, Dr. H. A. Christian of Harvard, Dr. W. W. Ford of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. H. M. Williams and Dr. W. M. Coplin of Jefferson College, Philadelphia.

Subway Plotter Resentenced.

Michael J. Herlihy, ex-Financial Secretary of the subway employes' local of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, who pleaded guilty last month to an indictment charging him with setting off a bomb in the Lenox Avenue subway, near 100th Street, on Oct. 25, was resentenced to Sing Sing yesterday by Justice Tompkins in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court for not less than two years and four months and not more than four years and eight months. Herlihy had been sentenced to twenty years, but later he confessed, implicating four other men. District Attorney Swann recommended the reduction of sentence.

Lost and Found Advertisements will be found on Page 13.—Advt.

CUBA AND BRAZIL MAY JOIN WITH US

Continued from Page 1.

and that neutral ships would navigate in the prohibited zone at their peril; that is to say, to carry out a blockade of Great Britain and her isles, the coasts of France, Italy and the Eastern Mediterranean by means of war submarines. These would prevent from the first of February all navigation and traffic in the aforesaid zones and would attack and sink in the sea with crew and passengers any vessel infringing this prohibition, whatever be its flag, class or destination.

"This unexpected and threatening warning, but evident contempt for the rights of neutrals and for the obligations contracted by the very Imperial German Government with all the civilized world in The Hague treaties and other solemn stipulations, caused the unanimous protest of all neutral nations, and my Government was compelled to express this serenely but firmly in the note which the State Department sent to his Excellency the German Minister on Feb. 7. In this note it was stated that the Government of Cuba had experienced deep regret on learning of the new plan of maritime war, which so deeply and injuriously, even by the warning itself, must affect all neutral commerce, and consequently that of Cuba, for which reason it was evident that this Government could not express conformity with it, since it was not only contrary to our interests, but also to the principles of the freedom of the seas and the rights of neutrals which international law has made sacred—the principles of right—from which the Cuban nation has always wished to draw inspiration.

"On the State Department's replying in these terms to such an alarming notice it clearly signified the imminence of a definite break between the two nations if the Imperial German Government persisted in its new submarine campaign, accentuating it until it becomes necessary to signify the lack of conformity which the Cuban Government, in accord with all civilized nations, must feel. The Government of the United States, to which we are bound by such intimate and cordial bonds, has continued incessantly for the space of two years its energetic protests and reclamations with unexampled prudence and moderation, inspired by the most elemental principles of justice and in defense of its citizens, victims in numerous cases of the aggressions of German submarines, in defense of the freedom of the seas and of respect for the lives and properties of neutral nations, vindicating their right to navigate and trade freely without other restrictions than those admitted by international law and sanctioned by treaties and by practices, universal and constant, of civilized nations.

"The aforesaid declaration of the 21st of January showed that the hopes based on the various offers made by the Imperial German Government to the United States had been canceled and lacked all worth and efficiency, and before a fact so grave the President of the United States declared a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two nations, announcing with all solemnity that any acts of unjustifiable aggression carried out by German submarines in virtue of the inconceivable threat contained in the agreement of Jan. 31 would be considered as acts of war and would result in the United States Government taking measures to carry such out. It might be thought that this definite declaration would be sufficient to defend the rights of neutrals, aided as it was by the clearly expressed sentiment of all nations and to which all governments have given a more or less energetic form, but this has not happened, to the great misfortune of humanity and civilization.

"The intolerable threat which the notification of the Imperial German Government contained in such absolute terms, has been carried out with implacable rigor from the first day of February, as the warning said. German submarines have attacked and sunk without mercy on the high seas and almost always without previous warning numerous merchant ships with deliberate disregard for the universally accepted decrees of international law, for the protests of all and each of the neutral nations, for the most simple principles of humanity and justice and causing the death or misfortune of many innocent victims. Such acts of war without quarter against all nations whose ships or subjects navigated or could navigate in the seas which the Imperial German Government attempted without right to close to the commerce of the world under terrible penalties, could not be tolerated nor can they be accepted ipso facto as legal today or at any time.

"The Republic of Cuba must not remain indifferent to such great violations of the rights of peoples, violations which at any time may be realized at the cost of lives or of the interests, as has already happened, of its own citizens; nor can it in any manner worthily or decorously hold itself aloof or apart from the noble and valiant attitude assumed by the United States, to which nation we are united by the sacred bonds of gratitude and brotherhood, together with the explicit and implicit obligations of the treaty of political relations of May 22 of 1903, stipulated in conformity with the appendix of our Constitution, according to the treaties of Feb. 16 and July 2 of the same year, and of Dec. 27 of 1902, which has created and sustained between the two nations by its clear statements and natural and necessary effects an intelligence so intimate that it practically amounts to an alliance that shall at any time demand from Cuba decided aid, but which demands it with greater force on an occasion like the present, in which the United States is defending the principles of human liberty, of international justice and of honor, and the security of free and independent nations which see their rights and most vital interests threatened.

"Cuba cannot remain neutral in this supreme conflict because the declaration of neutrality would oblige her to treat all of the belligerents equally, refusing them with equal rigor any access to her ports and imposing on them the same restrictions and prohibitions which would be in the present case contrary to public sentiment, to the essence of the pacts and moral obligations, moral rather than legal, which bind us to the United States and would result lastly, because of our geographical locations, in being the cause of innumerable conflicts, the consequences of which it is easy to predict for a friendly and allied nation, and which would prove an inexcusable weakness and condescension for the attitude of implacable aggression unconditionally proclaimed by the Imperial German Government against the rights of all neutral peoples and against the principles of humanity and justice, which constitute the highest note of modern civilization.

"For such causes, with full and firm conscience of complying with one of my most sacred duties, although with profound regret because I must propose a resolution which will throw our country into the whirl and peril of the greatest military and political conflagration which history has registered, without hatred nor aversion for the German nation, with which Cuba has ever maintained cordial relations and the mutual consideration of advantage, but with the conviction that it is demanded of us by our international obligations and our principles and ideals of justice and liberty, I apply to the honorable Congress that in the use of the power exclusively conceded to it in Article 59, Chapter 1, of the Constitution, with knowledge of the antecedents of the case, and with mature deliberation which its importance demands, to declare that there has been determined, as a result of the acts of unjustifiable aggression repeatedly realized by the war submarines of the Imperial German Government on the high seas against neutral merchant ships, notwithstanding the protests of all neutral nations, including that of Cuba, created and now exists a state of war between the Republic of Cuba and the Imperial German Government, declaring it formally and adopt all measures which may be necessary and which I reserve for proposal and recommendation at an opportune time, for the maintenance of our rights, the defense of our territory, the providing of our security, preventing any acts which could be attempted or carried out to our damage, and to co-operate decidedly for all these ends with the Government of the United States, lending it all the assistance within our power for the defense of the freedom of the seas, the right of neutrals and international justice.

"Palace of the President, Havana, April 6, 1917.

"M. G. MENOCAL."

CUBA ALSO TO SEIZE SHIPS.

Three German Vessels and One Austrian in Havana Harbor.

With the formal declaration by Cuba of a state of war with Germany, the Cuban Government, following the course of the United States, intends to seize three German ships now in Havana Harbor. This was announced yesterday by the Republic of Cuba News Bureau in New York, a Cuban Government agency.

The ships are the Bavaria, 3,898 tons; the Adelheid, 2,470 tons, and Kydonia, 2,390 tons. An Austrian ship, the Virginia, 3,563 tons, is also in Havana Harbor.

BREAK WITH BERLIN EXPECTED IN BRAZIL

Sinking of Steamer Parana Causes Serious Situation—Decision to be Reached Today.

RIO JANEIRO, April 6.—The Brazilian Government received official confirmation today of the press reports of the sinking of the 4,461-ton Brazilian steamship Parana, which was sunk off Cherbourg with the loss of three of her crew. The situation is regarded as most serious, and in view of the definite declarations of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Lauro Muller, a rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany is regarded in some quarters as inevitable. The public received the news calmly, and it was assumed that the Government would take energetic action, as indicated by the note sent to Germany in February.

The Secretary of State has decided on the Government's attitude with regard to the torpedoing of the Parana and is considering the internal as well as the external measures to be taken as a consequence. What the procedure will be will be made known only after an understanding has been reached between Dr. Muller and President Braz, who probably will call the Council of Ministers into session tomorrow.

It is possible to say, however, that the measures to be taken will be the logical consequence of the previous attitude of the Brazilian Government, which in its supplementary instructions to the Brazilian Minister in Berlin in February included a note protesting against Germany's submarine blockade and set forth to the Imperial Government the conditions which Brazil considered essential for the maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries.

It is also possible to say that the Brazilian Government's attitude with regard to the sinking of the Parana will be based not only on the destruction of the ship itself, but also on the accompanying aggravating circumstances. The Government has reasons to believe that the steamer was sunk without warning. It has requested by cable that its representatives abroad collect evidence from the survivors of the Parana with a view to settling absolutely the question whether the steamer was torpedoed without warning.

From a statement made in a high source today it would appear that the Secretary of State is contemplating the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany as a necessary consequence of the facts. Nobody, it was said, expected Brazil to launch herself into the war, but nobody would expect that she would bow before an attempt against her sovereignty and dignity. In this respect the words of a high Brazilian official in talking to President Braz are recalled: "We need not throw ourselves headlong into the storm. The storm will come to us itself."

The police today established guards over the Austrian and German consulates and business houses as a measure of precaution against possible attacks.

The entrance of the United States into a state of war with Germany, says the Jornal do Commercio, means for all American nations the beginning of concerted action in support of the United States. The newspaper adds:

"American nations must choose between the only two possible attitudes—to side with the perpetrators of crimes or with the defenders of liberty. The United States has exercised on this continent a decisive influence, and which has established for all other American nations an obligation of solidarity. Old Europe is fighting for liberty, justice, and right. All the destinies of humanity are at stake."

In a later edition the Jornal do Commercio supplements its previous comment. It recalls that Brazil, in protesting against the German submarine warfare, declared that it would await a concrete case before taking action. "The torpedoing of the Parana," continues the paper, "is the concrete case required, and our road is defined. We have confidence that the Government will know how to use its authority.

"It has not the loss of a ship which should distress us. We have in our ports enough German ships to indemnify us. But we have an unavoidable moral obligation to reinforce the action of the United States. Brazil will cover itself with opprobrium if it does not protest in a more than platonic manner against German brutality. Dr. Lauro Muller says that the world will see how firm Brazil will be. Let us then see."

O Paiz says: "Germany strikes at us as she strikes against the United States. Nothing remains to us except to act for the defense of our sovereignty. Even if Germany wished to give us satisfaction, how could we accept it or trust their explanations? We ought to consider that Brazil is virtually enveloped in war. The entire nation awaits with confidence the action of the Government. Certainly it will know how to inspire confidence in this moment of high responsibility before the people of the world. The path for Brazil is traced and it will follow it with firmness."

In the same vein A Epoca says that the torpedoing of the Parana obliges Brazil to exact immediate satisfaction from Germany. "The Chancellery will do so," says this paper, "and we will follow the same route as the United States."

The Correio de Manha says that the Brazilian people should look forward to and prepare for every sacrifice.

PARIS, April 6.—J. P. de Graca Aranha, former Brazilian Minister to France, in addressing the Society of Political Economy today, said:

"The torpedoing of the Parana is Germany's declaration of war against Brazil. Proud and patriotic Brazil will accept the defiance and avenge the outrage. The time for diplomatic protest is past. War is necessary and inevitable. Brazil will be happy to be associated with the Allies in defense of the liberties of civilization."

BUENOS AIRES, April 6.—Buenos Aires newspapers say that a grave situation has arisen between Brazil and Germany as a result of the sinking of the Parana. There is much anxiety as to the attitude which the Brazilian Government will take.

EL SUPREMO

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Stunning Suits for Easter, $29.75

For misses and women the varying types of Spring suits—tailored, sports and semi-dress.

Fashioned of fine fabrics—velours, gabardines, serges, checks.

Lined to insure maximum service, in self or contrasting color.

Clean, soft tailoring lends an easy grace to their appearance—imparting the same to the wearer.

(*Second Floor*)

All Cars Transfer to the Home of Truth

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59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Bobby SAYS, "MOTHER GAVE HARRY SMITH SOME AT OUR HOUSE—NOW ALL HIS FOLKS EAT Post Toasties" (They're some corn flakes)

Shall We Go It Alone

Or Join the Democracy of Europe in Fighting Germany?

Shall we send an over-seas army to join the Entente Allies? Is it best for our Navy to cooperate in destroying German submarines? Will unlimited financial assistance to the Allies prove most effective? Or, shall we wage war with Germany independently of her other antagonists?

On these questions editorial opinion throughout the United States is sharply, tho far from evenly, divided, most of our press seeing in the European war a conflict of principles, a struggle between absolutism and democracy, declaring that the United States should cast its lot with the Allies on the firing line of democracy. The "go-it-alone" side of the argument is concisely stated by the Leavenworth *Times*: "This is an affair of our own with Germany. To be sure, the fact that Germany is having trouble with us probably will be of material assistance to the Entente Allies, but in their fight with Germany we still are neutral."

The leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST for this week (the issue dated April 7th) presents the consensus of editorial opinion throughout the country on the steps that should be taken in the present situation. All view-points are given.

Other timely articles on the war, and other subjects of world-interest, in this number of THE DIGEST are:

The Russian Jew Escapes from Bondage

The Hand of Historic Justice That Snatched the Czar From His Throne, Also Snapped the Chains Off Russian Jewry

Loyalty and Treason
Russia's New Menace
South America As a German Colony
Why We Are Too Fat or Thin
Safety Nets on Structural Work
Making Ruins of Ruins
Half the People of the United States Belong to the Church
German "Scraps of Paper" With Us
President Wilson's Attitude As Seen Abroad
Will Austria Break Away?
Threatened Power-Famine At Niagara
The World on Skates
College Mobilization
"Four Pacifists"

Many Pictures in Half-tone. Also Reproductions of the Most Striking Cartoons From the Press

Perspective the Only Key to Perfect Understanding

There is an old proverb to the effect that the onlooker sees most of the game. The player's conception of it as a whole, that is as removed from his individual effort or experience, is bound to be blurred and clouded by the dust and noise of the struggle. The observer notes the movements of all the players, grasps the massed combinations, and surveys the ebb and flow of the contest with cool understanding. The reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST has the benefit of such observation. He has summarized for him weekly an impartial review of what is being thought, said, and done on all sides of the great questions that are absorbing the interest of the world, and he gets the inestimable advantage of perspective. THE DIGEST takes no sides, keeps out of the struggle of politics, social disputes, trade rivalries, and the rest, and records *all viewpoints*. Begin reading it at once if you really wish to understand the great game of life as it is being played to-day.

April 7th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

EAGER FOR SERVICE, BUT ONLY IN WAR

Recruits Hold Off from Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Guard.

WAITING FOR NEW TERMS

Sulzer Offers to Raise a Brigade—Japanese Organize to Fight Under American Flag.

With war actually declared, recruiting for the army, navy, and Marine Corps and the National Guard has met unexpected obstacles. While there have been crowds of men at every recruiting station in the city who are eager to offer their services to the Government, most of them want to enlist only for the war. They do not want to join the regular army or other permanent branches of the service with the chance that they may be signing for a period longer than the war may last, while to get into the army that will be used only so long as it is needed for this particular crisis they believe they must be drafted.

Officers at the recruiting stations, pending the passage of the Army and Navy bills and the receipt of definite instructions from Washington, were unable to give much information. As a result there were far fewer enlistments than the interest manifested by the crowds about the recruiting depots seemed to warrant.

In the National Guard, recruiting red tape furnished another obstacle. The Quartermaster's Department has had on hand supplies in plenty for the regular army of the full size authorized by law, but the supplies for the National Guard have been almost exhausted. In the last few weeks there has been a rush to enlist in the guard and, in consequence, the available equipment has been almost exhausted. An order came from Washington yesterday that recruiting for the guard must be held up until the appropriation bills are passed and more supplies are at the disposal of the Government. A few of the guard organizations which happened to have enough equipment on hand were receiving enlistments, but most of them merely marked time.

The number of recruits examined at the principal navy recruiting headquarters, 24 East Twenty-third Street, was not materially larger than the average before war was declared. At the station at 225 West Forty-second Street a much larger number of applications was received, and five additional physicians were drawn from the fourth-class Naval Reserve to handle them. Altogether there were 142 navy applicants and 28 enlistments.

The Bohemian National Alliance of 316 East Seventy-second Street told Lieut. Commander T. H. Taylor that several thousand members of the organization were eager to join the navy, but could not do so because they were not citizens. He informed the alliance that any man who had taken out his first papers could enlist in the army.

Delay Action for Army Bill.

Recruiting for the army did not exceed the daily average of recent weeks, but at the headquarters at 25 Third Avenue it was said that when the Army bill had passed and definite instructions been received from Washington the number would undoubtedly jump high.

At Governors Island, headquarters of the Department of the East, there were numerous applications for commissions. Some of them from men who had been airplane or ambulance service in Europe were put on the preferred lists. There was an overwhelming rush of applications from college students. The department had to inform all these that there was no need of their services as yet, but that they might be called on in the future.

Among the offers of assistance which Captain Evans, in charge of the Marine Corps Recruiting Headquaters at 24 East Twenty-third Street, received, was one from a dentist who was willing to put in a temporary office on the floor over the recruiting station, where he and other dentists, relieving each other by a system of relays, could fix the teeth of applicants free of charge.

Members of the American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts will help to recruit men for the navy and marine corps by opening twenty tent stations throughout the city. These tents will be in charge of boys, all acting under the direction of Colonel I. W. Irving, Chief Scout Executive. Plans have been made to open tent stations at City Hall Park, Fifty-ninth Street and Central Park West, Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, Twenty-third Street and Tenth Avenue, Union Square Park and Fourteenth Street, Greeley Square Park and Thirty-third Street, Bowling Green, 107th Street and Broadway, 149th Street Park Square, Tremont Avenue Park Square, and Fordham Road Park Square.

The Scouts will also hold a boys' patriotic meeting at the Seventh Regiment Armory this evening. The speakers will be Major George Haven Putnam, Charles A. Towne, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, N. A. Elsberg, Henry A. Wise Wood, Judge William H. Wadhams, and Charles O. Maas. James R. Sheffield will preside.

Sulzer Asks to Raise Brigade.

Ex-Governor William Sulzer wrote yesterday to Secretary of War Baker asking permission to raise, without expense to the Government, a brigade of volunteers for service at home or abroad. In his letter he said that the brigade would be officered by men who had experience in war or who had been trained at West Point, and that the soldiers wold be for the most part veterans of the Spanish-American War. Mr. Sulzer did not ask an appointment for himself, but said he would accept appointment as Brigadier General commanding the brigade or as one of the Colonels.

Japanese living in this city began yesterday to organize companies of soldiers who will offer to serve the United States. Movements were reported to organize separate French, Italian, and Slav regiments, if the War Department will accept units of men of nationalities now allied with the United States in the war against Germany. M. Oyama, the President of the Japanese Athletic Club at 1,931 Broadway, is in charge of the movement to organize Japanese, who number more than 3,000 in this city, most of them men of military age, who have seen service. The Japanese Times of this city has begun a campaign to urge Japanese who have settled in this country to fight for it.

Chugo Ohira, an associate of Dr. Y. Iyenaga in the conduct of the East and West News Bureau, said yesterday that the bureau had received word from California that Japanese were organizing several regiments to be offered under the American flag. Most of the companies, he said, would be from San Francisco, Sacramento, and the Sacramento Valley.

Alfred Blum, an Alsatian of 263 West Forty-third Street, President of the Lafayette Guard, is urging Frenchmen and men of French descent to organize regiments. Mr. Blum has received letters of appreciation from General Leonard Wood and Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, but is awaiting official authorization before beginning to enroll men in a French-American legion.

Colonel Martinelli of 144 West Fourth Street, with the aid of the Italian newspapers, has started a campaign to enlist naturalized Italians and men of Italian descent. Three Italian-American regiments are being recruited at Newark, N. J.

The question of forming military units of different national groups will be discussed next Tuesday at the office of Professor Michael I. Pupin at a meeting of the Slavonic Press Association, which includes Russian, Polish, Bohemian, and Czech newspapers. News was received by Slavonic papers yesterday that efforts would be made to raise Polish, Serbian, and Croat regiments around Pittsburgh and Chicago, where members of those nationalities are numerous.

Army Recruiting Stations.

Following is a list of recruiting stations in or near the city:

ARMY.

East Side Sub-District: Major John H. Hughes, 25 Third Avenue. (District Headquarters.)
131 Park Row.
80 Delancey Street.
76 Bowery.
142 East Fourteenth Street.
150 East 125th Street.
406 East 149th Street.
204 East Eighty-sixth Street.
119 East Twenty-third Street.
509 Third Avenue.
240 East Fifty-ninth Street.
West Side Sub-District: Captain L. R. Dice.
729 Sixth Avenue.
39 Whitehall Street.
110 West Street.
115 West Twenty-third Street.
614 Eighth Avenue.
2,806 Eighth Avenue.
1,931 Broadway.
Post Office Building, Park Row and Broadway.
Post Office Building, Jersey City.
162 Newark Avenue, Jersey City.
212 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.
Brooklyn Sub-District: Captain W. C. Tremaine.
361 Fulton Street.
269 Broadway.
142 Flatbush Avenue.
762 Manhattan Avenue.
Post Office Building, 1,262 Broadway.

Naval Recruiting Stations.

Headquarters, 24 East Twenty-third Street.

SUB-STATIONS.

New York—
130 West Street.
112 East 125th Street.
394 East 150th Street.
1,129 Second Avenue.
Brooklyn—
175 Flatbush Avenue.
1,239 Bedford Avenue.
1,028 Gates Avenue.
6,304 Fifth Avenue.
Yonkers, 23 North Broadway.
Jamaica, 324 Fulton Street.

Marine Corps Stations.

Headquarters, 24 East Twenty-third Street.
306 Lenox Avenue.
139 Bowery.
147 Park Row.
146 West Street.
48 East Fourteenth Street.
8 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.
Marine Barracks, Flushing Avenue Gate.
250 Market Street, Newark.

National Guard Stations.

NEW YORK.

First Field Artillery, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street.
Seventh Regiment, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.
Eighth Coast Defense, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.
Ninth Coast Defense, Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.
Twelfth Regiment, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street.
Fifteenth Regiment, 2,217 Seventh Avenue.
Twenty-second Corp Engineers, Fort Washington Avenue and 168th Street.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.
Seventy-first Regiment, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.
Squadron A, Cavalry, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.
Second Field Artillery, Franklin Avenue and 166th Street.

BROOKLYN.

Second Field Artillery, 165 Clermont Avenue.
Company B, First Battalion, Signal Corps, 801 Dean Street.
First Cavalry, Bedford Avenue.
First Battalion, Second Field Artillery, Clermont Avenue.
Company I, Tenth Regiment, Broadway and Flushing Avenue.
Thirteenth Coast Defense, Sumner Avenue.
Fourteenth Regiment, Eighth Avenue.
Fifteenth Regiment, 191 Harrison Avenue.
Twenty-third Regiment, Bedford Avenue.
Forty-seventh Regiment, Marcy Avenue.

The recruiting stations for the Naval Militia, N. G. N. Y., are: New York—U. S. S. Granite State, foot of West Ninety-seventh Street. Brooklyn—Second Naval Battalion, foot of Fifty-second Street.

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Announce A Remarkable Offering of

Men's Silk Shirts

¶ The important feature of these fine shirts is the fact that they are made of silks of a quality now almost impossible to obtain. We feel reasonably sure that such values as these will not be duplicated for some time to come.

At $3.95—**Satin-Striped Silks** that look like heavy broadcloth silks, in a large variety of colored stripes on white grounds.

At $4.95—**Extra Heavy Broadcloth Silks and Crepe de Chine,** in stripe effects, together with a variety of plain colors.

At $6.15—**Radium Taffeta, Silk Broadcloth, Jersey Cloth, and Fine Crepe de Chines,** all of which are superior to silks now being loomed throughout the country, and offered at these prices.

We shall also offer unusual values in

Men's Silk Neckwear

at 39c 50c and $1

¶ Scarfs that are new in design and weave, made of imported and domestic silks of a quality usually confined to neckwear at higher prices. Large open-end four-in-hands and bat wings are included at each price, the variety of designs covering the tastes and requirements of men of every type.

In conjunction with the above we shall offer

Hand-Made Scarfs of Foreign Silks

Special at $1.50

CALL OF THE REPUBLIC

By Col. Jennings C. Wise

of the Virginia Military Institute,

With an Introductory Note by General Leonard Wood

He brings out very clearly the new conditions of Organization involving all the resources of a Nation. It is a book which all Americans can read with profit and one which, if heeded, will add much to National well-being and security.

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Men's Final Easter Fixings

Convenient Entrance to the Men's Furnishings Section, Main Floor, Broadway, 33d Street Side

Although as thoroughly essential to the Easter outfit as the new suit itself, shirts and neckwear are often left until the last for selection. We realize you will be hurried today, and have therefore made special preparations to render you quick service.

Full knowledge of the new season's styles has brought to GIMBELS an assortment of shirts and neckwear that will meet the most varying fancies of the men who want to be stylishly dressed. "Classy" cravats, both striking and conservative, and shirts that any man may be proud of, from those of finely woven Madras to those of beautiful satin-stripe tub-silk.

Neckwear and Collars

Men's Neckwear, 35c; 3 for $1.00—These scarfs are quite as full cut as 50c scarfs. The very latest ideas as to colors and designs are incorporated in these styles. Made in large open-end four-in-hand.

Men's New Crepe Scarfs, $1.00—They have a certain airy softness that goes well with your Easter Shirt. There are over a dozen shades in plain colors, made in four-in-hand model. Other beautiful scarfs made of rich silk in stripes and novelty effects in large open-end four-in-hand at $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00.

Men's Spring Neckwear, 65c—They are made of silk of unusual body, cut in generous open-end model, splendidly finished in large assortment of stripes, figured and novelty effects in all sorts of colors and combinations.

Men's Imported Collars, 25c Each

Made in London especially for GIMBEL BROTHERS.

Have all the fine points of style, comfort and service for street or evening dress, the latest and correct English shapes.

$2.75 per dozen

Men's Shirts, 95c to $5.95

Men's Shirts, 95c—Made of good quality Madras and crepe weaves in various stripes and combination colorings, on white grounds, made with soft double cuffs in plain negligee model. Sizes 14 to 17.

Men's Shirts, $1.10—Wide variety of new Spring patterns and colorings in finely woven and printed Madras in handsome colored stripe effects and soft double cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17.

Men's Shirts, $1.50—These shirts are made of very fine quality woven Madras, corded Madras, cotton repp in a wonderful assortment of this season's newest patterns and colorings. Made with centre pleat and five buttons with soft double cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17.

Men's Shirts, $2.00—This is one of the largest collections of shirts we have offered this season. Materials in these shirts are most beautiful. Imported Japanese Crepe, woven Madras and woven mercerized cotton, wonderful variety of rich colorings in smart striped effects, made with centre pleat, five pearl buttons and French cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17. Also a large variety of shirts with separate collar to match in neat colored stripes.

Men's Shirts, $2.50—Men's very fine quality silk striped Madras in the newest weaves in handsome colored stripes, soft French cuffs, centre pleat and five pearl buttons. Sizes 14 to 17.

Men's Silk Shirts, $3.65—Made of fine quality Tub Silk in beautiful new colorings in various stripe effects. Sizes 14 to 17.

Men's Silk Shirts, $4.95—Made of heavy quality silk in lustrous satin stripes. The colors are the newest of the season in various color combinations in handsome stripe effects on white ground. Sizes 14 to 17.

Men's Silk Shirts, $5.95—Men's broadcloth silk shirts in beautiful new satin stripe effects, rich colorings, in various stripes and color combinations. Sizes 14 to 17.

Pajamas, $1.10 to $3.50

Men's Pajamas, $1.10—Made of good quality soft finish percales in handsome colored stripes. Coats are surplice necks and are trimmed with loops and buttons.

Men's Pajamas, $1.50—Very good quality mercerized cotton pongee cloth, soft, strong material, cut generously, carefully made garment in plain colors, pink, blue, lavender, tan, cream or white surplice neck and trimmed with loops and buttons.

Men's Pajamas, $2.50—Made of genuine Soisette highly mercerized material that is famous for washing and wearing qualities. Made in plain colors, pink, blue, lavender, gray, white and tan. Surplice neck, double silk loops and pearl buttons, sizes A, B, C, D.

Men's Pajamas, $3.50—Men's silk-and-cotton in plain colors with neat Jacquard designs in pink, blue, lavender, tan and white. Coats have surplice neck, double silk loops and pearl buttons; roomy and comfortable sleeping garment.

GIMBELS—Convenient Men's Furnishings Section Entrance Main Floor, 33d Street Side.

Men's Easter Clothes

The "pet" models of the master clothes makers of America here at GIMBELS in an assortment so generous that it leaves nothing to be desired in point of style, color, fabric and price.

A Great Big Collection of Men's Suits and Top Coats

At $19.50, $21.50, $25, up to $45

SUITS:

In broadest possible variety. Cleverly designed, new double breasted models—a delight to typical New York dressers. Graceful new style ideas in Sack Suits. Hardly a color, shade or design made but what it's here.

$19.50, $21.50, $25, $30, $35, $40 and $45

TOP COATS:

The latest belted effects, the ever faithful Chesterfields, the belligerent looking Military Coats, the smart, form-fitting English coats—all included, as is also every material and every shade or effect deemed proper for 1917.

Prices Range from $19.50 to $45

DRESS CLOTHES:

Cutaway Suits based on a New Yorker's definite idea of style. No New York man who appreciates the importance of correct dress should do without a frock coat. Our Easter Preparedness includes fine models at $25 to $55.

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Men's Spring Footwear

Featuring the newest styles in Low and High Shoes. Select your Shoe supply now for the season.

JUST ONE YEAR AGO we held a similar Sale and surpassed all previous records, which inspired us to organize this Event on broader, bigger and stronger lines—enabling us to say, that we have no hesitancy in presenting and proclaiming this occasion as affording one of the most favorable opportunities of the season to buy Low and High Shoes for Summer wear, at a price that will urge you to make a selection at once.

Every Shoe has its rating—for Style, for Comfort, for Service. Either way about, those three essentials are the test points for the Shoe a man will wear and like.

Lord & Taylor know that a Shoe can be built to combine the Style that comes of a good sense of proportion in design, the Comfort that comes of a properly shaped last and the Service that results only from a jealous regard for the final satisfaction of our patrons, when we select our leathers. Each of the special offerings in the Sale is a Shoe of that happy combination.

Smart Oxfords
$4.95
Black and Dark Tan Russia Calfskin.

Oxfords and Boots
$6.85
Black and Dark Tan Russia Calfskin.

Oxfords and Boots
$5.85
Tan and Black Calfskin. Also Black Kidskin Oxfords.

Oxfords and Boots
$7.85
Tan and Black Calf Tan and Black Cordovan

The Sale will continue until Saturday, April 14, but the best selection will be at the start.

Direct Entrance — *Ground Floor* — *38th Street*

Men's Wear Of Style And Service — **Lord & Taylor** — *At Prices Uniformly Moderate*

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Founded 1826 — *Greeley 1900*

Timed to Easter Needs

Two Notable Specials

Men's Silk Shirts

In those heavy textures and tub fabrics that give the look of their superior quality and assure you the worth of service

Let your purse profit Today by the saving while the variety of patterns is at its best

$3.65 and $5.95

In the tub or out of the tub, these Shirts are the kind that are true to their colors. There is not a faltering stripe in their make-up, when they come to the test that all good shirts must meet—the trial by wash and wear.

They are so carefully chosen, moreover, for good taste in design and color combinations, that your Easter Shirt supply will be much the smarter if you brighten it up with a selection from this new assortment.

Novelty patterns, color contrasts and harmonies, stripes in blue, green, lavender, tan, pink and black

Fifth Avenue Headquarters for Fine Neckwear

Imported and domestic silks, fancy and self color effects; Grenadines, crepes, foulards, twills and other weaves, stripes in striking colorings, and the smartest patterns shown this Spring

Fifth Avenue — *Ground Floor Direct Entrances* — *38th Street*

Men's Wear Of Style And Service — **Lord & Taylor** — *At Prices Uniformly Moderate*

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

THE CITY'S STREETS AGLOW WITH FLAGS

Citizens Hasten to Put Out the Stars and Stripes After the President's Proclamation.

CROWDS RUSH TO ARMORIES

But No Disorder Marks the Gatherings, and the Increased Police Guards Have Little to Do.

New York received the President's war proclamation with great calmness yesterday. Save at meetings where there were bands or orators to call forth demonstrations there was an absence of excitement that aroused comment among the throngs that paraded the streets. In the opinion of many, the declaration of a state of war had come so gradually that the final step did not arouse the emotions that would have been excited by a sudden international crisis.

Extra policemen appeared on the streets in all congested districts, but they found little to do. The crowds were greater than usual in mid-afternoon, but every one seemed to be looking for excitement rather than furnishing it. Though the city has been besprinkled plentifully with flags in the last weeks, a veritable flood of bunting broke forth yesterday. It was noticeable particularly along Fifth Avenue and Broadway, and in the financial district.

Nowhere in the city was there any manifestation of anti-German spirit, and not even a trace of rioting occured anywhere during the day. That every one with a moment's leisure was in search of unwonted sights was shown by the fact that seemingly every one who could leave his usual paths walked by an armory or to points along the waterfront where the naval militia was being assembled, the Navy Yard in Brooklyn or the Battery pier of the Governors Island ferry boats. In hotels and clubs, as elsewhere, the declaration of a state of war, while it met with almost unanimous approval, was taken for granted to such an extent that little excited comment was heard.

Practically all churches which had services yesterday paid especial attention to the momentous occasion, offering prayers for the guidance of the President and the righteous success of American arms, and over nearly every religious edifice floated the Stars and Stripes.

Before "Tosca's" last act ended the Metropolitan's longest double opera day last evening, Geraldine Farrar stepped out in front of the curtains, still wearing her court costume of the torture scene, and carrying in her right hand an American flag, while with the left she beckoned the audience to rise. Mme. Farrar sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," one complete stanza, and retired. Most of the big audience sat down, but a few who remained standing applauded till the rest took it up, and the singer, reappearing, led the entire crowd in the song. A woman in the parquet holding on longer than the star to the high topnote.

Of all the streets of the city Fifth Avenue, perhaps, flew the most flags. Hardly a business house or a residence along this thoroughfare, from Washington Square to the northern limits of Central Park, failed to show a flag, and some showed two and three. Two of the churches which joined in the display were the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, and Temple Emanu-El, at Forty-third Street. St. Patrick's Cathedral and St. Thomas's Church were not decorated, but it was explained they would be soon.

The homes of Collis P. Huntington, William K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hermann Oelrichs, William B. Ogden Field, and others displayed flags, as did also thousands of less well known houses along the side streets in the Fifth Avenue district.

An anti-war meeting staged by the Queens County Socialist Party at the Labor Lyceum, Myrtle and Cypress Avenues, Ridgewood, L. I., last night was raided by the police under Inspector Dillon and Captain West, who held that a gathering of the kind at this time bordered on treason. A vigorous protest was raised by the propagandists, but they were brushed aside with little consideration.

There are about 1,000 members of the party in that district, and about 300 of them turned up for the meeting, ready to protest, they said, against war. A representative of the Emergency Peace Federation, which fought the passage of a war resolution by Congress, was scheduled to speak at the meeting. Another speaker was to have been S. E. Beardsley of the Rand School.

A different attitude was adopted toward two radical soap-box orators who held forth at length to crowds in Madison Avenue, just outside the park, yesterday afternoon, begging their hearers not to enlist in the United States Army. One of them, boasting of being an American, declared he had seen service with the Quartermaster's Department in the Philippines, and told stories designed to discourage recruiting.

Several policemen stood near by, swinging their clubs nervously, and "registering" expressions of anxiety to go into action. But to a reporter who questioned them about the right of the speakers to decry enlistment, they explained that as long as the speakers did not become abusive they knew of no law under which they could interfere. The American ex-soldier was stopped once when he became too strong in his denunciations, but he was allowed to proceed so long as he refrained from vituperation. The other speaker ended with one of the usual appeals for a "fellow-worker" in jail somewhere, and handed out copies of The Call, a Socialist newspaper, and other Journals in return for contributions.

WAR SPEEDS WIRE SERVICE.

Telegraph and Telephone Companies Under Government's Orders.

The telegraph and telephone companies are now under Government orders, and the declaration of war has had the effect not only of giving Government business the right of way, but also of speeding it up. This, however, will not put an embargo on private business, for the present at least.

There has been some talk of limiting or discontinuing the installation of new telephone lines, but it was said at the office of the New York Telephone Company yesterday that, from present indications, there would be no great delay in handling new business. The danger of an embargo arises because the company has practically exhausted its materials and manufacturers have been unable to replenish the supply.

Company officials would not discuss the work being done for the Government, but probably it is linking up more closely the War and Navy Departments and the various stations of defense in the country.

An officer of the Western Union said it was handling all business "comfortably," and said that even a great increase in business, private as well as Governmental, would not clog the wires.

SPECIAL CAR FOR PENFIELD.

Empress Zita Presents Signed Photo to American Envoy's Wife.

VIENNA, April 4, (via London April 5.)—Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, leaves Vienna on Saturday evening, April 7. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Penfield, Allen W. Dulles, Third Secretary of the embassy, and one servant.

During the last few days the embassy has been besieged by the many friends of the Penfields here. On Thursday, at 10 A. M., the Ambassador will be received by Emperor Charles at Great Headquarters. Mrs. Penfield was presented by Empress Zita in person with an autographed photograph of herself, the two ladies having been active together in much charitable work here.

Ambassador Penfield and his party will leave in a special car placed at their disposal by the Austrian Government. The car will proceed with the Penfields as far as Berne, where they will remain for a week. The Ambassador announced today that in order to avoid all possibility of a press campaign in connection with a journey he would not say a single word while on the way.

STEEL MEN AGREE TO REDUCE PRICES

Enable Government to Save $18,000,000 in Army and Navy Supply for Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—As a result of negotiations conducted by Secretary Daniels and Bernard M. Baruch of the Council of National Defense, culminating in two long conferences today between the Secretary and James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, the steel men of the country have agreed to furnish the army and navy with all the structural steel they need for national defense purposes during the coming year at a reduction of approximately $18,000,000 from the current market price.

Mr. Farrell and Secretary Daniels had two exhaustive conferences today. As a result of the morning conference it appeared that the best price that the makers were willing to offer for steel in the form of plates, or of a structural character, was 3 cents a pound for plate steel.

Secretary Daniels refused to accept this figure. At a second conference late this afternoon Mr. Farrell, speaking for steelmakers in the Steel Institute, agreed to furnish steel plates and structural steel to the navy at a basic price of 2.9 cents a pound.

He also agreed to let the army have plate steel at this price. This figure will continue for a year. The market price of this steel ranges from 5 to 7 cents a pound. The saving on the basis of the 2.9-cent rate will be about $18,000,000 the coming year.

This is the second victory gained by the War and Navy Departments in reduced prices as a result of efforts made by Mr. Baruch. Recently Mr. Baruch, as Chairman of the Metal Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense, was instrumental in the successful conclusion of negotiations by which the copper producers agreed to supply the army and navy with all the copper they would need for a year at a figure which will result in a net saving of about $10,000,000.

They agreed to furnish this copper at the average market price for the last ten years. The price at which steel plates and structural steel is to be furnished under the agreement reached with Mr. Farrell today is that which obtained last October.

Mr. Baruch is now endeavoring to reach an agreement for the Government with producers of zinc and lead, by which prices as favorable as those for copper and structural steel will be obtained. In a long distance telephone conversation from New York with Secretary Daniels tonight he reported that he was making good progress in the zinc and lead negotiations.

Secretary Daniels tonight expressed himself as pleased that an agreement had been reached for a fair price for steel. The negotiations date back to the appointment of a committee, at the suggestion of Mr. Baruch, of which Elbert H. Gary, Chairman and chief executive officer of the United States Steel Corporation, was Chairman, and which embraced Alva Clymer Dinkey of Philadelphia, former President of the Carnegie and now President of the Midvale Steel Company; Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and other members of the Steel Institute.

This committee was asked to take up matters relating to the national defense program. It first took up questions connected with the furnishing of steel for naval warship construction, as well as in navy yard development and improvements. This steel is selling in the market for prices ranging from 5 to 7 cents a pound.

Mr. Gary, after conferences, wrote that while the steelmakers were willing to make a special reduction in price to the Government, some of the manufacturers of steel plates asserted they could not well reduce the price below $3.50 a hundred.

Secretary Daniels replied that this rate was too high, in the opinion of the Navy Department, and after other conferences a price of $3.30 a hundred was offered. This was still declared by Secretary Daniels to be too high.

Mr. Farrell came to Washington this morning, and after a long conference offered a basic price of $3 a hundred on plate steel. Secretary Daniels said the administration was not willing to pay that price because it was considered too high, and in a second conference he and Mr. Farrell finally got together in an agreement for $2.90 per 100 as the basic rate for structural steel. This agreement does not cover steel for guns, armor, or forgings, which will be taken up separately.

BRITISH AND RUSSIANS PURSUING THE TURKS

Ottoman Army Driven from Persia Is in Retreat Through Mesopotamia.

LONDON, April 6.—Russian and British advanced detachments came into touch on Monday on the Diala River in Mesopotamia, near the Persian border, the War Office announces. The Turks are reported to be in retreat. The statement follows:

Russian and British advanced detachments established touch on April 2 on the left bank of the Diala River. The Turkish forces in this region are reported in retreat in the direction of Kifri, (west of the Diala, about thirty miles northwest of Khanikin.)

Bombs Dropped on Bosporus Forts.

PETROGRAD, April 6.—Concerning operations in the Caucasus the War Office today made public the appended bulletin:

Caucasian Front.—There has been reciprocal firing.

Black Sea.—Our seaplanes, under fire from the enemy's battery, carried out an aerial attack on the Bosporus, successfully dropping bombs on the fortifications. All our machines returned to their vessels, the latter being attacked by enemy airplanes.

One of our machines engaged in six aerial encounters. "In spite of the motor being damaged by enemy bullets during the third engagement the airplane remained in the air, and on three occasions drove away an enemy airplane which attempted to approach our vessels. Altogether our machine received twenty punctures.

FIGHTING ON BULGAR FRONT.

French and Italians Repel Several Attacks on Their Lines.

PARIS, April 6.—The following report of operations on the Macedonian front was issued by the War Department today:

Great activity by the enemy artillery is reported in the Monastir-Cerna sector.

The enemy attempted vainly to attack with grenades Italian troops in the vicinity of Hill 1050.

On our part, we repulsed five attacks on the Tarvena Stena River, west of Monastir.

AUSTRIANS WITHOUT NEWS.

Generally Ignorant of What Has Been Going On Here.

VIENNA, April 4, (via London, April 6.)—The Austro-Hungarian press has paid little attention to President Wilson's message to Congress regarding German-American relations. The few editorial comments that have appeared have given prominence to the fact that reliable information on the American Government's attitude is so scarce that it is impossible to form a picture of what is happening in the United States.

While some of the newspapers doubt President Wilson's motives, others point out that the American Government's attitude in the past has made difficult the taking of any other course than that now laid down, expressing at the same time the hope that the situation between the United States and Austria-Hungary will not undergo a change for the worse.

All of the leading articles voice regret that by President Wilson's act the chances for an early peace are seemingly lessened, and that further bloodshed will be necessary. It is declared also that, come what may, the Central Powers must continue a fight in which the entire world apparently is seeking their destruction.

There is no bitter tone in any of the comment, but a full expression of the keenest disappointment.

Lost and Found Advertisements will be found on Page 18.—Advt.

BRITISH PREMIER PRAISES WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

call the people of the United States to dedicate the whole of their resources to the greatest cause that ever engaged human endeavor."

AMERICA'S ACTION REJOICES ASQUITH

Interpreting British Feeling, ex-Premier Says "Day Has Dawned" That Was Longed For.

LONDON, April 6.—Ex-Premier Asquith has given the following statement to The Associated Press in connection with the entry of the United States into the war:

"There is not a man among us who does not breathe more freely now that he knows that, through the action of the President and Congress of the United States, the whole English-speaking race is to fight as comrades side by side in the most momentous struggle in history. The President's speech will live in the annals of eloquence as a worthy and noble exposition of the grounds and the aims of a great national resolve.

"The people of the United States have been forced, as the United Kingdom was forced, into a struggle which, in neither case, was of our own seeking. They have realized as we have realized that the choice lay between peace with humiliation and war with honor. There was no middle course, for armed neutrality, as the President points out with irresistible cogency, affords no secure or powerful foothold.

"The provocation offered in the two cases was different, but in both the challenge was one which neither nation could refuse to take up without the sacrifice of its self-respect and without a betrayal of the sacred trust, which is imposed upon all free peoples, to uphold the defense of liberty and humanity. Never had the fundamental issues which are at stake been stated with more precision or with a greater elevation of thought and language than in the President's address.

"The present German warfare, he points out, is a war against all nations and the animating motives of the Allies, by whose side he invites his fellow-countrymen to range themselves, are not vindictiveness, but vindication—the vindication of those human rights which are the common interest and the natural bond of the whole family of civilized societies.

"To this great purpose the American people now dedicate their lives and fortunes—as we have already dedicated ours—conscious that they are listening to and obeying one of those supreme calls which come but rarely in history, but which, when they come, sound in the ears of a community of free men with a note of imperious demand.

"The President urges upon his fellow-citizens the utmost practical co-operation in counsel with the Allies and promises every form of effective help that America can provide. We on this side of the Atlantic acknowledge his appeal and his assurances with profound sympathy and gratitude. We have never presumed to dictate or even to suggest to our kinsmen in the United States what their course should be; we have in our heart of hearts longed that the time might come when their strength would be joined with ours in a struggle so consonant to all that is best in our common instincts and traditions. That day has now dawned and we believe that its sun shall not set until the two great English-speaking democracies can rejoice together, as fellow-workers and fellow-combatants, over the triumph of freedom and of right.

"H. H. ASQUITH."

BRYCE WANTS OUR TROOPS.

Says Their Presence at the Front Would Dash Germany's Hopes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 6.—Viscount Bryce, who writes that he "cordially appreciates the effective and steady support which THE NEW YORK TIMES has given to the allied cause," has sent the paper the following statement:

"Your inquiry as to the feelings with which the friends of America here see her take her stand against the barbarous methods of warfare practiced by the German Government can be quickly answered. Those of us who know the American people are delighted, but not surprised, at the vigor with which the President has delivered his soul and the splendid response that Congress has made. The longer that patience had been shown, and the more that persuasion had been tried, the more essential did decisive action become when the German Government showed itself deaf to the voice of reason and justice. You cannot make war by halves. Once in, the more energy and the more concentration the better, for that which you and we desire is to put by a complete victory the speediest possible end to the calamities and sufferings which the German Government has brought upon the world.

"America's action can powerfully contribute to this by her boundless financial resources, by the help of her navy in hunting down submarine pests, by using her mercantile marine to send food to England and France, by encouraging volunteers to join the allied armies. For myself, I should expect great results, not only from the sight of the Stars and Stripes flying on American warships in European waters, but also from the appearance of an American force on land. Even a small force would have an immense moral effect. The German Government would see less hope than ever of success. The German people, hitherto deceived and kept in the dark by their Government, would turn against the ruling military class, whose blind arrogance and ruthless cruelty had armed the whole world against them. We should see the beginning of the end. America would be helping to bring back peace to distracted Europe."

Colonel Sir Neville Chamberlain, Director General of National Service, says:

"The entrance of the United States into the war side by side with the great European democracies has an importance far beyond the accession of material strength which her adhesion will bring to the cause of the Allies. The endurance of common sacrifices and privation cannot fail to increase the sympathy already existing between the American people and those who have been carrying on the struggle against a brutal and barbarous enemy. I am confident that our united efforts will result in the victory of the principles which Congress has just affirmed and in the establishment of an honorable and lasting peace."

BRITISH PRESS HAILS US.

Our Intervention to Have Far-Reaching Importance, Papers Say.

LONDON, Saturday, April 7.—The morning newspapers today devote their chief editorials to the adoption by the American Congress of the war resolution against Germany and President Wilson's formal declaration of a state of war. The disinterestedness of the United States in coming forward "to defend right against wrong, not moved by greed, ambition, or hate," is emphasized with admiration, and President Wilson's conduct throughout the crisis and the events leading to it receive warm tribute. But the main note struck is recognition of the vast importance to the interests of the world of the American democracy's entry into the war.

"The intervention of America as the champion of right in the European controversy," says The Times, "is an event so great in itself and so pregnant with inscrutable results for the whole world that it baffles understanding on both sides of the ocean."

The Daily Telegraph says: "A prodigious week in the world's history ends with an accomplished fact which, though foreseen, scarcely yet reveals its immensity of meaning for the future of this war and civilization."

The Morning Post says: "The vast moral effect of the accession of the United States to the cause of the Allies is so immense that it can no more be estimated today than the ultimate result of the revolution in Russia can be foretold. * * * The practical effect may be more easily measured. It insures victory for the Allies."

The Daily Mail says: "In the words of M. Ribot (the French Premier) it is something of vaster import than a mere political event, but as a political event its importance is unparalleled in the whole history of the world and renders immortal the Presidency of Wilson."

PARIS BUSY LEARNING OUR NATIONAL HYMN

Our Entry Into War Acclaimed in Cafes, Theatres, and Streets—American Flags in Demand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 6.—Paris today is all en fête. Under the first radiant Spring sun the Stars and Stripes is floting proudly from every building. When surrounded by allied flags it is given the place of honor alongside the tricolor. The most impressive display is that on the Equitable Building, which is a burst of tricolor. The run on American flags has been so great that the shops are already sold out. It can be safely affirmed that the display of bunting outrivals that of the last national fête day.

Parisians are now familiarizing themselves with the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner," which till lately was perhaps the least known of national anthems here. Meanwhile, the people are wondering what will be the American marching tune to supersede the still popular "Tipperary." Whenever it reaches Paris it is certain to be whistled by every street boy.

America is the theme of every conversation in the cafés, theatres, and streets. The cartoonists seem more happily inspired than for many months. One of the best cartoons today appears in La Victoire, entitled "Uncle Sam's Easter Egg," representing Uncle Sam fondling a series of gigantic shells. The warlike instinct underlying the American character is commented on by various writers in the press. Gabriel Hanotaux says in this connection:

"Old Leather Stocking still slumbers in the depth of the American soul. Wait till the lion awakens. Don't believe he will go to it half-heartedly; it is not his nature. Once the game has been started it must be won. Who will prevent hundreds of thousands springing up at the call of Roosevelt or Wood? War on the European continent, war on the seas—all that will whip up the fighting blood in America. The word 'bluff' comes from America. How many amusing ways there will be of bluffing the Boche. The old trapper blood will run riot, once the ferocious beast he is destined to slay has been left to his tender mercies.

"I am looking forward to seeing Americans at the peace conference. Their phlegm, joined to that of Britain's, will make short shrift of German clumsiness. As long as there still exists a German chief practicing the scrap-of-paper doctrine, boasting of sinking the Lusitania, rejoicing in the murder of Miss Cavell, President Wilson will attend to teaching him what international law means. The Germans, who only believe in the right of might, are going to learn the might of right. We often somewhat hesitatingly, for fear of the censor, demanded the suppression of the Hohenzollern dynasty. For my part I am quite willing to leave this now to President Wilson."

JAPANESE PRAISE WILSON.

Believe Our Action Sounds the Death Knell of Germany.

TOKIO, April 6.—The Japanese press hails the entrance of America into the war as the death knell of Germany. The papers print articles praising the nobility of President Wilson's motives and congratulating him on the stand he has taken.

A high Government official, asked if the participation of the United States in the war would cause any change in the plans of Japan, replied: "Japan is employing all means to help to subdue the enemy and will be delighted to co-operate with America."

It is assumed that the absence of submarines from the Pacific will not necessitate American naval activities in that ocean.

RAID ON KENTISH COAST.

Airplane Drops Bombs, but Causes Little Damage.

LONDON, April 6.—Towns on the coast of Kent were again bombarded last night by a German airplane. There were no casualties, according to an official announcement, which says:

"A hostile airplane passed over certain Kentish Coast towns last night. Eight bombs were dropped, most of which fell in the open. There were no casualties, and no damage was done beyond the breaking of some glass."

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Napoleon Once Said:
"A Footsore Army Is An Army Half Defeated."

In every community men are drilling for National Preparedness. For all these men the frequent use of ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE, the antiseptic powder, shaken into the Shoes and sprinkled in the Foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. It takes the friction from the shoe and rests the feet. The troops on the Mexican Border use Allen's Foot=Ease, and over 100,000 Packages have been used by the French and English troops in Europe. We will mail FREE packages to any soldier's address upon request. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

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There have been repaid to the investors, who did not lose a dollar of their principal and who never had to wait for their interest, mortgages totalling
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The Boston Transcript says: "Never before has Mr. Blackwood written a novel that comes so close to the real things of life as 'The Wave.' With a skill that is extraordinary he tells a story that is of absorbing psychological interest." $1.50 net. (Postage extra.) All bookstores.
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NO, it is not too late to select your Victrola for Easter. Our stock is complete and our delivery department is in shape to deliver the Victrola you select in thirty minutes if necessary. Come into any one of our four stores today.
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that it might never be finished, as part of it was being written
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As uplifting as the terrible, slow swing of the *Battle Hymn of the Republic*, from which the author takes his title, this tale of twenty-four hours in the life of four privates of the English line gives us a glimpse of the glory in the soul of man that pierces through the blind fog of war.
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'EVERY AMERICAN
in this fateful crisis should fully understand its causes and future effects. Read THE BOOK OF THE HOUR, characterized by the New York Tribune as
"THE AUTHENTIC EXPRESSION OF THE HIGHEST ASPIRATIONS, THE BROADEST AND MOST PENETRATING VISION AND THE MOST PROFOUND CONVICTIONS OF THE AMERICAN NATION."
The War and Humanity
By
JAMES M. BECK
Author of "The Evidence in the Case."
First published in November, 1916, this powerful discussion of America and the World War has made a deep impression on both sides of the Atlantic. It made history in its potent influence upon American public opinion. Selected chapters (as the burning indictment of the Cavell execution and Mr. Beck's now historic speech in London on "America and the Allies") have been circulated all over the World in the English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Greek and Dutch languages.
"I most earnestly hope that there will be a wide circulation of Mr. Beck's 'War and Humanity.' It is the kind of a book which every self-respecting American, who loves his country, should read. I believe that its circulation throughout the whole land would have a very real effect in educating public opinion as to the duty of America in this great world crisis." Extract from the Foreword by THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
"Mr. Beck's volume was a classic the moment it appeared. We know of no more logical and lucid discussion of the essential facts and problems of the great war, nor any more truly, consistently and even vigorously American in its spirit."—*N. Y. Tribune.*
"One of the most virile and convincing books that the great war has produced in any country of the world."—*N. Y. Sun.*
"Dignified, clear and dispassionate, a masterly analysis of fundamental factors, leavened with noble and persuasive sentiments."—*London Telegraph.*
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BERLIN'S FORMIDABLE PEACE-TRAP OF THE "DRAWN WAR"
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FEED ARMY FIRST, IS GERMANY'S RULE

Less Than a Living Share of the Food Supply Left for Some Classes at Home.

SOME FLAWS IN THE SYSTEM

Many Hungry Ones Too Proud to Visit Soup Kitchens or Unable to Wait in Line with Food Tickets.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

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SEVENTH ARTICLE.

In my first letter on food conditions in Germany I stated briefly, as one of my conclusions from my experience and observations in that country, that "the German Government is deliberately underfeeding a certain section of the people in order to furnish larger supplies to the army and those who are contributing directly to the maintenance of the war." I have talked with German officials and civilians who have denied that hotly, and almost in the same breath have denounced Great Britain with angry vehemence for "making war upon the civilian population of Germany" and for "starving the little children and the old people of Germany" and that sort of thing.

Well, it may be a matter of choice whether it is the British Government or the German Government which is ultimately responsible for the underfeeding of a distinct section of the German people. I hold no brief for either and do not undertake to render judgment on such a question. But I do know what everybody else knows who has spent any time in Germany, that it is the German Government which is controlling the distribution to the German people of what food there is in that distracted country, and it is the German Government which is decreasing a large and full share for the army and less than a living share for some of the German people.

This leads to an endless merry-go-round of argument. The German declares angrily that the British are making war on innocent civilians and are endeavoring to starve a noncombatant population, in flagrant violation of the long and well-established principles of international law and of every consideration of humanity and civilization as well. The Britisher retorts with equal anger that the German dodges the issue and the point that the British blockade is merely tightening the food situation for the German Army, and that it is the wanton and ruthless German Government which is robbing its civilian population of the very bread of life in order to feed fat "the Vandals and the Huns" who have devastated Belgium and are seeking to lay waste France and the other allied countries. There is no end to that.

The Army First of All.

But if you fall into a discussion in friendly tone and manner with the average German acquaintance, especially if he happens to be an officer of the army on duty in Berlin, you will presently find him explaining the necessity of feeding the army first of all, and of giving to it at all hazards and no matter what the privation to others, all the food it needs and the best in quality as well as quantity. That view of the matter has been explained to me with most painstaking particularity on repeated occasions.

There was one young officer in the War Office who had spent several years in America, and who used to take special pleasure in discussing with apparently equal interest two problems. One was this of the importance of feeding the army, and the other was the development of democracy in Germany. He never tired of either, and he was ready at almost any time to demonstrate not only the necessity but the justice of giving the army the first and best and most of everything, even at the cost of the physical condition of those not in the army. He would contend with energy and eagerness for the proposition that those who were thus starved for the benefit of the army should be proud of the sacrifices they were compelled to make, and should find their reward and their glory in the consciousness that in that fashion they were rendering their greatest possible service to their country.

The argument he used to advance was simple and plausible. It was merely that it was the army and nothing else which was preventing the British and French from overrunning the country and compelling Germany to make a peace which would be tantamount to surrender of national existence. Then he would quote the old military maxim that the "army moves on its belly," and all the rest would depend naturally from that. If you don't feed the army all it wants, or at least enough to keep it feeling fit and up to its work, the first thing you know it falls under the stress of attack and then down goes the whole national structure.

Also it is just as necessary to keep in condition for hard work those upon whose labor depends the munitions and other supply of the fighting line. No good having an army if it has nothing with which to fight. They tell you at every corner in Germany now that the Germans lost the battle of the Marne because they did not have sufficient ammunition and transportation. Everybody with whom you talk tells you that General Falkenhayn lost his place as chief of staff because he decided that the supply of munitions was sufficient when events proved that it was not. One of Hindenburg's claims to glory is that he gave the order fixing the sky as the limit of Germany's production of munitions and guns, and that the sky has been the limit ever since he succeeded Falkenhayn as chief of staff.

You will meet German civilians who take pleasure in telling you that they dine just as well as the Kaiser does, and that they have everything on their tables and as much of it as he has on his. It's a good enough "jolly," and they like to give it to themselves, but they know it isn't true. It is one way of showing patriotism, but as far as my experience goes it is not a very popular way. On the contrary, you meet civilians who take pleasure in bragging, as so many officers do, that the army is so well taken care of, and who seem almost to like to emphasize the point that this fine care of the army is at the expense of the civilian population, to some of whom it brings decided hardship and suffering.

The Ones Who Suffer.

When it comes down to the hard facts, the real testimony tends to show that this maintenance of the army in condition is costing a considerable portion of the German population its very life blood. Germans may argue that when soldiers are literally giving up their lives, civilians should be willing to give up part of their food. But it is hard for the civilians to see the necessity under the circumstances.

Also, and this is one of the arguments of official explanation and excuse, it is entirely unnecessary for any person, no matter in what circumstance in life, to suffer actual want of food, because the Government maintains public kitchens where square meals are prepared and supplied to those who need them. If a person can pay he is expected to do so, and in that case he need not eat his public meals in public, but may come to the kitchen and get his hot food and take it home to be consumed as he pleases. But if any one cannot pay he may have the food just the same, only, if he is able to do any sort of work, the Government will get something out of him by way of compensation.

The obstacle over which the Government scheme trips and falls is the pride of some of the people. And, as usual, it is the pride of a class which cannot afford to be proud. They are for the most part persons who earn just enough to keep body and soul together if everything goes well with them, but who have not received increase of earnings to keep pace with the increased cost of food and other necessaries of life since the outbreak of the war. With earning capacity stationary and living cost constantly mounting, it has become increasingly hard for many of these persons to get along. Then, on top of that, comes the difficulty of managing the routine of food distribution required by the Government scheme of food conservation and waste prevention, which often requires time to be taken from labor if food is to be had at all—time which cannot be taken from labor without reduction of earnings and consequent hardship.

In such matters as these there is no doubt some justification for the contention of the Government defenders. But there are other points which are not so easy of defense. The radical militarist, perhaps, will defend the use made by the German Government of the great sugar crop of Germany. It may be sound from the military point of view to take all the suagr produced by the Germans and make glycerine out of it for munitions, or trade it to Switzerland or Scandinavia, instead of depreciated marks in payment for goods bought from those countries. It may be entirely sound from the military point of view to scrape up every particle of fat that can be gathered in the whole empire and use it for munitions so rigorously that literally thousands of persons are deprived of an element of ration essentially life sustaining for them.

These things may be of paramount view, but, just the same, their result is view, but just the same their result is the undernourishment of a distinct section of the civilian population of Germany, a section that is not equipped to cope with such necessities, and which as a consequence is showing the increased white cell count in the blood test that marks the beginning of starvation.

Hunger and Peace.

No doubt the recognition of this situation in influential Government circles is one of the reasons why Germany is so anxious for peace. Certainly this phase of the food situation has had its effect upon the desire of the people for peace.

The thousands of women, who chiefly are the ones affected by the conditions here described, may not be able to exert a direct influence upon the Government as yet, but they surely are among those who are yearning for the end of the war, and the time is not far away when it will not be as easy to prevent that yearning from becoming a determination to have peace as it has been up to now.

SAY AUSTRIA IS READY TO BREAK WITH US

Vienna Papers Tell of Steps That Embassy at Washington Knows Nothing About.

LONDON, April 6.—Vienna newspapers say that Count Tarnowski, who recently was sent to the United States as Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, has been instructed, in the event of ratification by Congress of President Wilson's recommendation for war with Germany, to break diplomatic relations with the United States and demand passports for himself and his suite.

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says the semi-official Fremdenblatt of Vienna states that this is the decision of the Austro-Hungarian Government, and that it was inevitable and in accordance with general expectations, in view of the indissoluble alliance between Austria and Germany.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Austro-Hungarian Embassy here emphatically denied today that any instructions to break relations with the United States and demand passports for Count Tarnowski and suite had been received from Vienna. An official of the embassy made the following statement:

"We have received no such instructions. We hope we shall not receive them, but if we do get them we will not be especially surprised. It may be that Count Tarnowski will return to Vienna and the remainder of the embassy staff will remain. Until now, however, no instructions on the subject have been received."

Won't Accept Schenk's Resignation.

AMSTERDAM, April 6.—The Wiener Zeitung prints an autographed letter from Emperor Charles of Austria to Minister of Justice von Schenk declining to accept his resignation. The latter assures the Minister that the Emperor has the fullest confidence in him. Minister von Schenk and the Ministers of War and Finance, tendered their resignations after charges that they had attempted to shield Dr. Franz, former Director of the Vienna Deposit Bank, who was convicted of gross frauds in connection with army supplies.

BRITISH ADVANCING TOWARD LE CATELET

Capture Village of Lempire, Only 3½ Miles from the City.

FIND MANY GERMAN DEAD

French Retake Good Part of Positions Lost Yesterday Northwest of Rheims.

LONDON, April 6.—The British continue to advance north of St. Quentin in the face of ever-increasing resistance. Today General Haig's troops captured the village of Lempire, just east of Ronssoy, together with more prisoners and machine guns. The effect of the British guns is noticeable as the advance continues, large numbers of German dead being found in the abandoned positions at different places along the line. The British are now only three and a half miles from Le Catelet. French troops repulsed a strong German counterattack against their new positions north of La Folie farm (southeast of St. Quentin).

In the Rheims sector, where the Germans yesterday were able to drive the French over the Aisne Canal at some points, the latter by counterattacks and the use of grenades were able to reoccupy further portions of the trenches they lost. They have pushed forward some distance east of Sapigneul (south of Berry au Bac.) The Germans bombarded the city of Rheims again to-day.

The text of the British statement reads as follows:

We continued our attacks north of St. Quentin yesterday in the neighborhood of Ronssoy, (ten miles north of St. Quentin,) and carried the village of Lempire, where further prisoners and three more machine guns were captured. Large numbers of German dead were found in the captured positions.

Today we made further progress northeast of Noreuil, (about ten miles southeast of Arras,) and drove off a German counterattack after stiff fighting.

During the operations of the last week between St. Quentin and Arras, our advance proved that the enemy suffered severely. Large numbers of his dead were found in many localities.

We entered the enemy's trenches yesterday east of Arras and took eight prisoners. We carried out another successful raid during the night opposite Wytschaete on a front of 200 yards, in which we captured twenty-one prisoners. We blew a mine last night east of Ypres.

Yesterday and Wednesday night several long distance raids were carried out by our airplanes and a number of important railway junctions, munition depots and airdromes were bombed successfully.

The French afternoon report follows:

On the front between the Somme and the Oise artillery fighting was continued in a fairly lively manner during the night. A German counterattack, preceded by a violent bombardment, against our positions north of La Folie Farm was checked quickly by our curtain of fire. There were patrol encounters near Hill 108, northwest of La Folie, and in the region of Beautor, southwest of La Fere.

We made considerable progress north of Landricourt. There was no change between the Ailette and the Aisne.

Northwest of Rheims counterattacks with grenades enabled us to make progress and reoccupy further portions of trenches. On the remainder of the front there was intermittent cannonading.

The evening communication says:

Between the Somme and the Oise and in the region north of Soissons, artillery fighting at various points is reported. There has been no infantry action.

To the northwest of Rheims we have made progress by means of grenades, to the east of Sapigneul. The Germans have violently bombarded the city of Rheims.

In the Argonne, a surprise attack on an enemy trench at La Fille Morte enabled us to take a number of German prisoners, among them being three officers. In the course of the day our airplanes destroyed two German captive baloons.

BERLIN, April 6. (via London.)—Army Headquarters issued the following statement today:

The artillery engagements on the Artois front have increased during the last few days, especially from the Ancre to the southern bank of the Scarpe.

On the Aisne front, as a result of our successful enterprise reported yesterday in the region of Sapigneul, lively firing developed, we taking 15 officers and 827 men prisoner, with four machine guns, 10 mine-throwers, and much munitions, and repulsing a French counterattack.

A British squadron of four machines was destroyed by one of our Chasseur Echelons in the Douat region.

SHARP CONFIRMS VANDALISM.

Ambassador Cables Report on German Devastation in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The extent and ruthlessness of the German devastation in the evacuated districts of France were confirmed in the report of Ambassador Sharp, made public today at the State Department. Mr. Sharp, who made a trip of 100 miles through the territory, said that never before in the history of the world has there been such a thorough destruction wrought by either a vanquished or victorious army.

The department's announcement read:

"A telegram from the American Ambassador at Paris, dated April 1, states that upon the invitation of the French Government he visited on March 31 many of the French towns recently retaken in the invaded territory. He was accompanied by one of the military attachés to the embassy. He found that the various reports circulated in France, which have appeared in American newspapers, in regard to the deplorable condition were in no way exaggerated.

"In the larger towns of Roye, Ham, and particularly in the attractive and thriving town of Chauny, destruction was complete. In many of the other smaller villages scarcely a house remains with roof intact. Throughout the reconquered territory there reigns a scene of desolation, and this is not only true where German military operations might possibly excuse destruction in the blowing up of bridges, telegraphic and telephonic connections, railway lines, and the blocking of highways by felling trees which protected the German retreat, but towns were totally destroyed for no apparent military reasons.

"Fruit trees had either been cut down or exploded so as to ruin them completely; private houses along the country highway, including some of the most beautiful châteaux of great value, were completely gutted by explosives systematically planted or by fire. Blackened walls of what must have been manufacturing plants were to be seen in many towns, the salvage of which would scarcely pay for their removal. Agricultural implements in farms were destroyed, churches and cathedrals were reduced to a mass of ruins by fire or by explosives.

"At the town of Ham the mother of six children told him that her husband and two daughters, one 18 and the other 15 years of age, had been carried away by the Germans at the time of the evacuation. An remonstrating, she had been told that as an alternative she might find their bodies in the canal in the rear of her house. She stated that out of the town's total population several hundred people had been compelled to accompany the Germans, nearly half of whom were girls and women over 15 years of age. A large number of French people, it is believed, in the evacuated towns and surrounding country were compelled to go with the Germans from the fact that few are now to be found there.

"He inspected on the trip more than 100 miles in the invaded territory and left with the conviction that never before in the history of the world had there been such a thorough destruction wrought by either a vanquished or victorious army."

SPIRIT OF REFORM RIFE IN GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

Lokal Anzeiger and the Vossische Zeitung supplement the tabloid versions originally circulated, with special dispatches giving several further paragraphs of the latter part of the message on the evils of secret diplomacy and the old system of dynastic wars.

"The conservative Berlin Post regards the declaration of war as an inevitable and long foreseen development of relations between America and Germany and England. Germany's war leaders, according to the Post, long since reckoned with all the consequences, so that now the new factor will not change the military situation.

Count von Reventlow, in the Tageszeitung, again returns to the attack against the concept built up, as he previously explained, on a false version of President Wilson's remarks on earlier dynastic wars. He devotes a second article to the Russian features treated of in the President's message, concentrating on this point, dictated by internal political consideration, namely, the need to stand against the stormy demand for reform in those inner political conditions, the maintenance of which bulk larger to many Prussian conservatives than the winning of the war.

Germany's foes, Count von Reventlow writes, evidently counted that America's participation in the war would make the deepest impression on Germany, not only robbing the Germans of their confidence of victory, but also bringing about a predominance in Germany of the spirit of liberty "which each of our enemies regards, and rightly, as equivalent to the destruction of Germany as a power."

Count von Reventlow finds that the events in Russia can be "wonderful and heartening" only in this sense and in that of the opening of a field for the investment of American capital. Otherwise, he says, the developments can only discourage the Entente, since the Russian military effort can in no circumstances be made stronger, and probably will be much weakened, and the prospect of unlimited chaos is opened.

AMSTERDAM, April 6.—The Weser Zeitung of Bremen professes amazement at President Wilson's speech, which it calls "an accumulation of misstatements, hateful insinuations and one-sided prejudices." The paper continues:

"If ever a power threw itself into a big war without sufficient cause it is the United States, which believes it is a peace power because it is democratically governed."

The Weser Zeitung scoffs at the patriotic demonstrations in America as manifestations of the very militarism which Americans declare must be destroyed. It sees in the "desperate appeal of England to America" a sure sign that England will soon collapse.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which is regarded as a semi-official organ, says:

"A certain phrase in President Wilson's speech must be especially pointed out. The President represents himself as the bearer of true freedom to our people, who are engaged in a severe struggle for their existence and liberty. What slave soul does he believe exists in the German people when he thinks that it will allow its freedom to be meted out to them from without? The freedom which our enemies have in store for us we know sufficiently. In the name of freedom England will throw us into our old impotency; in the name of freedom France will snatch lands of German blood, and in the name of freedom the Czarists allied to them have dragged women and children and the aged into Russian captivity.

"The German people become clear sighted in war, seeing in President Wilson's words nothing but an attempt to loosen the bonds between the people and princes of Germany so that we may become an easier prey for our enemies. We ourselves know that an important task remains to us to consolidate our external power and also our freedom at home. The words which the Kaiser, in the memorable days of August, 1914, spoke to the people from the Reichstag, contained a program which has taken root more and more and which the speeches of the Chancellor have described more distinctly.

"In the heat of war the Kaiser has never forgotten questions of new orientation of policy. When the Reichstag recently heard words spoken about the social kingdom they also were signs that the confidence between the people and the Kaiser were no uncertainty, as President Wilson put it, but common to the people of Germany."

The Cologne Gazette takes issue with the statement of the Tageblatt of Berlin that it is to be regretted that Germany declined to conclude a treaty with the United States providing for investigation of disagreements before a declaration of war, which might have enabled President Wilson to find a way out of the present situation. The Gazette argues that if such a treaty had been entered into the question before the commission in this instance would be whether Germany could conduct unrestricted submarine warfare against the Entente. Pending examination of this question, this newspaper says, Germany would have had to suspend submarine warfare, but Germany would never have consented to that. Nor would the United States have calmly awaited the findings of the commission while American ships were being sunk and American lives lost.

The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung says: "The real policy of America, which recently has been becoming clear, is now fully disclosed by the outbreak of war. Now a flood of lies and insults clothed in pious phraseology will descend on us. This is a surprise only to those who have been reluctant to admit the fact that America was our enemy from the beginning. The voice of America does not sound different from that of any other enemy. They are all tarred with the same brush—those humanitarians and democrats who hurled the world into war and refused peace."

ROBERTSON PRAISES AMERICANS AT FRONT

"Splendid Fellows," He Says, Who "Make Excellent Soldiers in a Very Short Time."

HE HINTS AT A LONG WAR

General Gives Impression We Will Have a Great Chance of Active Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 6.—General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, welcomes American participation in the war for many reasons, but above and beyond all, because the war is a fight for freedom in which all free men and nations are concerned.

"If it weren't that," said Sir William to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today, "my job, for instance, wouldn't be worth doing."

The Chief of the British Imperial General Staff is a man of action. His words are few and he indulges in no fine phrases, but what he says is very much to the point.

"I don't underestimate the moral value of America's joining in the war," he said, "but, after all, this war can't be won by moral influences. It has to be won by fighting, and if America sends an expeditionary force to France it will do good work. Americans are very quick in the uptake, they make excellent soldiers in a very short time. I've seen them at it."

General Robertson evidently referred to the Americans who form a not inconsiderable portion of some of the Canadian contingents and who he has seen at work in France. He spoke of the spirit of the men out there.

"If they were not fighting for something they inspired them," he said, "they couldn't do what they do. They are splendid fellows, risking death and wounds without hesitation and doing the work free men would not undertake in the mass if it wasn't because they knew they were free men, fighting and working for freedom. That same spirit will animate your men."

Without committing himself to any definite prediction, General Robertson gave me the impression that he believed the war would last a good time longer, and that the United States would have ample opportunity of taking an active part in the actual operations.

"You will stick to it, I know your people will never let go once they have taken hold. When your men see what has been done by the enemy in France in the territory out of which the Allies have driven them, they will understand even better than they do now what it is we are fighting against. The destruction created by the enemy before his retreat was not only indescribable—until I saw it I could not imagine it—but it was wanton and without military purpose for the most part."

This, coming from a soldier of General Robertson's standing and knowledge of war, is a notable indictment of the German military machine. Whatever he thinks of that machine as a fighting organization Sir William doesn't hesitate to condemn many of its methods of making war.

"They have made this," he said, "the most terrible of all wars—inhuman and unnecessarily so."

Asked to what motives he attributed the German devastation of France, General Robertson said:

"Undoubtedly it is designed to make the French and Belgians seek peace in order to save the territory still in German hands from similar ruin."

Absolute confidence in the issue is felt by the chief of the Imperial Staff. The present operations are progressing most satisfactorily. The work done by the British army in moving up over a desert—"it is worse than a desert," said Sir William parenthetically, "but I can't think of a better word to describe it"—and getting their big guns already at work on the new German defenses has been admirable. The so-called Hindenburg line will not, in his opinion, long resist the pressure that is being brought to bear on it. The ferroconcrete defenses on which the Germans laid so much emphasis are by no means as strong as earthworks, of which the old line chiefly consisted.

"You can tell your people," said General Robertson, in conclusion, "how heartily I welcome their coming into this war for freedom."

RUSSIANS FOIL DRIVE IN REGION OF RIGA

Berlin Announces 9,630 Prisoners and Many Guns Taken in Recent Stokhod Battle.

PETROGRAD, April 6, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—German forces yesterday took the offensive in the region south of Riga and succeeded in penetrating the Russian lines, says an official statement issued today by the Russian War Department. Later the Russians launched a counterattack, drove out the Teutons, and restored the position. The text of the statement reads:

Western Front.—After heavy artillery preparation, partly with shells charged with chemicals, the Germans took the offensive and occupied part of our trenches to the east of Plakanen, thirteen miles south of Riga. The enemy was driven out as the result of our counterattack and the position was restored.

Ten of our airplanes flew in the direction of Sokal (Volhynia) and dropped bombs on the station and railway in the neighborhood of the village of Kuty, southwest of Sviniusky, and also on several other points occupied by the enemy.

Rumanian Front.—In the direction of the Bystritza River the enemy after artillery preparation attempted an attack on our position between the Jakobeni-Vale Putna high road and the railway line, but was thrown back by our rifle and machine gun fire.

BERLIN, April 6.—More than 9,000 Russians, fifteen guns, and 150 machine guns and mine-throwers were captured by the Germans in their attack on the Russian bridgehead on the Stokhod, the War Office announces. The number of prisoners taken is given as 130 officers and 9,500 men.

The German War Office on Wednesday announced the capture of the Tobaly bridgehead on the western bank of the middle Stokhod, in Volyhynia.

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AT OUR STORES OR SALES AGENTS

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PHILADELPHIA

PUBLIC LEDGER

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COLLEGES DECLARE SCHEDULES OF SPORTS VOID IN VIEW OF EXISTENCE OF WAR

WAR DECLARATION HALTS ATHLETICS

Intercollegiate Contests Canceled by Leading and Many Minor Institutions.

POUGHKEEPSIE CLASSIC OFF

Regatta Stewards Vote by Telegraph—Tennis and Golf Await Advice from Washington.

When President Wilson signed the declaration of war against the German Empire he sealed the death warrant for intercollegiate athletics for the year. From all parts of the country yesterday came definite and final announcements that contests and races that have been the classics of the athletic year in seasons past will be given up, that those who usually compete in these events may devote themselves to a higher duty.

The intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie has been called off; Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and Columbia have completely abandoned their athletic programs, except that Yale will take part today in the boat race scheduled against Pennsylvania on the Schuylkill, and the baseball game with the University of North Carolina; De Pauw University, St. Louis University, Michigan, and other institutions in the Middle and Far West have followed the same course, and all the athletic events scheduled by the universities of the Pacific Coast have automatically passed out of the realm of the things to be, through the action of Congress and the President.

The Poughkeepsie regatta was called off by Charles Halsted Mapes of Columbia after a telegraphic vote by the Board of Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, of which Mr. Mapes is the Chairman. It was to have been a gala event this year, and invitations had been issued to Princeton, Syracuse, Wisconsin, California, Leland Stanford Junior, Navy, and Washington to compete with the charter members of the association, Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania. A conditional date of June 21 had been set for this event, but at the time it was officially given out by Mr. Mapes that a declaration of war would inevitably be followed by an abandonment of the regatta.

Many Oarsmen Training.

It was pointed out by Mr. Mapes that the patriotism of the competing oarsmen was more than sufficient grounds for calling off the race, as the entire crews of Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania are not only liable for military service, but are actually enrolled in the Reserve or other branches of the army or navy at the present moment. In speaking of this matter yesterday Mr. Mapes said: "There may be some difference of opinion about the advisability of continuing college athletics temporarily as long as they do not interfere with the volunteering or the training of men, but there can be no difference of opinion about the propriety of calling off a great formal regatta, like Poughkeepsie, which is considered by many to be the leading sporting event of America."

At the invitation of the University of Pennsylvania a meeting of the athletic representatives of various colleges and universities met at the Hotel Martinique yesterday to ascertain whether it was possible to reconsider the action which most of the institutions have taken. Five of the institutions, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Harvard, and Columbia, made it known that their athletic activities were absolutely at an end, as far as extra-mural contests were concerned. Major Maylin J. Pickering of Pennsylvania, graduate manager of athletics of that institution, at whose suggestion the meeting was called, held a conference with Major Gen. Leonard Wood at Governors Island. In answer to an inquiry as to the best course to be followed General Wood gave out the following statement:

"In reply to your inquiry concerning what the college students should do in the present emergency, my advice to you is as follows:

Told to Wait For Call.

"Tell your young men to stick to their present duties until such time as the Government calls for men. This it will do undoubtedly when its plans are announced. You have at Pennsylvania a training corps and an officer of the regular army assigned as instructor. The most important service the men can render their country now is to stay at their university and put in all the time possible under the military instructor in preparing themselves for probable service. There is no reason whatever for the men discontinuing their college work until the Government's plans are definitely announced."

The military activities at the various colleges have taken up so much of the time of the students that athletics necessarily dropped into the background, and in fact at many of the institutions the majority of the best athletes are already engaged in some form of military service. After the meeting Major Pickering announced that, "As it is agreed that athletics are helpful in military training, every effort will be made to encourage such activity, even if there is no intercollegiate competition."

The first action taken by Harvard was the official announcement by Dean Le Baron R. Briggs, Chairman of the Committee on Regulation of Athletics, that the university had abandoned participation in intercollegiate sports until further notice. This notice was sent in a letter to all colleges with which Harvard had scheduled competitions this Spring. The abandonment of Yale athletics is automatic through the recent action of the University Athletic Committee, which provided that if a war resolution should be adopted prior to April 7 all athletics should cease on that date. The crew race and the baseball game of today will be played, since the men have already made the journeys to the scenes of the contests, but all other events are declared off.

Cadets to Continue.

Such action as this does not encourage Pennsylvania much in the effort to keep alive athletic competition among the colleges. West Point and Annapolis will continue with their athletic schedules for good and obvious reasons. The men in the lower classes of these institutions cannot possibly leave them to take part in military service, as is the case in the colleges and universities of the country, consequently their competitions will be carefully fostered as an aid to training.

Pennsylvania is scheduled to hold the college relay carnival and the intercollegiate championships at Franklin Field this Spring, and the abandonment of this program would mean much to the university. In other parts of the country scattered colleges have made known their intentions of continuing their programs if they can get any teams to compete against them.

Purdue has issued a statement that athletics will be continued until a change is necessary; Northwestern University and the University of Chicago contemplate no action to call off their schedules at present, and Rutgers has announced that it considers its athletics a great aid to the military training it has been giving its students for the last fifty years, and consequently the athletics will not be abandoned at present.

One thing seems to have escaped the authorities in these institutions, however, and even West Point and Annapolis may find it out to their sorrow. It is all very well to cling to their athletic schedules, but whom will they play against.

At St. Louis University and Washington University it was announced that the time usually given over to athletics would henceforth be devoted to military training. Dr. William H. Guyer, President of Findlay College, announced that not only athletic but social activities also would be abandoned at that institution.

Tennis and Golf Wait.

The fate of the 200 tennis fixtures of the year to be held under the jurisdiction of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association depends upon the action of the War Department at Washington. The golf and tennis authorities are working together in a movement to have definite advices as to the best action to take emanate from Washington. George T. Adee, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, gave out the following statement yesterday in this connection:

"The attitude of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association was made known Feb. 9, 1917, when the annual meeting indorsed the action of President Wilson in severing diplomatic relations with the German Empire, and pledged its "unqualified support to the President and the Congress of the United States in whatever further steps they deem necessary to protect American rights against lawless aggression." The services of the association and its national organization have been placed at the disposal of the Government.

"A resolution authorizing the Executive Committee to cancel the schedule of more than 200 tournaments in case of military necessity also was adopted by the annual meeting. The schedule for the current season has been drawn and is to be published soon. Having placed its organization at the disposal of the Government, the National Association will be guided by instructions of the Federal authorities as to whether the tournaments should be canceled or played as scheduled.

"The association has appointed a committee on military preparedness and has sent all its members a letter urging them to work for universal compulsory military service. As soon as Congress determines the method of raising an army the association will use all its influence with the tennis players of the country to secure their co-operation; furthermore, it will urge those not immediately eligible for military duty to limit their expenditures, keep in good physical condition, and devote all possible attention to military affairs in the effort to further national defense. In this movement the U. S. N. L. T. A. is working with the United States Golf Association."

Police Games Called Off.

The only other local action taken by athletic authorities yesterday was the calling off of the Brooklyn-Queens Police A. A. games scheduled for the Thirteenth Regiment Armory next Tuesday night by order of the officials of the Amateur Athletic Union. Arrangements had been made for a big meet, with half a dozen A. A. U. events in addition to those for the departmental athletes. There was no difficulty about the use of the armory, but as all the police athletes are on special duty it was decided that a successful set of games could not be held.

The situation in amateur rowing is still undecided. James Pilkington, President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, said yesterday that it was improbable that the association would take any action until it heard from the rowing officials at Lynn, Mass., where the national regatta is scheduled to be held. He said, however, that the outlook for the national championship regatta was very dubious.

YALE-PENN RACES TODAY.

Junior and 'Varsity Crews to Row Henley Distance on Schuylkill.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The first dual crew race of the season will be held over the Henley course on the Schuylkill tomorrow afternoon, when the Pennsylvania and Yale eights will strive for supremacy. The race will mark the third annual meeting between the Quakers and the Elis. Yale won both the junior and 'Varsity events in 1915, the races being held while a blizzard raged. Last year the Pennsylvania 'Varsity won, but the Eli juniors nosed out the Quakers.

The race tomorrow will be held over the Henley course of 1 5-16 miles. The first race has been set for 4:30 between the juniors, and the 'Varsity struggle will be held at 5 o'clock.

Today Captain Meyer of the Elis twice won the toss from Captain Woll and selected the west shore for both races. The distance of the two courses is the same, but because of the slanting course of the river the crew along the west bank appears to be ahead, and a moral advantage results.

Daniel Newhall, a member of the Harvard 'Varsity eight which rowed against the champion crew of Cambridge over the Thames in 1906, has been selected as referee and starter for the race.

The boatings of the crews follow:

Yale 'Varsity—Bow, Wooley; No. 2, Lovejoy; No. 3, Vail; No. 4, Page; No. 5, Atkins; No. 6, Coleman; No. 7, McNaughton; stroke, Adams; coxswain, Underwood.

Penn 'Varsity—Bow, Captain Woll; No. 2, Jerauld; No. 3, Glanz; No. 4, Tilden; No. 5, Turner; No. 6, Duryea; No. 7, Borie; stroke, Drayton; coxswain, Jack.

Yale Junior—Bow, Allen; No. 2, Gamble; No. 3, Green; No. 4, Salyards; No. 5, Fox; No. 6, Captain Meyer; No. 7, Meado; stroke, Hyatt; coxswain, Lasher.

Penn Junior—Bow, Parsons; No. 2, Headley; No. 3, Geis; No. 4, Hagerty; No. 5, Newton; No. 6, Wirkman; No. 7, Wilson; stroke, Little; coxswain, Servais.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

LONDON, April 6.—The first holiday games in the English Soccer Leagues of the heavy Easter schedule were decided today before large crowds, and resulted as follows:

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Blackpool	2	Burnley	3
Burslem Port Vale	3	Manchester United	0
Manchester City	1	Stoke	0
Oldham Athletic	1	Bolton Wanderers	2

MIDLAND SECTION.

Grimsby Town	2	Hull City	1
Lincoln City	6	Chesterfield Town	1

LONDON COMBINATION.

Fulham	1	Milwall	1
Watford	4	Luton Town	7
Portsmouth	1	Crystal Palace	2
Queens Park Rangers	2	Chelsea	2
Clapton Orient	4	Southampton	0
Tottenham Hotspur	0	Arsenal	0
West Ham United	2	Brentford	0

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MAXWELL TO MEET FOWNES FOR TITLE

Pittsburgh Golfer Beats Carter in Second Round of North and South Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 6.—W. C. Fownes, Jr., and Norman H. Maxwell will meet in the thirty-six-hole contest at Pinehurst tomorrow for the North and South amateur championship. Fownes defeated Phil Carter this morning in the second match round of the tournament. A putt of thirty-five feet by Fownes for a 3 on the par 4 sixteenth brought the match to an end, the Pittsburgh player winning by 3 and 2.

The first seven holes were played yesterday in a heavy downpour and the remaining holes were played today in a high wind. Fownes's score of 36, 38—74, the best of the day, was a rather remarkable performance in the circumstances. Carter had a 77.

Maxwell came through to the semi-finals by defeating Gardiner White, 3 and 2. Maxwell was 1 down at the sixth, where the interrupted match was resumed today. In the other second round matches F. W. Dyer disposed of W. A. Whitcomb by 4 and 3, and Robert Hunter won a long uphill battle against Ned Beall at the twenty-first hole.

Hunter started out 3 down at the fourth hole this morning and was 4 down at the twelfth, but won the match on the home green. The three extra holes that were then played were the big feature of the day. The first was halved under par, Beall saving himself by a fine recovery and a twenty-two-foot putt after driving into the rough. The second was halved in par, Beall playing a great second shot to the green while standing on one foot on the slope of a bunker.

Hunter won the third, or twenty-first, hole in par, after Beall had tempted fate once too often by driving into the depths of a wire-grass shrub on the side of another bunker. Even at that, Beall had a long putt for a half, but missed it.

The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Second Match Round—W. C. Fownes, Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated Philip Carter, Nassau, 3 and 2; F. W. Dyer, Montclair, defeated W. A. Whitcomb, Green Hill, 4 and 3; Norman H. Maxwell, Aronimink, defeated Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 3 and 2; Robert Hunter, Wee Burn, defeated E. C. Beall, Uniontown, 1 up (21 holes.)

Semi Finals.—Fownes defeated Dyer, 1 up; Maxwell defeated Hunter, 3 and 1.

Beaten Eight.—Second Match Round—A. R. Stranahan, Inverness, won from S. J. Graham, Greenwich, by default; J. M. Wells, Kenilworth, defeated Donald Parson, Youngstown, 3 and 2; Paul Gardner, Onwentsia, defeated J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy, 7 and 5; J. M. Thompson, Huntingdon Valley, won from F. H. Gates, Moore County, by default.

Semi-Finals.—Wells defeated Stranahan, 2 up; Gardner defeated Thompson, 7 and 6.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—Second Match Round.—G. Balch, Cincinnati, defeated A. L. Sands, Newport Country Club, 5 and 4; A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, defeated S. A. Hennessee, Cooperstown, 3 and 2; J. C. Cuddy, Cleveland, defeated W. H. Faust, Buffalo, 2 and 1.

Semi-Finals.—Ranney defeated Balch, 4 and 3; Cuddy won from Bellamy by default.

Beaten Eight—Nat Hurd, Pittsburgh, won from S. D. Wyatt, Fond du Lac, by default; T. A. Kelley, Southern Pines, defeated G. Vankeuren, Englewood, 4 and 3; F. S. Danforth, North Fork, defeated C. S. McDonald, Lambton, 2 up; R. G. Morrison, Oakmont, defeated H. G. Phillips, Moore County, 2 and 1.

Semi-Finals.—Kelley won from Hurd by default; Morrison defeated Danforth, 5 and 4.

COLUMBIA IN TIE WITH NAVY.

Intercollegiate Fencing Title Series Opens with Close Bouts.

The annual intercollegiate fencing championship tournament began at the Hotel Astor last night with some of the closest bouts in years. The fencers of the United States Naval Academy, present holders of the title, managed to end the evening still in the running and with a likely chance of defending successfully their laurels won last year after an interesting dual competition with the fencers of Columbia University. These two teams progressed through the preliminary bouts practically on even terms, and a victory by R. T. Gallemore of the navy in the final bout of the evening enabled the midshipmen to tie the score in the team standing with Columbia, both teams having a total of eleven victories and seven defeats.

Harvard fencers finished third with eleven victories and eight defeats, and Yale was fourth, having won ten and lost eight bouts. The representatives of Pennsylvania were hopelessly out of the running practically all the way, and their standing at the conclusion of the night's competition was three victories and fifteen defeats.

A touch of the war was seen in the failure of the Cornell fencers to compete. The action of the Ithacans' Athletic Board, in declaring off all sports, caused the team to cancel the engagement at the last moment.

The outstanding individual feature of the tournament was the performance of Stanton W. Allison, the Columbia fencer, who went through the competition winning all six of the bouts in which he contested. Second individual honors went to C. Icaza of Yale, who won five and lost one bout. T. P. Jeter and R. T. Gallemore of the navy tied for fourth honors.

Guillan Takes Foils Trophy.

In one of the best novice foils fencing tournaments staged here in years, H. B. Guillan, New York A. C., yesterday afternoon won the Clemens Championship medal, at the Hotel Astor, defeating R. W. Abbot, of Annapolis, for the honor by a matter of two touches. Both these fencers won two victories out of a total of four bouts in the final round, but Guillan's total of 22 touches as against 20 for Abbot, gave the New York A. C. man the honors. The Navy fencer won second medal, and J. D. Dodge, New York Military Academy, was third, with one victory and 18½ touches.

INDIAN CHANT FIRST HOME.

Son of Delhi Takes Magruder Handicap at Bowie.

BOWIE, Md., April 6.—J. W. Bean's Indian Chant galloped off with the Magruder Handicap at seven furlongs, which was the feature of the Southern Maryland Association card today. The scratching of Kewessa, which had beaten Indian Chant in the Inaugural Handicap on the opening day, was responsible for the latter being an overwhelming favorite, and the son of Delhi won in a manner that justified the support he received in the mutuels.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Isabella Purse, for maiden two-year-old fillies; purse $600; four furlongs. Time—0:51 2-5.
Miss Burgomaster, J. S. Tyree's ch. f., 112 pounds, by Burgomaster-Evelyn J., $16.70, $9.90, and $5.60, (E. Haynes)....1
Hope, T. Clyde's br. f., 112, by Bryn Mawr-Lintilla, $19.70 and $13.40, (J. McTaggart)..2
Umatilla, S. Ross's b. f., 112, by Clifford-Cayndutta, $27.80 third, (R. Ball)....3
Money Mart, Treasure Trove, Dranthes, Low Degree, Celtiva, Wetona, Mary Maud, and Dalrose also ran. Onico scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Riverview Purse; for maiden three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:11 1-5.
Arbitrator, J. M. Black's b. g., 3 years, 106 pounds, by Statesman-Apprentice Girl, $56.40, $17.50, and $8.20, (C. Jackson)....1
Velour, E. F. Cooney's ch. f., 3, 96, by Roehampton-First Peep, $6.50 and $4, (R. C. Watts)....2
Prim Harry, W. Birnie's ch. g., 4, 114, by Sir Harry-Prim Alice, $3.60 third, (T. McTaggart)....3
Lady Clinton, Life, Capital City, Black Vote, Plaschke, Meelogene, and Miss Rosebury also ran. John Douglas, Mary Lydia, and Nyack scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Oak Crest Purse, for three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $600; six furlongs. Time—1:16 1-5.
Kilts, J. M. Zimmer's br. f., 3 years, 97 pounds, by Broomstick-Flora Mac, $9.60, $5.10, and $2.60, (W. Collins)....1
Maxim's Choice, H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 6, 115, by Golden Maxim-Leonalia, $7 and $3.40, (J. Butwell)....2
Korfhage, J. M. Booker's ch. g., 6, 110, by Cesarion-Busy Lass, $2.30 third, (H. Wakoff)....3
Flare, Batwa, Silvey Shapire, and Shrapnel also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Magruder Purse, for three-year-olds and upward, purse $700. Seven furlongs. Time—1:30.
Indian Chant, J. W. Bean's ch. c., 4 years, 103 pounds, by Delhi-Anthem, $3.20, $2.50, and $2.40, (R. McDermott)....1
Jem, B. Matheny's ch. g., 5, 105, by Ogden-Fair Catherine, $3.20 and $2.50, (P. Robinson)....2
Gloaming, H. G. Bedwell's ch. h., 5, 105, by Star Shoot-Autumn Leaves, $3, third, (E. Haynes)....3
Goldcrest Boy, Bonnie Tess, and Delancey also ran. Kemessa and King Herod scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Ammendale Purse; for four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:54.
Zediac, W. J. Daly's ch. g., 6 years, 106 pounds, by Star Shoot-Lady Vincent, $4, $2.90, and $2.50, (W. Collins)....1
Virginia L., F. Davitt's b. f., 4, 104, by Solitaire II.-Formella, $4.40 and $3.50, (J. Dreyer)....2
Richard Langdon, B. Murray's blk. g., 7, 111, by Dick Welles-Lass of Langdon, $4.90 third, (J. Butwell)....3
Song of Valley, Nannie McDee, Lady Spirituelle, and Captain Bravo also ran. Ahara scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—Berwyn Purse, for three-year-olds; selling; purse, $600; one mile. Time—1:47 1-5.
Spectre, J. Byer's ch. f., 103 pounds, by Ballot-Star Dreamer, $5.60, $2.60, and $2.40, (A. Collins)....1
Poughkeepsie, A. Lezama's b. c., 107, by Hastings-Pocketpiece, $2.60 and $2.30, (R. Ball)....2
Oakwood Boy, J. J. McCafferty's ch g., 100, by Salvation-Escarola, $3.80 third, (R. C. Watts)....3
Sleepy Sam, Safe and Sane, and Sister Riley also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Westwood Purse; for four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:56.
Feather Duster, H. Bruening's b. g., 9 years, 110 pounds, by Broomstick-Ascot Belle, $13.90, $5.50, and $3.50, (H. Boylan)....1
Inquieta, M. Lee's b. m., 7, 105, by Fatherless-Ellerslie, $3.60 and $2.80, (A. Casey)..2
Ed Bond, W. L. Oliver's br. g., 4, 108, by Mint-La Dotta, $2.80 third, (N. Huff)....3
Sandel, Tom Hancock, O'Hagan, Fatiana, and Galar also ran.

BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; seven furlongs. Galaway, 118 pounds; Parlor Boy, 112; Zall, 110; Miss Kruter, 107; Humiliation, 106; *Jerry, 120; *Edith Baumann, 97; Costumer, 116; The Busybody, 110; Joe Finn, 109; Pharaoh, 106; Queen of the Sea, 97; *Dolina, 115; *Tatiana, 95. Also eligible: Infidel II., 104; *Egmont, 104; Mr. Mack, 112; *Jessie Louise, 111; Leoma, 106; Kenworthy, 115.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Petelus, 112 pounds; Carlton G., 112; Gainsborough, 112; *G. W. Kisker, 107; Stony Brook, 101; Rustling Brass, 112; Huda's Brother, 112; *Captain Elliot, 107; *Wega, 103; *Little Cottage, 96.

THIRD RACE—The Military Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Hauberk, 123 pounds; Adalid, 108; The Decision, 107; Dunga Din, 100; Beautiful Morn, 95; Kewessa, 119; King Tuscan, 107; Nolli, 104; Prohibition, 96.

FOURTH RACE—The Prince George Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Woodward, 120 pounds; Woodstone, 108; Merchant, 101; Libyan Sands, 109; Athena, 104; Monomoy, 98.

FIFTH RACE—The Annapolis Selling Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and twenty yards. Maxim's Choice, 110 pounds; Harry Lauder, 107; Fairy Legend, 105; Yodeles, 107; Reno, 105; Sky Pilot, 103.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Royal Tea, 115 pounds; Euterpe, 107; *Pago White, 110; *Ataboy, 107; Prim Harry, (imp.,) 105; Malabar, 115; Edna Kenna, 105; *Supreme, 107; *Peacock, 107.

SEVENTH RACE—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Fonctionnaire, (imp.,) 114 pounds; Star Bird, 111; Burglar, 108; Dartworth, 105; Agon, 105; *Boxer, 106; *Minda, 100; Kilday, 112; Ahara, 110; Flying Feet, 107; Menlo Park, 105; Marshon, 105; *Progressive, 102.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather clear; track slow.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Frankie Conifrey vs. Johnny Clinton; Joe Steers vs. Bobby Lyons. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Dutch Brandt vs. Joe Lynch; Bushey Graham vs. Warren Cusack. Both ten-round bouts.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn—Walter Mohe vs. Harry Condon; Bull Anderson vs. Paul Dixon. Both ten-round bouts.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Billy Fitzsimmons vs. One Punch Hogan. Ten rounds.

Staten Island S. C., Tompkinsville—Al Britton vs. Val Sontag. Ten rounds.

GIANTS AGAIN TAKE LEAD FROM TIGERS

Tesreau and Sallee Contribute a 3 to 1 Victory in Series with Jennings's Men.

Special to The New York Times.

MANHATTAN, Kan., April 6.—Good pitching by Tesreau and Sallee and timely hitting in the sixth and seventh innings enabled the Giants to defeat the Tigers here today and once more take the lead in the series. The score was 3 to 1. The Tigers must now take both games in Kansas City to win the series.

The Giants went to bat first today and scored a run in the first inning. Burns walked and Herzog bunted safely. Thorpe forced Herzog, but Zimmerman and Burns pulled the squeeze play for a run. This was the first time that the New York team got off in the lead in any of the games.

Tesreau held the Tigers to three hits and no runs in the first five innings. The Giants peppered away at Couch, but ran into three double plays in the first five innings and did not score their second run until the sixth frame, when Herzog singled with two out. Thorpe forced Herzog and stole second, after which Zimmerman hit for three bases.

Detroit escaped a shutout by scoring in the sixth. With two out Crawford walked, Veach was safe on Herzog's fumble, and Burns walked, filling the bases. Zimmerman fumbled a hard drive by Burns and Crawford scored.

The Giants made their third run in the seventh on Kauff's single and two infield outs.

Today's game was played on the athletic field of Kansas State Agricultural College and drew a crowd of 1,500, including many soldiers from Fort Riley. Both teams left immediately after the game on a special train and reached Kansas City tonight.

The score:

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
G. J. Burns, lf	2	1	0	3	0
Herzog, 2b	4	0	2	2	2
Thorpe, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Zim'man, 3b	3	0	1	0	5
Fletcher, ss	2	0	0	3	1
Kauff, cf	4	1	2	4	0
Holke, 1b	4	0	0	10	0
Rariden, c	1	0	0	4	0
McCarty, c	2	0	1	0	0
Tesreau, p	2	0	0	0	3
Sallee, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	29	3	7	27	12

DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush, ss	4	0	0	4	3
Young, 2b	4	0	1	4	4
Crawford, rf	3	1	1	0	0
Veach, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Heilman, cf	3	0	0	2	0
G. Burns, 1b	4	0	0	11	1
Jones, 3b	4	0	0	1	4
Pelle, c	4	0	1	3	0
Couch, p	1	0	0	1	6
aNicholson	1	0	0	0	0
Mitchell, p	0	0	0	0	1
bSpencer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	5	27	19

a Batted for Couch in seventh.
b Batted for Mitchell in ninth.

Errors—Herzog, Zimmerman, Heilman, Young.

New York	1 0 0	0 0 1	1 0 0	—3
Detroit	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 0	—1

Two-base hits—Young, Veach. Three-base hit—Zimmerman. Stolen base—Thorpe. Double plays—Couch, Bush, and G. Burns, (2;) Young and Bush; Tesreau, Fletcher, and Holke. Bases on balls—Off Couch, 2; Mitchell, 1; Tesreau, 1; Sallee, 2. Sacrifice hits—Zimmerman, Fletcher. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; New York, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Couch, (Fletcher. Hits—Off Tesreau, 3 in 5; Couch, 6 in 7. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpire—Brennan.

CARDS WIN CITY SERIES.

Defeat St. Louis Browns 6 to 1 in Deciding Game.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The St. Louis Nationals won the city championship by taking today's game from the St. Louis Americans 6 to 1. Out of the four games played the Cardinals have won three. One resulted in a tie. Two more are to be played.

RICKEY CASE IS SETTLED.

He Becomes Official President of St. Louis Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—Branch Rickey became the official President of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club after 6 o'clock tonight. The Court allowed a permanent injunction against Rickey without hearing evidence.

A stipulation specifies that the American League relieve Rickey of the injunction twenty-four hours after its being granted on condition that the National League team will not attempt, until after July 1, to sign Le Gore of Yale, Brandel of Michigan, or Wright of Ohio State University. The agreement further specifies that Rickey is to use his best efforts to have the National League Club turn over to the Americans Clyde Defetea, infielder, whom the Americans allege belongs, in good faith, to them.

MACK SENDS STRUNK HOME.

Manager of Athletics Resents Actions of Noted Fielder.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., April 6.—Amos Strunk, who has been playing sensational and wretched baseball in alternate streaks, according to Manager Mack, was sent home this morning to Philadelphia. Mack's statement in part says:

"You can just state that I am through with this player until he explains the cause of his actions toward me. I cannot understand why he acted so indifferently toward me by not speaking to me for the last ten days."

Pirates Get a Setback.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 6.—Perryman pitched superb ball for Birmingham of the Southern Association today and the Pittsburgh Pirates were defeated, 3 to 1.

TIE IN BILLIARD TOURNEY.

F. S. Appleby and Gershel Share First Place in Poggenburg Cup Play

Standing of the Players.

	W.	L.	H.R.	H.A.
F. S. Appleby, (250)	2	1	70	10
W. Geishel, (175)	2	1	36	5 15-32
C. R. Lewis, (115)	2	2	20	4 11-26
G. T. Moon, Jr., (175)	2	2	41	5 20-31
E. T. Appleby, (250)	1	2	56	19 3-13
Jacob Klinger, (250)	1	2	70	15 10-16

As a result of yesterday's play in the Poggenburg memorial handicap billiard tournament, at Maurice Daly's Academy, Francis S. Appleby and William Gershel are tied for first place, while Claude R. Lewis, who up to yesterday led the field, is crowded back to second place, where he is tied with George T. Moon, Jr., one of the most prominent of the Class B players.

The victors in the matches yesterday were Appleby, Gershel, and Jacob Klinger. Appleby blasted the hopes of Lewis in the evening match, when he scored his total of 250 points while Lewis was gathering in a count of 80. The winner averaged 8 18-29, a creditable performance, but had the atmospheric conditions been better he probably would have surpassed 10 for an average. Gershel provided something of a surprise when he vanquished Edgar T. Appleby. The former played 175 against 250 for Appleby, and won by a score of 175 to 221. The best exhibition of billiard technique and skill was that furnished by Klinger when he defeated Moon by 250 to 64. Klinger made the second best average of the tournament in this match, when he set a mark of 15 10-16.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Jacob Klinger, (250)—0 70 3 4 29 0 15 15 14 8 5 5 11 39 2 30. Total, 250. Average, 15 10-16. High runs, 70 39 30.

G. T. Moon, Jr., (175)—0 11 0 1 16 3 1 0 3 2 0 0 7 10 1. Total, 64. Average, 4 4-15. High runs, 16 11 10.

W. Geishel, (175)—4 3 0 1 0 26 1 0 13 21 0 3 2 7 2 2 26 4 3 1 0 3 15 1 0 1 1 0 1 10 0 3 1 12 2 6. Total, 175. Average, 4 31-36. High runs, 26 26 21.

E. T. Appleby, (250)—1 46 0 0 0 9 3 17 52 2 1 0 10 3 3 1 3 15 0 0 0 3 6 2 0 12 0 0 1 13 0 0 0 5 0 10. Total, 221. Average, 6 5-36. High runs, 52 46 17.

EVENING GAME.

F. S. Appleby, (250)—0 0 7 37 0 0 0 14 17 0 1 32 13 10 1 0 0 0 3 0 70 0 0 13 0 0 0 1 31. Total, 250. Average, 8 18-29. High runs, 70, 37, 32.

C. R. Lewis, (115)—1 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 13 1 0 0 14 8 9 3 1 1 0 3 2 0 12 4 1 0 2 0. Total, 80. Average, 2 24-28. High runs, 14, 13, 12.

TODAY'S GAME.

Evening—Claude R. Lewis vs. William Gershel.

OLGA DORFNER SETS MARK.

Breaks Her Own American 220-Yard Swimming Record.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 6.—Olga Dorfner of Philadelphia tonight won the 220-yard swimming contest of the Middle Atlantic Division of the Amateur Athletic Union, beating her own record. Her time was 3 minutes 4 4-5 seconds, clipping two-fifths of a second from her former record.

Winners in the other events were: 220 yards, for men, Tim E. Crannan, Pittsburgh; fancy diving, for men, Mifflin Armstrong, Philadelphia; fancy diving, for women, Helen Pennypacker, Philadelphia; 100 yards, for men, Raymond Uhle, Philadelphia; 500 yards, for men, E. W. Sopp, Philadelphia.

Rain Prevents Yanks-Robins Fray.

Wet grounds prevented the exhibition game between the Yankees and Brooklyn at Ebbets Field yesterday. The clubs were to have played a three-game series, but, as was the case last year, only two will now be played. If the weather permits, the two clubs will play at Ebbets Field this afternoon, the game beginning at 3 o'clock. Tomorrow the Yankees will play in Newark.

Fordham Nine Opens Today.

Fordham University will open its baseball season today against the Car Equipment team of the Interborough League at Fordham Field. The trainmen won the league championship last Summer and are scheduled for a game with the Giants next Tuesday.

N. C. STATE YIELDS TO YALE'S ATTACK

Garfield's Twirling Holds the Southerners Safe While Elis Win by 6 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 6.—The game between Yale and the North Carolina State College, which could not be played yesterday because of rain, was played here this morning. Garfield, nephew of the former President, pitched superb ball for Yale, defeating the State College, 6 to 2. A brisk and chilly wind and soft, wet field made the game very slow.

State started in well in the opening inning and pushed one run across the plate. Baker held the Elis in check for the first two innings, but then for the next three frames the New Haven lads tallied one run in each inning. This was enough to win, but in the eighth and ninth they added three more scores.

The score:

YALE.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Holden, cf	5	1	0	1	1
Snell, 2b	5	1	2	2	5
Le Gore, 3b	5	1	2	2	0
Shepley, 1b	5	1	1	8	1
Rhett, rf	3	0	2	3	1
Earley, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Lyman, ss	4	1	1	1	1
Munson, c	4	1	1	9	0
Garfield, p	4	0	1	0	3
Total	39	6	12	27	12

STATE COLLEGE.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hodgen, 2b	3	1	0	0	4
Wharton, 3b	4	0	2	0	1
Wheeler, ss	4	0	0	1	7
R. Johnson, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Thrash, cf	4	0	3	1	1
Heines, lf	3	0	0	1	0
P. Johnson, 1b	3	0	0	15	0
Lewis, c	3	0	1	8	0
Baker, p	3	0	0	0	3
aMiller	1	0	0	0	0
bCostello	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	8	27	16

a Batted for Heines in ninth.
b Batted for P. Johnson in ninth.

Errors—Holden, Lyman, (2,) Garfield, (2,) Hodgen, (2,) Baker, (2.)

Yale	0 0 1	1 1 0	0 1 2	—6
State College	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1	—2

Two-base hits—Snell, (2,) Legore, Rhett, Earley, Lyman, Garfield, R. Johnson, Thrash. Sacrifice hit—Rhett. Double plays—Garfield and Snell; Snell and Shepley. Base on balls—Off Garfield, 1. Struck out—By Garfield, 7; Baker, 5. Stolen bases—Holden, Le Gore. Left on bases—Yale, 7; State College, 5. Umpires—Manes and Eldridge of North Carolina League.

MEL SHEPPARD IS IN DARK.

Ignorant of Why He Was Dropped as Coach of Millrose A. A.

Melvin W. Sheppard, who was dropped as athletic coach of the Millrose A. A. in an anouncement made by the club on Thursday night, said yesterday that the action came as a surprise to him, and that he had been unable to learn the reason for it other than that the officials wished to make a change in the organization. Sheppard also said that since the middle of February he had been in charge of the Millrose cross-country team in its runs three times a week, and on three nights of each week had been training the athletes preparing for the indoor games.

He stated that no complaint had been made to him, and that there was no sign of trouble when he visited the club on Wednesday night, but on the following morning he received a letter asking for his resignation to take effect tomorrow. This resignation had not been tendered up to last night.

Purley Holds W. and L. Hitless.

LEXINGTON, Va., April 6.—Lehigh today defeated Washington and Lee University, 4 to 0. Pitcher Purley did not allow the Virginians a hit in nine innings. He struck out eleven men.

Is a cane the only thing missing?

A great collection at all four stores.

Cutaways—not too late even yet.

Until six to-night there's no reason you shouldn't have one for to-morrow.

Easter scarfs!

Is any man's Easter complete without one?

Silk hats, patent leathers, grey gloves.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Peter Rabbit Hats For Men Are Still $1.50

Why? Because—

1—We operate four of the largest factories in this country.

2—We maintain 153 stores to distribute our Hats and are adding more stores weekly.

3—We make the whole hat—from the rabbit's fur to the finished hat.

4—1,000 Peter Rabbit stores is our aim—which is our customers' demand.

Therefore, you save the middleman's profit.

Step into the nearest Peter Rabbit store and select your hat from more than 100 styles.

You will then know why so many men formerly accustomed to paying $2 to $5 for their hats now refuse to pay more than $1.50.

PETER RABBIT HAT SHOPS:

150½ E. 14th St., N. Y. C.
2 East 23rd Street, N. Y. C.
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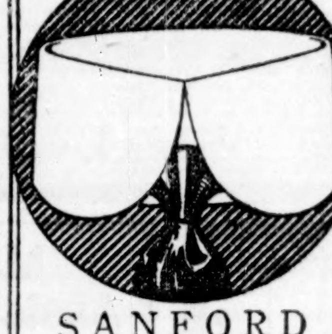
203 W. 125th Street, N. Y. C.
Cor. Pitkin & Thatford Aves., East N. Y.

You Can Also Get Your Peter Rabbit Hat at Any of These Shops.

M. ALEXANDER, 3d Ave. & 154th St.
S. H. ALLEN, 736 & 1405 B'way, B'klyn.
ORIGINAL ALLISON, 5006 3d Ave., 5208 5th Ave., Brooklyn.
ARNOLD & LOUGHRAN, 550 3d Ave.
BEN HAT CO., 473 Tremont Ave., N.Y.C.
J. BIRNBAUM, 278 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill, N. J.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave. & 59th St., N. Y. C.
BLUM'S HATS, 472 Grand St., N. Y. C.
L. BRILL, 2096 3d Ave., N. Y. C.
CALLAHAN THE HATTER, 140 Bowery, N. Y. C. (Established 1860.)
CARLSTEIN'S HAT SHOP, 53 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.
DANBURY HAT CO., 73 Ave. B, N.Y.C.
DANER & CO., 621 8th Ave., nr. 40th St.
H. DAVIS, Fulton & Greenwich Sts., N. Y. C. (50 years in the same place.)
F. H. DUNSTATTER, 3305 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.
EMIL ENGEL, 1720 Amsterdam Ave.
NED K. FINK, Washington & 4th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
JACOB FOX, 9 Palisade Ave., Yonkers.
A. FRIEDLANDER, 8th Ave. cor. 20th St., N. Y. C.
L. GELLER, 803 8th Ave., N. Y. C.
M. GELLER, 4069 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, L. I.
GIMBEL BROTHERS, B'way & 33d St.
GOLDIN HAT CO., Cor. 3d Ave. & 105th St., N. Y. C.
N. GREENBAUM, 376 E. 138th St.
J. HAHN, 1943 B'way, N. Y. C.
L. HAMMER, 67 Canal St., N. Y. C.
HARVEY THE HATTER, 3d Ave. & 82d St., N. Y. C.
HIRSCH'S FAMOUS HATS, Delancey & Suffolk Sts., N. Y. C.
JACOB'S HATS, 1348 5th Ave., N. Y. C.
H. LIBERMAN, 698 3d Ave., N. Y. C.
MANHATTAN HAT STORES, 230 & 479 Grand St., Brooklyn.
P. MARGULIES, 40 Delancey St., N.Y.C.
J. MEYER, 879 8th Ave., N. Y. C.
MEYER'S HAT SHOP, 222 Bleecker St.
D. MORROW, 196 3d Ave., N. Y. C.
J. H. MOUND, 766 Westchester Ave.
I. NEWMAN, 41 Main St., Paterson, N.J.
PEERLESS HAT SHOP, 719 Grand St., & 88 5th Ave., B'klyn.
M. REITMAN, 3861 3d Ave., N. Y. C.
RELIABLE OUTFITTERS, Montclair, N. J.
THE ROBERTS CO., 53 Whitehall St.
W. H. ROWAN, 472 5th Ave., B'klyn.
L. SCHOENFELD, 2729 8th Ave., N.Y.C.
SHAINESS BROS., 2775 Webster Ave., 1325 Wilkins Ave., N. Y. C.
I. SILVERSTEIN, 514 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn.
L. SILVERSTEIN, 1146 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn.
I. SPINGARN, 102 Monticello Ave., 333 Central Ave., 665 Newark Ave., Jersey City.
M. L. TRAVES, 3d Ave. & 162d St.
M. WASSERMAN, 445 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.
B. ZERMAN, 150 E. B'way, N. Y. C.

1,000 Stores To Be Opened—153 Now in Operation. GROWING FASTER EVERY DAY!



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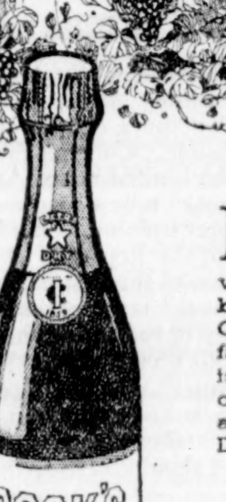
COOK'S Imperial Extra Dry Champagne



It takes a certain peculiar soil to grow grapes which are best fitted for making a champagne whose flavor has body and whose bouquet is full. The excellence of Cook's Imperial is largely due to the fact that the fine grapes of which it is made are grown on just this kind of soil. For its purity, flavor, bouquet and life—order Cook's Imperial Extra Dry.

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Served Everywhere

AMERICAN WINE COMPANY
St. Louis, U. S. A.

I told you I'd be here at 5:40 in time for dinner—Came over on the new Baltimore & Ohio train, the 'Capitol Special'—left New York at 12.40 It's a great train—splendid service

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America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

48 BUILDINGS BURNED IN ASBURY PARK FIRE

Inventory of Burned Property Fixes Loss at $1,000,000—Many Prepare to Rebuild.

MUCH TALK OF INCENDIARIES

Police Say Defective Wiring in Natatorium Caused Fire, but Residents Are Incredulous.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 6.—Here and there in the ruins of the four blocks of summer hotels, dwelling houses and the First Methodist Church, which were swept by fire here last night, flames shot up all day today but the danger of a spread of the blaze was past. Shifting winds, a curtain of water finally manoeuvred by the firemen and the brick wall of the church on the corner of Grand Avenue served to check the progress of the fire early in the morning.

Despite the fact that Police Lieutenant William B. Rogers, who discovered the flames shooting from the Natatorium on the Boardwalk at 9:30 o'clock, asserted that the cause was defective insulation in the electric wiring on the roof, there were many persons in Asbury Park today probably because of the U-boat and spy scare along the New Jersey Coast in the last few weeks, together with the declaration of war, who sponsored the idea that the fire had been incendiary in its origin. This, however, was doubted by officials; but the evidence, if there was any, was destroyed with the Natatorium.

The City Commissioners who announced that $1,000,000 damage had been done by the burning of forty-eight distinct buildings, sustained their original estimate yesterday when an inventory of the several properties was made. Much of the property, including the hotels, was covered by insurance; the First Methodist Church and the Natatorium will be rebuilt at once. Members of the church met tonight to consider plans for the new building, and in the afternoon city officials announced that bids for the rebuilding of the Natatorium, which cost about $100,000, would be asked on April 16. Several other property owners who lost in the fire announced their intention to rebuild before the Summer season began.

The firemen were unable to check the fire when they reached the Natatorium last night. Shortly after they got on the scene the building was a mass of flames, and fanned by the wind they quickly jumped across Ocean Avenue to the Murphy and Krug Amusement Hall and beyond. By this time the entire city had been warned and whole families were hurriedly gathering up their belongings preparatory to fleeing to places of safety. As soon as the second block was ablaze there was a panic in the crowd.

The Daly Theatre caught fire easily, and then the flames raced through the Devonport Inn and the Grand Central Hotel adjoining it. Gradually the fire worked toward Kingsley Street, where it swept away the Winthrop Hotel. When it had reached seven houses beyond this point, Fire Commissioner Leroy determined to use dynamite, but it was found there was not more than fifty pounds of the explosive on hand. Two charges were set off under the Ardsley, a large boarding house, in the hope that its demolition would check the progress of the rapidly advancing fire, but the flash of the explosion was said to have set fire to the Ardsley.

The fire crossed Bergh Street, leaped a whole block to Heck Street, where it set fire to the Whelen residence and advanced to Grand Avenue. The force of the gale was tremendous, as huge timbers some 16 feet in length were lifted up from the burning buildings east of Kingsley Street and hurled against the side of the Winthrop.

The brick First Methodist Church, across Grand Avenue, resisted attack for a while, but the walls finally crumbled with the intense heat and fell. Firemen recruited from towns along the neighboring shore by this time had put a curtain of water into play here and the fire was got under control.

Mayor Hetrick summoned Captain Walter L. Auten, N. G. N. J., and several of the guardsmen under his command were put on patrol duty throughout the fire district. The panic was caused chiefly when the fire was at its height by the sudden shutting down of the power controlling the lighting system of the city.

One of the city officials said today that an effort would be made when the rebuilding of the hotels began to urge the construction of fireproof structures. He said that shore resorts were in constant danger of the spread of fires in Winter when there were few people at hand to assist in putting them out.

Pliny Fisk in an Auto Crash.

Pliny Fisk, senior member of the firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons, New York bankers, while driving his automobile in Frelinghuysen Avenue in Newark on Thursday night, had a narrow escape frome death when the car crashed into an electric light pole and was badly damaged, but its occupants were not injured. In hitting the pole, Mr. Fisk said he was choosing the lesser of two dangers. The accident happened at the Peddie Street crossing of the Pennsylvania-West Newark branch. According to Mr. Fisk, the gates were down and no lights were on them. He was within a few feet of the tracks before he noticed the gates, and it was to avoid crashing through them and in front of a freight train that he struck the pole.

Senator Warren to Retire.

WASHINGTON, April 6. — Senator Warren of Wyoming announced today that he will retire from the Senate at the expiration of his present term, March 3, 1919. Representative Mondell will be a Republican candidate to succeed him. Mr. Warren has served continuously as a Senator from Wyoming since March 4, 1895, and also from Dec. 1, 1890, to March 4, 1893. He was born in 1844.

Tea Rooms.

At the Sign of 18 East 36th St. THE GREEN TEA POT
Luncheon, 60c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 85c.
MOST DELICIOUS WAFFLES IN TOWN.

THE BROWN BETTY 72 Wall Street, Nr. Seaman's Bk.
Delicious Home Cooking.
Southern Waffles, pure maple syrup Sat.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. S. M. TUCKER, hostess.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. New York City
Breakfast Luncheon
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The Dorothy Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon or Dinner, Fifty Cents.
Chicken Dinner Tuesdays and Saturdays.

THE GROTTO 165 MADISON AVE. (Near 33rd). Luncheon, 45c
Dinner 50c-65c; Open for Dinner Sun., 75c.
Home-made Bread and Pie Our Specialties.

OLD CHELSEA 47 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c.
FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE.

THE CANDLESTICK 57 W. 10th St., near 6th Ave.
Table d'hote dinner, 65c. Also a la carte.
Chicken and Waffles, Sat., Sun. and Wed.

SAVORY TEA SHOP 45 E. 30th St.
Luncheon, 40c.
Southern Chicken Dinner, Wed. & Sat., 60c.
"WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."

The Roof Tree Inn 5 WEST 28TH, Near 5th Ave.
Luncheon 60c; Tea; Dinner $1.00.
THE PLACE THAT'S DIFFERENT.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 56 West 39th St., Near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00; Tea, a la Carte.
Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

"The Dutch Oven," 135 Macdougal St., near Washington Sq. So. Luncheon 12-2:30, 35c; Tea 4-5, 25c. Dinner a la Carte, 6-8:30; Sun., Table d'Hote, 75c. We make a specialty of Dutch pastry.

RUSSIA FOR REPUBLIC, AMERICANS THERE SAY

Government Would Welcome Commission from United States to Help Organize Resources.

LONDON, April 6.—A group of Americans having large interests in Russia has sent a report to London to the effect that the situation is stabilizing itself and that the Provisional Government of Russia has been strengthened greatly as a result of President Wilson's speech, which made a profound impression on the Russian people.

Present indications point undoubtedly to the establishment of a republic by the Constitutional Assembly which is to be held. The whole sentiment of the Russian people is in favor of a democracy similar to the United States. This has produced a great feeling of affection and kinship toward Americans.

The report says that the Provisional Government would be strengthened greatly if liberal credits were provided in America for Russian accounts. An American commission of national character would be welcomed in Russia, where its co-operation with the new Government in providing for financing and for munitions and other supplies would be of inestimable value now and for the future. The Russians probably would desire that such a commission be accompanied by railroad and engineering experts to assist the Government in reorganization of the transportation system.

That such a commission would appeal to the masses of the Russian people and would do much to cement the stability of the institutions which have resulted from the revolution is the general opinion, as reflected in the report.

FRANCKE PREDICTS NEW ERA

Harvard German Professor Discusses Social Results of War.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 6.—Kuno Francke, Professor of German Culture at Harvard, expects a new era of social and educational reform throughout the world after the war. The professor, whose sympathies have been with his Fatherland because he believes Russia, France, and England have tried to despoil Germany of territory, declares in a special article in The Harvard Crimson:

"I think there can be no doubt that, when the fearful fire of hatred and passion now devastating the world is at last burned out, it will be found that there is more political liberty in the world than there was before the war. Russia has thrown off her yoke, Irish self-government will follow, and the democratization of Germany, which has been making great strides during the war, will after the war, I hope, lead to a permanent understanding between the Socialists, the Liberals, and the monarchy.

"At the same time I believe there will assert itself in all the countries affected by the war a strong influence of the German principle of the responsibility of the State for the physical, moral, and intellectual effectiveness of all its members. And the result will be an era of social and educational reform throughout the world.

"But the greatest blessings, I hope, will come from a spiritual regeneration of all the peoples that have gone through the soul-searching flames of this world holocaust. Can it be otherwise but that after this massacre of millions the value of the individual human life will be felt with an entirely new intensity? Must not all nations at last meet on a common day of penitence and resolve to atone together for all this monstrosity? Must they not all at last fall upon their knees before the great Giver of Life to consecrate themselves anew to universally human ideas and to the one task which really counts—the befriending and uplifting of individual souls?

"Were it not for this hope, one might well despair of the future of humanity."

URGES A MOHANSIC PARK.

Hatch Proposes a Plan to Utilize State's Land.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The land now owned by the State in the Croton watershed, which would be idle if the Mohansic State Hospital for the Insane and the New York State Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights should be removed from their present sites, because they menace the purity of New York City's supply of drinking water, may be turned into a great public park if plans now under consideration mature. The project originated with Edward Hatch, Jr., Chairman of the Merchant Association Committee on Pollution and Sewerage.

Governor Whitman is also determined that the menace to the water supply should be removed, but the Legislature objects on the ground that properties would be rendered useless that represent an investment of about $1,000,000.

The park project was suggested by Mr. Hatch today to Governor Whitman, Senate Leader Brown, and other legislators. Mr. Hatch urged that there be no delay in enacting the Wagner bill for the removal of the institutions. Legislators hostile to these measures are supporting a concurrent resolution providing for legislative investigation.

Mr. Hatch urged that taxpayers in New York City, where the plan for the removal of the institutions originated, had contributed about $750,000 of the $1,000,000 spent for the land and the construction work at the two institutions. This would leave $250,000 as the share supplied by taxpayers outside of New York City. Mr. Hatch offered to guarantee the payment of this amount into the State Treasury on condition that the park should be established and the menace of pollution of the water supply removed forever.

"I can make this offer," said Mr. Hatch, "because of pledges I have received from public-spirited men of wealth whose names I am not at liberty to mention at this time. We would go even further; we would undertake reforestation of the entire 1,000-acre area and would build roads suitable for motoring. The establishment of the park in itself would be a great thing, though only incidental to the removal of the great danger of polluted drinking water from New York City."

WOULD RESTORE FRENCH ART

Mme. Sartoris Here to Raise Funds for Rebuilding of Monuments.

A new movement for the rehabilitation of France through the reconstruction of its monuments of art is to be undertaken by a recent arrival in New York—Mme. Cecile Sartoris, wife of Algernon Sartoris, son of Nellie Grant Sartoris and a grandson of General Grant. Mme. Sartoris comes to this country with the authorization of M. Dalimier, Minister of Fine Arts in France, and is planning to organize committees and raise a large fund for restoring and replacing the beautiful buildings and works of art which have been destroyed during the present war.

She already has the promise of help from such art patrons as George Blumenthal, Charles L. Freer, and Henry C. Frick. The idea of Mme. Sartoris is, if possible, to arrange with groups of people to undertake certain lines of work—with churches to undertake to restore certain churches, with architectural groups to replace certain gems of architecture, &c.—as the people of this country are, in an individual way, supporting and aiding individuals and groups of individuals in France. The Rheims Cathedral is to be left as it is, according to plans so far considered, to be secured by supports, so that it can remain as a memorial to its former greatness and as an example of the ruthlessness of the enemies of France.

Accompanying Mme. Sartoris is a friend and strong supporter of the Allies, the Countess Regis de Oliveira, daughter of the Brazilian Ambassador to Lisbon. After appointing her committees Mme. Sartoris will return to France, coming again later to this country to continue the work.

Lost and Found Advertisements will be found on Page 13.—Advt.

WOMAN SLAIN IN CAR; LOOK FOR HUSBAND

Terrified Chauffeur Declares John Ayres Shot Her on Road Near Riverdale, N. J.

POSSE SEARCHES WOODS

Couple Had Been Separated, and Ayres Is Alleged to Have Seized Wife Forcibly.

A posse headed by Sheriff William Burpo of Passaic County was searching the woods in the vicinity of Haskell, N. J., late last night for the murderer of Mrs. John Ayres of Pompton, who had been shot and killed a few hours before on a lonely road near Haskell. According to the story told the police by Thomas Williams, a chauffeur, who drove the automobile in which Mrs. Ayres was killed, her husband, an employe of the du Pont munitions plant at Pompton, was the murderer.

The chauffeur's story was that Ayres, who lived in Midvale, N. J., hired the automobile late yesterday afternoon to go from Midvale to Pompton, and that while driving along the Pompton Turnpike he met Mrs. Ayres, who had separated from her husband after a quarrel and had since lived in Pompton.

Williams said that Ayres ordered him to stop the car and stepped to the road, where Mrs. Ayres was walking. After some hot words, the chauffeur said, Ayres suddenly seized his wife and thrust her into the automobile. He then ordered the chauffeur to drive to Boonton, about twelve miles from Pompton, and during the trip argued heatedly with his wife.

On reaching Boonton, Williams said, Ayres told him to return to Pompton. On the way back they passed through Riverdale, N. J., and soon after getting out of the town limits Williams said he heard what he thought was a blowout of one of the automobile tires.

He stopped the car at once and jumped out, but Ayres reached the ground first and began flourishing a revolver. Williams said that Mrs. Ayres's body was lying limp in the seat of the automobile and that Ayres said to him:

"I shot my wife, but don't be afraid, I won't shoot you."

Ayres then ordered the chauffeur to drive to Pompton Police Headquarters, and said he would give himself up to the authorities there, according to the chauffeur. Williams said he was afraid to drive the car with a self-confessed murderer, armed, on the rear seat, and that he demanded that Ayres first surrender the revolver. This Ayres refused to do.

Williams saw a house nearby and ran for it. From the house he telephoned to the Paterson Police Headquarters, and Sheriff Burpo was notified and started for the scene in his automobile. Williams said that when he returned from the house he found Mrs. Ayres's body on the roadside and his automobile gone.

Sheriff Burpo, by inquiries along the road and in villages, was able to trace the missing car to Haskell. There he found it abandoned, with the rear wheels broken. Persons in the town said that the wheels had been broken while the driver was trying to take a sharp curve at great speed, and that the driver had abandoned the car and vanished.

Mrs. Ayres's body was taken to the du Pont Company's emergency hospital in Haskell.

TOBACCO MEN PROTEST.

Ask Congress to Defeat So-Called "Joker" in Chamberlain Bill.

Protesting against the provision in the Chamberlain Military bill prohibiting the sale and use of tobacco by the army and navy at places used for training purposes, the Tobacco Merchants' Association of the United States, whose main office is at Temple Court, New York City, has addressed a letter to Congress which says in part:

"In amazing contrast with the policy followed by the belligerent nations in Europe of not only encouraging the use of tobacco by the men in the trenches, but of actually supplying them with tobacco as a part of their daily rations, an effort was made by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs at the closing hours of the last Congress to deprive the American soldier and the American sailor of their accustomed smoke, as appears from the insertion of the words 'or tobacco' in the measure.

"We respectfully submit that the enactment of such law, besides inflicting a serious blow upon the entire tobacco industry, would indeed be most harmful to the morale of the military and naval service of this country."

'PARSIFAL' ON GOOD FRIDAY.

Matzenauer and Whitehill in Wagner Festival Opera—'Tosca' at Night

Two audiences of great size filled the Metropolitan yesterday for performances of "Parsifal," an annual event on Good Friday, and of "Tosca," repeated for the regular subscribers last evening, when a patriotic demonstration interrupted the Puccini drama, as told elsewhere today.

No incident save a slight hitch with the descending dove marked the afternoon's proceedings. The Wagner festival play had two changes from previous casts, Matzenaur achieving perhaps the best performance she has given as Kundry, and Clarence Whitehill, though not at his best, yet making a profound impression as the King of the Grail, along with Sophie Braslau and a half dozen young Americans in minor rôles. The others, as before, were Urlus, Reiss, Goritz, Bloch, Schlegel, Ruysdael, Braun, and Conductor Bodanzky.

WHITE RATS ENJOINED.

Justice Pendleton's Order Prevents Picketing of Loew Theatres.

Supreme Court Justice Pendleton issued an order yesterday enjoining the White Rats, an organization composed mostly vaudeville actors who are on strike against Loew's Theatrical Enterprises, from picketing any of the Loew chain of theatres and urging the public to boycott them.

This order holds until April 10, when the officers of the White Rats are ordered to appear in court to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. A number of individuals belonging to the actors' organization have been arrested for picketing. The strike against alleged oppressive treatment of vaudeville actors has been in progress in this city for several weeks.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A dress rehearsal of the tableaux that will make up a large part of the entertainment to be given by the Junior Patriots at the Hippodrome tomorrow night began last midnight, and lasted until the early hours of the morning. Many persons prominent in society and on the stage will pose in the living pictures.

The Garrick curtain will rise for the first performance of the play "Grasshopper" at 8:30 o'clock tonight, and the rule that no one will be seated during the progress of the act will be enforced.

Clifford Brooke is directing the staging of the dramatization of "Peter Ibbetson" for the Shuberts. Mr. Brooke staged the play when it was first done in London.

The Junior Division of the Military Training Camps Association has officially designated tonight as a special night at the Broadway, where the film, "Womanhood, the Glory of the Nation," is on view. Horace C. Stebbins, Chairman of the Executive Committee, will make an address, and a special film showing the work of the organization will be exhibited.

Levitzki, the young pianist, who has been heard here recently in concert, will play at the entertainment for the benefit of the Newsboys' Summer Camp, to be held at the Hippodrome a week from tomorrow night.

Douglas Fairbanks will be the guest of honor at a luncheon at Murray's today. The actor is about to go to the Pacific Coast to make scenes for another picture.

PRESIDENT URGES SUPPORT OF RED CROSS

Says Relief Work Which Is Ahead of Us Should Be Made Thoroughly Efficient.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—"Relief work which is undoubtedly ahead of us," was referred to by President Wilson, in a letter sent tonight to the Washington Branch of the American Red Cross, saying that as the official volunteer aid organization of the United States, the society should receive the generous support of the American people. The letter was read at a meeting to raise funds for the local organization.

"In order that the relief work which is undoubtedly ahead of us should be made thoroughly efficient," wrote the President, "it is most desirable that it should be co-ordinated and concentrated under one organization.

"Having been made the official volunteer aid organization of the United States, the American Red Cross comes under the protection of the treaty of Geneva, and has received due recognition from all foreign Governments. Its status, both at home and abroad, is thus definitely determined, and assured.

"The Surgeons General of the War and Navy Departments are members of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross. By act of Congress medical officers of both branches of the service are detailed for service with it in order that its military relief may be so organized as best to supplement the medical services of our fighting forces.

"The civilian relief is under a trained and experienced personnel, especially fitted to care for soldiers' families and other noncombatants. The accounts of the association are audited by the War Department in order thoroughly to safeguard the funds contributed by the public.

"Recent experience has made it more clear than ever that a multiplicity of relief agencies tends to bring about confusion, duplication, delay, and waste. Moreover, it affords temptations to dishonest persons to take advantage of the general willingness of the public to subscribe to such agencies to defraud subscribers and rob the soldier of the assistance he so much needs.

"Wherever in the present war sufficient volunteer aid has been rendered, either to soldiers or to noncombatants, it has been rendered under a well-organized central body. Experience is certainly the most convincing teacher, and we should learn by these European examples how to conduct our own relief work with the most thorough efficiency and system. With its catholicity and its democracy the Red Cross is broad enough to embrace all efforts for the relief of our soldiers and our sailors, the care of their families, and for the assistance of any other noncombatants who may require aid.

"As the President of the American Red Cross; our branch of the great international organization, I most earnestly commend it to your confidence and your support. Upon your aid, upon the amounts and promptness and your gifts and co-operation, must depend the fulfillment of the duties that are imposed upon it. It serves so noble and beneficent a purpose that it must appeal to all who love their country and all who love humanity."

Secretaries Baker and Daniels were among the speakers at the meeting.

HUBBARD ESTATE $2,579,422

Civil War Veteran Left Large Stock and Bond Holdings.

The estate of General Thomas H. Hubbard, civil war veteran, lawyer, and Director in many railroads and financial institutions, who died at the age of 77 years May 19, 1915, was appraised yesterday at $2,579,422. He bequeathed to his wife, Mrs. Sibyl F. Hubbard, personal effects valued at $1,925, and a life interest in the residue of $2,304,876. Upon her death the principal of this fund goes to her daughters, Miss Anna Weir Hubbard and Mrs. Sibyl E. Darlington, and her son, John Hubbard. General Hubbard gave $50,000 to his sister, Virginia H. Curtis, and $10,000 to her granddaughter, Virginia Hubbard Curtis. He bequeathed $20,000 to Genevieve H. Robinson and $10,000 each to three other friends.

The value of General Hubbard's residence, Cedar Knolls, at Riverdale, was fixed at $302,000. He held promissory notes, claims, and other personalty amounting to $91,022, and stocks and bonds valued at $848,436. His interest in Thomas H. Hubbard & Co. was estimated at $1,291,408.

Among the items of personalty were a bronze statuette, presented by General Fessenden; silver goblets and tray, presented by soldier comrades, and sabres, sash, belt, and revolver which General Hubbard carried through the civil war.

General Hubbard's largest stock holding was 625 shares of the International Banking Corporation, of which he was President, valued at $63,125. He was a Director of the Equitable Trust Company, in which he held 100 shares, worth $41,000, and of the National Bank of Commerce, of which he had 229 shares, valued at $31,785. General Hubbard was chief owner of the Aspinwall Hotel Company, at Lenox, Mass., and controlled the Aspinwall Water Company, which supplied the hotel. His investment there was appraised at $400,000.

Cachoud Exhibition Closes Today.

The exhibition of the paintings of François Charles Cachoud which are being shown at the Anderson Galleries, Fortieth Street and Madison Avenue, for the benefit of the Association of Les Amis des Artistes, will close today and the public will have a last opportunity to see the delightful work of one French artist and to do something to aid others who are in need in France. There is a great charm in the pictures of M. Cachoud. He has succeeded in reproducing the soft evening lights which he loves to paint. The exhibition is under the auspices of the National Allied Relief Committee.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c-$1. May Irwin, Lambert & Ball, "The 4 Husbands," Savoy & Brennan, "The Headliners" with H. B. Toomer & Co. & Marck's Jungle Lions.

ICE SKATING—ICELAND B'WAY AT 52D ST.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Today 2:15
Last 2 Times. Last Mat. TODAY
Klaw & Erlanger's Greatest of All Musical Comedy Successes,
MISS SPRINGTIME
All Orch. Seats, incl. Sat. Night, $2.

Tues., Apr. 10 Seats NOW
SIR HERBERT TREE in THACKERAY'S COLONEL NEWCOME

AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE
MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Patriotic Follies Ball NEXT TUES. (Tables Now.)

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS A Kiss for Cinderella
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
The Case of Lady Camber "Undeniable success."—Herald. "Popular success."—World.

HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
OUR BETTERS
Great Comedy, Great Punch, Great Cast
CHRYSTAL HERNE, ROSE COGHLAN, Etc.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs 8:20. Matinees TODAY, Mon. & Wed. 2:20

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
In Her Greatest Triumph, "Out There"
By J. HARTLEY MANNERS.

PHONE EARLY! "PLAZA 812"
FOR TO-DAY'S MATINEE
of the Startling
URBAN-ORDYNSKI SENSATION
"NJU"
(Call it "NEW")
AT THE BANDBOX EAST 57TH ST., Near 3d Ave.
THE MODERN WOMAN'S CALL FOR LOVE AND FREEDOM!
MOST REMARKABLE PLAY OF THE YEAR! SEE IT TO-DAY

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:15.
GEORGE ARLISS
LAST 2 TIMES, J. M. Barrie's Comedy "THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY"
NEXT MON. Mr. Arliss in "DISRAELI" Seats Now.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON The Brat

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
Century Girl
524 Choice 1st Balc. $1.00
300 Excellent Seats 75c
527 Good Seats at 50c
After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

LIBERTY THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Last Matinee TODAY 2:20.
LAST 2 TIMES present, with the original Cast, Mr. and Mrs. Coburn THE YELLOW JACKET
Monday, April 9. Seats NOW.
Lew Fields presents An All Star Cast: JOHN MASON, IRENE FENWICK, RICHARD BENNETT, HELEN WARE, LEW FIELDS, WILLIS P. SWEATNAM, MATHILDE COTTRELLY, HELEN LOWELL, in "BOSOM FRIENDS"

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
WILLIAM COURTENAY - THOS. A. WISE
In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St., at 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:25.
Ruth Chatterton
and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in
Come Out of the Kitchen

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42 St. Tel. Bryant 6344.
Eves. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
THE WILLOW TREE
GOOD 1st BALC. SEATS 50c, 75c, $1.00.

BELASCO West 44 St. NEXT MONDAY at 8:20
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
ARNOLD DALY. "The Very Minute"

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
John Cort's Farcical Entertainment
Johnny Get Your Gun
With LOUIS BENNISON

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

ELTINGE THEATRE, W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
Cheating Cheaters

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. | Popular Prices.
20TH CENTURY MAIDS.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings at 8.
LAST 3 WEEKS.
MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
with the Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7
"Timely, thrilling and enlightening."—Times.
Sunday Night Concert
BEST BILL IN NEW YORK.

JUSTINE JOHNSTONE'S Little Club. Opening Fri. Eve., Apr. 13th—44th St. Thea. Bldg.

NEW GARRICK B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
First Performance TONIGHT 8:30.
IDEN PAYNE'S Production, GRASSHOPPER
By Padraic Colum & Mrs. Washburn Freund.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs 8:15. Mats. Today, Easter Mon. & Wed.
JOE WEBER offers
EILEEN
By Henry Blossom & Victor Herbert.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
EMILY STEVENS in John Galsworthy's THE FUGITIVE

Maxine Elliott's 39, nr. B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today, Easter Mon. & Wed.
Like the breath of Springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Today, Easter Mon. & Wed.
Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Easter Mon. & Wed.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY ADELE ROWLAND Play with Music and Girls.
"Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World.
Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50.

Mat. Today
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse, W. 48th
EXTRA MATINEE EASTER MONDAY.

SEE THE 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
48TH ST. Thea. E. of B'way. Mats. Today & Thur. 2:20. Eves. 8:20.

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS
CANARY COTTAGE

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve.Sun.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE
in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play
"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

GARDEN THEATRE, Mad. Av. & 27th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 9048. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. Direction Robert E. Jones
COLORED PLAYERS Plays by Ridgely Torrence

PARK THEATRE 59th Street, Columbus Circle. Daily Continuous 2 to 11 P.M.
THE World's Greatest Picture. WHIP
"One of the most gripping things ever shown on the screen."—Tribune.

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Matinee TODAY 2:30.
WM COLLIER in the Greatest of All Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
Extra Mat. Easter Monday, April 9.

FARRAR 44TH ST. THEATRE, JUST WEST of B'WAY.
IN JOAN THE WOMAN Twice Daily 2:10—8:10.
LAST TWO WEEKS.

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS
PLOTS & PLAYWRIGHTS & 2 other Plays.
COMEDY THEATRE, 110 West 41st. Street. Ev. 8:45. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success.
Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evgs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c to 75c.
HENRY MILLER in "The Great Divide."
Next Week—"POLLYANNA."

MADISON SQ. GARDEN NOW
TWICE DAILY, 2:15 & 8:15. Doors Open Hour Earlier.
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

"ALADDIN" AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP.
THE PERFECTION OF CIRCUS PAGEANTRY
Enthusiastically Acclaimed by All
The Most Stupendous, Original and Novel Circus of All Times!
MONSTER ZOO—FREAK CONGRESS.
Admission to Everything 25c & 50c Reserved Seats 75c, $1, $1.50.
Private Box Seats, $2.50. Children under 10 half price to afternoon perform'ces except Sat.
BRANCH TICKET OFFICES:
Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, B'way & 42d St.; Gimbel Bros., R. H. Macy & Co., & N.Y.Central Ticket Office, 125th St., 7 Av.

81ST ST. THEATRE
BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 3980 SCHUYLER
Beginning MONDAY
THE FIRST APPEARANCE IN MOTION PICTURES OF
America's Most Popular Actor
GEO. M. COHAN
In His Own Great Big American Play
"BROADWAY JONES"
Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE
SECURE SEATS EARLY.
Mats. 10c & 15c. Eves. 15c, 25c, 50c.

J. Stuart Blackton's Big Preparedness Spectacle,
"WOMANHOOD
The Glory of the Nation"
Featuring ALICE JOYCE, HARRY MOREY And an All-Star VITAGRAPH Cast.
Broadway Theatre Management of Stanley V. Mastbaum
Broadway at 41st St. Twice daily—2:30 & 8:30 P.M.
Burr McIntosh will speak at both performances.
TONIGHT:—Junior Division Military Training Camp Ass'n Night.

LYRIC WEST 42d ST.
3d Month WILLIAM FOX Presents
THE Honor System
R. A. WALSH'S MASTER DRAMA
DAILY MAT. 2:30—NIGHTS 8:30
POPULAR PRICES

STRAND B'WAY & 47TH ST. George Beban, "The Bond Between," Pendleton Round Up, Victor Moore Comedy, Strand Orchestra & Soloists.

RIALTO B'y & 42d 15, 25, 50c "Even As You and I," Rex Beach Pictures. Rialto Grand Opera Quartette & Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.

David Kessler 2d Av. Theatre
35 Second Av. Harry M. Wilner, Bus. Mgr.
Max R. Wilner Presents DAVID KESSLER
in Shulom Ash's Great Play of Present Russian Life,
Motke Ganeff
Now Playing מאָטקע גנב

HIPPODROME
MAT. TODAY 2:15. TONIGHT 8:15. WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
"THE BIG SHOW" with ANNETTE KELLERMANN
1000 PEOPLE—NEW AQUATIC SPECTACLE.

SEATS NOW AT THE HIPPODROME
SUNDAY (EASTER NIGHT)
The Social-Theatric Event of the Era.
REQUEST BENEFIT
JUNIOR PATRIOTS of AMERICA
GREATEST PAGEANT EVER STAGED.
Famous Speakers—Famous Stars.

Loew's New York Thea. & ROOF 10, 15, 25c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
WM. NIGH in "THE BLUE STREAK."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15
"Shot at Sunrise," Wahl & Curtis Boys, Ronair, Ward & Farron, Cadets DeGascoynes. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

BRAMHALL PLAYHOUSE 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evgs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:20.
"Best play and production I have seen in America."—EMANUEL-REICHER. "Keeping Up Appearances."

Woolworth Bldg. Ticket Office. Seats for All Theatres, Circus. Jonas. Phone 7791-7792 Barclay.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today at 2, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Tonight 7:30, (75c to $3.) Meistersinger. Gadski, Howard; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Braun, Reiss, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8, Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs., Special Mat. at 2. ($1 to $5.) Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Althouse, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8. Marta. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
Fri. at 7:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Whitehill. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 2, Canterbury Pilgrims. Ober, Mason; Sembach, Reiss, Bloch, Althouse, Ruysdael, Leonhardt. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8:15, (75c to $3.) Barbiere di Siviglia. Barrientos; De Luca, Carpi, Segurola, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Amy Grant presents Pelleas and Melisande. Recitation of text with Piano Score. Tues., Apr. 10, 3:30 Hotel Plaza. (Tel. 457 Circle.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
MORS ET VITA
Rappold, Botta, Braslau, Whitehill
Easter Sunday, April 8, 8:15.
SEATS NOW AT METROPOLITAN, 75c to $2.50. Boxes $50. Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East 47th St.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Apr. 14, at 2:30
PIANO RECITAL—JOSEF HOFMANN
FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POLES.
Steinway Piano. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Eve., Apr. 14, at 8:30
FREMSTAD
SONG RECITAL.
Tickets 50c to $2. Boxes $15. Mail Orders to Foster & David, 500 5th Ave. Steinway Piano.

Manhattan Opera House, Tom'w Eve. 8:30.
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1917.

WITH ALL OUR RESOURCES.

The magnitude of the Government's military, naval, financial, and industrial preparations should clear away all popular misunderstanding as to the extent of our participation in the war. We are preparing for a great war, not for a small war or a short war. We are making ready for full co-operation with the Allies. We are going to fight Germany in earnest, and with all the forces at our command. The people of the country must draw that conclusion, and it is their duty and for their interest that they should draw it, in order that they may be prepared to render what service they can, make the necessary sacrifices, and bear with courage the losses that may come. They should carefully note and understand the scope and extent of the Government's preparation. We are to raise and equip with all possible speed an army of 1,727,000 men. The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to Congress estimates calling for appropriations of $3,400,000,000 for the army and navy alone. This is in addition to the $517,000,000 already provided for navy uses during the next fiscal year, and the $240,000,000 appropriated in the Army bill, and provision is to be made for large additions to the number of men in the army, as may be needed.

These measures are taken under the explicit direction of Congress. In the resolution declaring a state of war the President was "authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government, and, to bring the conflict to a successful determination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

To understand what this means we have but to make comparison with the preparations made for the war with Spain in 1898. That was a small war, the country knew it could not be a long war. The enemy we now challenge is powerful. At the beginning of the war Germany was the mightiest military nation on earth. Although her resources must have been in some measure diminished by two years and a half of war, Germany still has immense armies in the field, the determination of her Government and her people to continue the war with desperate energy has not been broken. A good way to insure a long war is to prepare for a short one. We are not to make that dangerous mistake. The pledge of all our immense resources, the preparations to raise a great army, the measures already on foot to marshal the industrial and financial resources of the country for the support of the Government, prove to our own people, to all the world, and especially to Germany, that we are to fight her as England and France are fighting her, with all our might, determined to bring her to terms in the shortest possible time. Any resolve less firm, any preparation less extensive, would have been an unworthy response to the lofty and inspiring appeal of the President, which has so profoundly moved the great civilized nations of the world. We are to fight in the cause of democracy, to make the world safe for democracy. We shall take our place beside our European comrades in arms in a spirit and with an array of force worthy of the great objects of the war.

The President's proclamation enjoins upon the people vigilance and zeal in the performance of their duties in time of war, it bespeaks their loyal devotion to the country and to its foundation principles, which were the real issue of the war, and it prescribes the regulations to be observed with respect to nationals of the enemy within our borders. They are the usual regulations, but with some broadening of scope and definition, to make them applicable to quite unusual conditions. There are a large number of subjects of the German Emperor in the United States, a much larger number, who, while of German birth or descent, have become citizens. Our citizens born in Germany or here of German parents have given, as was expected, abundant evidence of their loyalty. It will not be questioned. The President's words and the impulses of their hearts have triumphed over sympathies naturally born of ties of blood and memories of the old land. They are Americans; they cannot be otherwise, for it is impossible that, coming here to enjoy the privileges of liberty and democracy, they should now incline to the great enemy of both. For those among us who are still German subjects the President has with great consideration, but clearly and firmly, laid down the safe rule of conduct. By obedience to the laws and avoidance of unseemly utterance and behavior they will avoid all interference with their liberty. Americans not of the German stock, too, should, in the spirit of the President's proclamation, avoid all appearance of unfriendliness and suspicion toward those who are placed in the hard position of residing in a country at war with their own. It may be well to say that German subjects here should not assume that they are enjoying the benefit of the doubt. In time of war nobody gets the benefit of any doubt. The rule of conduct for them is to comport themselves in such a way that no doubt shall arise. It is a serious matter, and they should always be on their guard against manifestation of interest or sympathy that might give occasion for doubt. Faithful obedience to the injunction of the President and of the Attorney General is the way to make sure of courteous treatment from their American neighbors.

THE VOTE FOR WAR.

Examination of the vote for war, in the House of Representatives, indicates the strong patriotism of the South. One vote in North Carolina, one in South Carolina, and one in Texas were cast against the resolution. One Georgia member was paired. In the East there were no breaks, except in the vote of LONDON, the New York City Socialist. Wisconsin made the worst showing of all the Western States, and holds first place in pacifist esteem, if pacifism still survives. Here is the way the vote was split in the delegations which included Representatives opposed to war:

State.	For.	Against.
Alabama	8	2
California	8	3
Colorado	2	2
Illinois	21	6
Iowa	8	3
Kansas	6	2
Michigan	15	1
Minnesota	6	4
Missouri	12	4
Montana	2	1
Nebraska	3	3
Nevada	0	1
New York	42	1
North Carolina	8	1
Ohio	21	1
South Carolina	6	1
South Dakota	1	2
Texas	15	1
Washington	3	2
Wisconsin	2	9

Six Representatives were paired. Two, HELGESEN of North Dakota and CAPSTICK of New Jersey, are ill. Otherwise in the States not named in the foregoing list the vote was unanimously in favor of upholding the nation's honor.

MAKING A GREAT ARMY.

The Army bill submitted by the War Department to Congress, which it is hoped will be accepted without any radical amendment, embodies a plan to prepare for land defense based on the lessons of our past experiences and those derived from accurate knowledge of recent military developments. Its provisions are ample, and while, as it is devised only to meet the present war emergency, it does not provide for a permanent system of universal training it recognizes, as the President did in his address to Congress, the principle of universal obligation. Where volunteering fails the draft will be resorted to precisely as in the plans of Senator CHAMBERLAIN and the General Staff, outlined in their bills for universal training. The exemptions specified in those bills, of the physically unfit and of men with families dependent upon them for support, will be recognized as far as possible.

The army in view for service as soon as its members can be trained will eventually comprise 2,000,000, and should be 1,000,000 strong in less than a year. First the regular army is to be increased to its authorized war strength, and the whole National Guard, drawn into Federal service, is to be increased to 440,000 men. Then the first increment of 500,000 young men is to be assembled for training at sixteen district posts. Commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the regular army, experienced officers of the National Guard, and the members of the Officers' Reserve Corps are to be assigned to train recruits. The new army on this continent will comprise thirty-two infantry and four cavalry divisions, with the requisite bodies of field artillery, a vastly increased medical corps and, of course, a complete reorganization, on larger lines, of the signal and aviation corps.

The details of the bill indicate that it has been drawn with great care and that all the mistakes of our earlier wars will be avoided, even if some corrections must be made in the new plan, when it gets into operation. That the volunteering will be so heavy in the immediate future as to make resort to the draft unnecessary for some months is altogether likely. There will be a great demand at the beginning for officers' commissions, and the need is so great that men who have the mental and physical qualifications will be eagerly accepted and put in the way of training.

Sooner or later, the compulsory law must be enforced for both the army and the navy, and this, we hope, will be the forerunner of the establishment for all time of the system of universal training under which every eligible citizen must possess either a certificate of service or one of exemption. Many men are wanted in the enlisted reserve, which is already a considerable force, and must be increased to meet the new requirements. The skilled workmen in this force, however, will be regularly enrolled as members of the army. The multitude of industrial workers, railroad men and operatives in manufactories, who can serve their country better than they could as soldiers by sticking to their present tasks, also should be enrolled and provided with the necessary exemption papers. The cost of building up this great army will be fully $3,000,000,000; its upkeep will cost enormously, too, but the country can afford to pay for its defense and the maintenance of national honor. The prevailing feeling now is not regret for the cost but gratification that we are going into the war with our eyes open and determined to be ready for any emergency.

MEXICO'S DUBIOUS POSITION.

Mexico in the present crisis must be watched closely. The reports of the presence of German submarines in the Gulf have lately been reiterated. Mr. MILLER of Minnesota may possibly be mistaken in his assertion that the proposal to establish submarine bases on the Mexican coast, which he read in the House Thursday, is a part of the intercepted Zimmermann note, but we know perfectly well that submarines can cross the Atlantic, that the Germans would use Mexican bases if they could, and would willingly arm the Mexicans to attack us, and there is proof enough that many Mexicans are willing to co-operate with Germany against the United States.

The first action of our war, therefore, may be in the Gulf or on our Southern coast. As far as CARRANZA is concerned, we cannot believe that he is foolish enough to make war on the United States, and the report that CARRANZA's troops are marching toward our Texas border is not particularly alarming. The border, by the way, is well guarded by regular troops. But CARRANZA is not all of Mexico—indeed he is a very small part of it—and the German capacity to stir up trouble in foreign countries is not to be disputed. OBREGON is not to be trusted, nor are any of the leaders who are openly opposed to CARRANZA.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Pacifists differ. Mr. COOPER, with his obvious pro-German bias, his unblushing attempt to saddle the sinking of the Evelyn on the shoulders of England, the whole intent and flavor of his speech that of an attorney for the nation with which we are at war, was an unedifying sight. But Mr. KITCHIN presented the distressing spectacle of a good man gone wrong, a sincere man groping for light and going only deeper in the dark. He spoke with honest feeling, he seemed to think himself a martyr for the right when he was only the victim of a delusion. His speech was not on the subject before the House. It was an argument that war was wicked and we should not go into it, but that was not the question. It was already decided that we must bear our part, the only question was whether we should bear it on the side of democracy or autocracy. By acceding to Germany's demands and keeping our ships at home we should render autocracy the strongest possible aid, we should violate our neutrality and become her ally, acting most effectively to bring the world's democracies to their knees. The alternative was to aid, not her, but democracy.

When Mr. HEFLIN said that a man taking such a stand should resign as majority leader, Mr. KITCHIN's friends hissed him; but, granting Mr. KITCHIN's pathetic sincerity, did not Mr. HEFLIN tell the truth? Why should Mr. KITCHIN desire to keep the title of leader when he does not lead? Nominally the leader of the House, he is the leader of a minority of fifty men, many of whom are actuated by motives far different from his. As the war goes on, his position will become more and more incongruous, unless he changes it, and to retain a nominal leadership really exercised by others can do no good to his fame. He has ranged himself with a man far less admirable than himself. Senator STONE, whose continued tenure of the Foreign Relations Chairmanship in the Senate can only do injury to the cause which he nominally leads and really opposes.

Mr. KITCHIN spoke of this nation abandoning "the only remaining compass to which the world can look for guidance in the paths of right and truth and justice and humanity," without seeing how utterly unrelated his words were to the facts. This nation is abandoning peace, but not right nor truth nor justice nor humanity; it is going to war for those things. While he was thus misrepresenting his country's position it was being truly represented in the Senate Chamber in Paris, where M. RIBOT was saying for America the words that should have come from the titular leader of her own House of Representatives:

> After having done the very thing to demonstrate to us its attachment to peace, the great American nation solemnly declares it cannot remain neutral in this great conflict between right and violence, between civilization and barbarism.

Yet, though the words of true leadership did not fall from the lips of the man wearing the leader's title, they fell from others, and the words that were being spoken in Paris found their counterpart in Washington. The leader's lamentable delusion should have been punctured by the words in which Mr. GARDNER said that we were "not going to war for 200 murdered Americans, but for the rights of man":

> Now the democracies of the world are struggling to their feet, and the knell of autocracy has been sounded. Too long have we suffered other nations to bear our burdens in this war for liberty. Now we must descend from the seat of ease into the blood and dust.

And Mr. MANN, to whom much may be forgiven for his eleventh-hour declaration for the right:

> We cannot say to the world that our only goal is gold, that our only desire is wealth.

Two men should be commended for taking a path which they found far from easy. Mr. FITZGERALD declared not only for war but for co-operation with the Allies, "although it will not be particularly pleasing to me." That last clause was a manful swallowing of a bitter pill for the sake of his country, and other men of Irish-American habits of thought, who have been governed as he has hitherto been by their detestation of England and their old racial wrongs, should follow his example and add those feelings to the sacrificial pile where he put his. As for Mr. SIEGEL of this city, he showed a courage and patriotism which, difficult as they may be for men like Mr. COOPER to share or even understand, should get the admiration they deserve from men who put their country first. It was no idle threat which was made to him that his vote for war would mean the end of his career; there is no district in which the pacifists, pro-Germans, and Socialists are more active and influential than in his. While Mr. KITCHIN was tormenting himself with visions of a martyrdom of which he is not in the least danger, Mr. SIEGEL was inviting political ruin in these brave, manly, and patriotic words:

> I should be unworthy of American citizenship were I to be deterred from acting by such warnings. I say to my colleagues who are now hesitating that the people will know whether they are for this great land of freedom and religious liberty or whether they are going to be guided simply by the selfish question whether they will obtain more votes in 1918 by standing on the side of our foe.

There were forty-nine who followed the misplaced member from North Carolina who clings to a title when the reality of leadership has passed by his own acts to other hands. Some of them were as honest as he, some were governed by the motive which Mr. SIEGEL described and which for himself he had the courage to repel; but 378 members of the House, however they may have differed before, showed by their votes their appreciation of the truth that was spoken by the real leader, Mr. FLOOD: "The time for argument has passed; the time for heroic action is here."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Patriotism with a "But—"

In casting as she did her first vote in the House of Representatives, Miss JEANNETTE RANKIN assumed a responsibility that was heavier, perhaps, than she realized, though the emotion she displayed while doing it showed her realization that it was not a light one. It was a heavier responsibility, in one way, than would have been incurred by a man from the same section of the country who had voted in the same wrong way. For Miss RANKIN did not represent merely a Congressional District. She also represented women, or at least women in politics and taking part in public affairs, and a man would not have represented, in quite the same sense, his sex and its activities.

The lady from Montana was there in the House as an exponent and as an exemplar of woman suffrage attained. Only a few days before she had been recognized and fêted as such by eminent and authorized leaders of that movement, and those leaders, it can fairly be assumed, spoke for the great majority, if not all, of their followers. Unless they and their followers promptly and vigorously—and convincingly—proclaim disapproval of Miss RANKIN's vote, it will also be fair to assume that what she did other suffrage women in the same position would have done, and that if they had been in a majority of the House, the resolution would have been lost. That is a contingency that cannot be contemplated with composure, and certainly it is one to make many men who hitherto have favored woman suffrage become its antagonists—to make many other men who have not cared much about it either way turn against it.

Miss RANKIN's statement, too, in explanation of her vote—she evidently felt that it needed defense—was significant. "I want to stand by my country," she said, "but I cannot vote for war." Her allegiance is therefore conditional—an unsatisfactory and dangerous kind. Had she said, "I stand by my country and therefore I vote against war," her logical attitude would have been different and better, though, of course, the premises from which her conclusion was reached would still be open to attack. Apart from the question of woman suffrage, this beginning of Miss RANKIN's career as a national legislator is most unfortunate for her. She starts wrong, for she has justified distrust of her judgment and of her opinions.

A Mother Speaks Her Mind.

Not all the women, any more than all the men, out West are pacifists. On the contrary, the number of Western women to whom that name applies is probably far smaller than the vociferations coming from that part of the country have led us to suppose, and, if one may judge from speeches made this week at what is described as "a patriotic meeting," held in Twin Falls, Idaho, the ability to see peace and war in their true relations is very far from being monopolized by the East.

Most striking of all the utterances at this meeting, as reported by The Idaho Statesman, was that of a woman whom the careless reporter of The Statesman identifies no more closely or definitely than as "Mrs. ERWIN." But present inability to present the whole of this Mrs. ERWIN's name shall not prevent the reprinting here of what she said to the other women among her auditors, some of whom may or may not have been under the impression that they didn't raise their boys to be soldiers. Mrs. ERWIN took another view:

> I have lived in peace and quiet under the Stars and Stripes for almost fifty years. I have helped to build a home and rear my children in this great land of splendid churches, schools and institutions, and in all this time no sacrifice for my country was ever asked of me until now. Can I do less than give my boy?
>
> Let us send our boys with cheers and as few tears as possible. When one of our boys stands on lonely guard duty at night, thinking of home, let us be glad to have him say, as he remembers how mother cheered his going:
>
> "Gosh! Wasn't mother a great old sport? Didn't she buck up fine?"

Not quite all of this speech would be considered by everybody suitable for perpetuation on marble or the more enduring brass, but the people who heard it seemingly expressed by the fervor of their applause the opinion that it was faultless. The chances are that they were right.

They Say He Never Said It!

Several wise and kindly readers of THE TIMES—three of them, to be exact—have taken the trouble to write letters telling it that it erred in ascribing to MARTIN LUTHER the words, "Ich kann nicht anders."

As one of these correspondents puts the matter, "it is now established, (as far as any negative can be established,) that LUTHER never made this statement at Worms."

The second declares that the words "are now regarded by some of the most eminent scholars as quite unhistorical," and he names, as "but a few" of them, KALKOFF, BOEHMER, FRIEDENSBURG, and GRISAR. He also says that "there is a large and ever-increasing number of students of history who look upon the revolt of LUTHER against the medieval traditions of Europe as responsible, more than anything else, for the absolutism of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the fruit of which we are enjoying in the Hohenzollernism against which America has drawn the sword."

The third correspondent adds WEEDE to the writers just mentioned as denying the authenticity of the famous phrase, and he ends with a sorrowful "of course, the unscholarly and the indifferent will continue to quote it."

Such is life! One cherished belief after another is assailed and destroyed, and the unhappy Muse of History is no longer allowed, as in the happy past, to ascribe to the subjects of her tales the things that they ought to have said, or might have said, in any given set of circumstances. Let "Ich kann nicht anders" go with the rest, if it must. But what could have been more innocent—or more useful—or more like LUTHER?

WORKERS' ARMY TO FRANCE.

American Units Might Be of Great Help Immediately.

New York, April 6, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can America increase the number of trained soldiers at the front in France? I answer, "Yes," and we can do it almost immediately.

As the Germans retreat they leave behind them a territory that is practically a desert which must be reclaimed and "organized" by road builders before the supplies can follow the allied forces across it. Many trained soldiers must be detailed from the ranks to grade roads, lay rails, and build bridges. The war will be over before America can send a regiment of trained soldiers to Europe, and any other military force would be worse than useless. But could we not in thirty or sixty days land at Brest one or more industrial units of road and bridge builders, 10,000 strong, with adequate equipment of implements and steel, every man of which would release an efficient soldier and return him on the firing line?

This industrial army should be under the direction of American engineers and foremen, but should be placed, preferably, at the disposal of the French Government. The English have already transported rails taken from their railroads in Canada and in England to build roads behind their front, but the French have exhausted their supplies and have no such resources.

To be prompt and effective this scheme should be privately financed and managed. While Governmental approval must be secured, it is feared that if it were placed under the control of our War Department at Washington red tape would effectually strangle it. Were it conducted by our army officials no one who had not successfully passed a physical examination or who was above 45 years of age would be allowed to join. A man with a cross eye or a crooked toe would be rejected, no matter how well he could use a shovel. On the other hand, one or more of our large contracting companies could assemble the men and material in a surprisingly short time, and then perhaps our own or one of the foreign Governments would bear the expense of sending them over.

American wages would be demanded by the men, and they would need to be fed. These outlays would fall at first upon the promoters, but it is not improbable that the English and French would willingly reimburse them, in part at least.

It is needless to emphasize here the importance of striking immediately and hard, now that we have entered the conflict. To prevent the Germans from diverting troops from the western front to strengthen their other lines is so essential that it becomes our duty to support the arms of our allies in this quarter by every available means.

While we can but admit our present lack of an adequate army, we may justly claim to be the greatest railroad builders in the world. Then why should this talent be buried?

T. M. TAYLOR.

For an Expedition to Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If America sends an army to join the Allies in Europe, as she should certainly do, what place more fitting along the battle line could be chosen for this American army than that little part of Belgium which still remains in the hands of her own people? It would seem a fine and appropriate thing, especially as we enter the war with "no selfish ends to serve, desiring no conquest, no dominion, seeking no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make, but as the champions of the rights of mankind." To take up our position beside the Belgians, upon Belgian soil, that would be to act now as we should have acted three years ago when we passively resented the Prussian's rape of Belgium. Colonel Roosevelt is keen to raise a division of picked Americans for the front in Europe; then let his chosen sector be somewhere in that little bit of still free Belgium.

C. T. MASON.

Brooklyn, April 5, 1917.

BRYAN TREATIES.

A Mistaken German View of Their Meaning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The thinness of the German thinking is again disclosed by the dispatches reporting the Tageblatt as stating that if Germany had only accepted our invitation to conclude a Bryan treaty with us we would not today be declaring war on her, but would be suspending action for one year pending an inquiry.

Now, all compacts are supposited on the idea of decent behavior. A nation may not, despite repeated warnings, persistently murder the citizens of another and expect a treaty to hold. The Bryan treaties contemplate inquiry into disputes. But Germany's offense is an attack, not a dispute. Few nations would be stupid enough to think they can continue to attack another and expect it to abstain from striking back because it has entered into a treaty to investigate disputes. The whole principle of inquiry and arbitration and judicial settlement is made ridiculous by this assumption, and it is too valuable a principle to allow to rest under a cloud.

THEODORE MARBURG.

Baltimore, April 5, 1917.

Education About Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having spent some time in South America, where I found everybody well informed on every phase of the war, and particularly with the German Government's intrigue, &c., and then returning to the United States, where I find, especially in the Middle West, an almost utter lack of interest in the war and an ignorance of the Imperial Government's attitude toward America that is positively appalling, I take the liberty of making a suggestion.

I would suggest that the big newspapers organize a bureau whose purpose it would be to distribute to the papers all over the country material in the form of information why every American should support a war with the Allies against the German Government. Many of our citizens are so ignorant as to ask why we should aid England and abuse Germany. They are apparently unaware of the many instances during and before the war where the German Government has sought to challenge the United States, and they do not seem to appreciate that these challenges might have led to actual conflict if England had not frowned upon them. If information such as "Our Past with Germany" in the March World's Work were carried on the front page of every newspaper every day in the week, it would, I believe, help to educate our citizens in international matters, tend to unify the country in its present crisis, and put to shame some of our German-Americans and other citizens who simply "don't know."

A. E. SWANSON.

St. Paul, April 3, 1917.

Miss Rankin's Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Congress of the United States has one woman member, Miss Jeanette Rankin. She represents the State of Montana, but in the general view of our amiable suffragists she is regarded as representing the women of the nation. The question arises, however, as the result of her first vote in Congress, on the war resolution, did Miss Rankin adequately represent the noblest traditions and the worthiest ideals of America's womanhood? "I want to stand by my country," she is quoted as saying, "but I cannot vote for war. I vote no." An exhibition of sentiment minus logic, some might say minus patriotism, for why, if she voted no, should she express her desire "to stand by my country?"

Can we believe that after making that statement such noble women as Barbara Frietchie, Mollie Stark, and Julia Ward Howe would have voted "no?" Tears might have been in their eyes, but truly their appreciation of the principles involved in the great crises of life and their clear recognition of its loftiest ideals would have evoked from them a triumphant "yes." The heart might truly deplore the necessity, but as against mere sentimentality and supineness on one side and a militant aggressiveness against ruthlessness and the abrogation of all personal or civilized rights there surely would be no looking backward by the women whom America has worthily honored as representing all that is best for mankind and the nation.

As for the men who have been so excessively obsessed by the extremes of the pacifist doctrine as to vote "no," they have doubtless their reward.

F. W. C.

New York, April 5, 1917.

For a Democratic Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Universal military service will make the name "melting pot" as applied to this country a name in fact, for universal military service is democratic and recognizes neither rich or poor. Neither does it question a man's race or religion. The National Guard, as constituted today, is distinctly undemocratic, many of the National Guard regiments excluding men because of their religion or social standing. This more than anything else will crush the patriotic spirit and alienate the sympathy and loyalty of those who would gladly give their lives to defend the flag and uphold its honor.

JULES ORMONT.

New York, March 29, 1917.

THE GERMAN RULERS.

They filled the earth with spies and with deceit;
They dreamed mankind as conquered, at their feet,
As supermen, they made a mock of right
And deified the surly god of Might.
They armed, they trained, they built their common life
To gain them victory in purposed strife.
And when of preparation nothing lacked,
They launched the war, and cried, "We were attacked!"

They tore a sacred treaty into shreds:
"A scrap of paper!" said the nation's heads.
O'er peaceful boundaries their legions pressed;
Their iron heel was on poor Belgium's breast.
'Twas in "reprisal" that they burned and killed
And all that hapless land with rapine filled.
For "War is war!" they uttered, with a leer,
And brought the fiends of hell, and loosed them here.
They lit wild terror in civilian eyes;
They warred on babies from polluted skies;
They showered their shells on towns unfortified,
And gloated o'er their massacres with pride;
They fought with poison gas and liquid fire;
They raised no hand to curb the Turk's desire;
They made the sea of friend and foe the grave,
For their red murder skulked beneath the wave;
They used their offices of friendly name
To spread the war and set the world aflame.

Then up rose God, to summon and to send
All knights of truth this dreadful rule to end;
To gird the lawless realms with steel and flame;
To sweep them back along the way they came;
To teach their people, even with the rod,
That love of justice is the love of God;
Until the War Lords, covered with disgrace,
Are cast aside, and just men take their place.

LEANDER TURNET.

THE LEADER

BY ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

This is the man they deemed of languid blood,
A schoolman versed in books, who, Hamlet-like,
Showed but heat-flashes powerless to strike—
His resolution blighted in the bud.

They knew him not—nor we, who trusted him.
See! how his brooding purpose, taking form,
Falls like swift lightning from long-gathered storm,
While fateful thunder shakes the round world's rim.

His country, stirred by him to lofty strife,
Sharing his vision, with high passion thrills;
It climbs, renouncing minor goods and ills,
And stands beside him at the crown of life.

To a new knighthood he ordains the brave,
To be soul-worthy of a freeman's birth—
Not for our wrongs alone, but that on earth
None shall be master, none shall be a slave.

But yesterday a secret of his heart,
His welcome message floods the globe like light;
It cheers the farthest darkness by its might;
Its boldness makes the undiscreptered start.

Where it has spread, by sea or mountain side
Or by the bivouac of the caravan,
The lowliest feels a part of Heaven's plan
And stands erect with newly wakened pride.

Beleaguered Liberty takes heart again
Hearing afar the rescuing bugles blow;
And even in the strongholds of the foe
His name becomes the whispered hope of men.

KHAKI FOR WOMAN'S LEAGUE

Motor Brigade Will Plead for Recruits in Sunday Parade.

The first motor brigade of the National League for Woman's Service will begin a campaign to encourage recruiting tomorrow morning, the women workers wearing their new uniforms of khaki. The brigade will consist of five automobiles, each driven by a woman, headed by the commandant, Mrs. Cyrus Field. The motors will fly the colors of the Navy Recruiting League, presented by Lieut. Commander Taylor, and the women will make a circuit of the city. They will join the Billy Sunday parade, and will be at the Tabernacle at 1:30 P. M.

Several women of prominence and a well-known actress will be in each car. Mis Rachel Crothers has organized an actresses' division of the Service League. Miss Frances Starr is one of those who have joined.

The new uniform consists of short skirt and jacket of khaki and hat to match. Many of the women wished to dispense with the skirt and wear knickerbockers only, but were overruled. Some will wear the knickerbockers under the skirts and dispense with the skirts when they are in camp and at work.

Word has been received by Miss Robinson-Smith, State Chairman of the league, though Mrs. Goelet Gallatin that the league and its co-operating organizations will be used in taking the State census by Director George Henry of the Census Bureau, "to any extent to which they will volunteer."

Ask Aid for Brooklyn Family.

If it were not for her weak heart Mary F. might be able to support her four young children without outside help. As it is, she is physically unable to work, and none of the children are yet of legal age. When the family came to the attention of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities the mother was in mortal fear that her children would be taken from her. But the bureau found the home to be a good one, and decided to help keep the family together. Medical attention has been provided for Mrs. F., and the eldest girl is being given a practical education, which will enable her to be of great assistance to her mother. In order to provide for this family for the next three months a fund of $175 will be needed. Large or small gifts toward this amount should be marked "for 6312," and may be mailed to the bureau at 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

CHURCHWOMEN PROTEST.

Prominent Opponents of Episcopal Suffrage Association.

Many well known women have joined in a protest against the recent formation of the Protestant Episcopal Suffrage Association of New York. The grounds urged against it are that it tends to create political divisions and antagonisms within the Church, that those holding the opposite view of the suffrage question would be justified in organizing a similar body and that the clergy would be justified in preaching on the respective sides they upheld. Further, the women argue, the Church has no right to attempt to influence the State or to organize its powers in non-religious matters. Co-operation in spiritual things is urged upon Church members as their duty in this time of crisis—a duty which they are asked to fulfill without digression.

Those who signed the protest include:

Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mrs. David H. Greer, Mrs. Richard March Hoe, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean, Mrs. Arthur S. Lloyd, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Alfred T. Mahan, Mrs. William T. Manning, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Miss Madeline, L. R. Satterlee, Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt and Mrs. George W. Wickersham.

WILL TAX THE MOVIES.

Wheeler Committee Measure Levies on Producers and Exhibitors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Wheeler committee, appointed at the beginning of the present legislative session, will introduce a bill next week providing a tax on the moving picture industry. The measure, it is understood, is assured of passage and will be signed by the Governor.

Under the terms of the bill producers must pay a $200 license fee. The distributer must pay a license fee of $50 and a further supplemental film fee. Theatres are taxed according to their seating capacity.

The fees for films will run from ¼ cent to 1½ cents a foot, according to the cost of the negative. Theatres with a seating capacity not exceeding 300 will pay a fee of $5, and from 300 to 600 the tax will be $10. The scale continues up to theatres having a seating capacity of 2,000. The operator of the motion picture machine will be required to pay a license fee of $2.

WILL APPOINT G. I. SKINNER.

Deputy to be Made Head of Banking Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—A large delegation of bankers from many parts of the State called upon Governor Whitman this afternoon to urge him to appoint George I. Skinner of Chenango County to succeed Eugene Lamb Richards as State Superintendent of Banks, when the latter's term expires on July 1.

The Governor told the delegation that he had decided to make the appointment and that Mr. Skinner's nomination would be sent to the Senate on Wednesday. At present Mr. Skinner is Deputy Superintendent of Banks. He has been in the department for nearly twenty years.

Named to Rule the Virgin Islands.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Rear Admiral James H. Oliver was formally nominated by President Wilson today as Governor of the Virgin Islands, formerly the Danish West Indies. He already is on his way there.

WAR TO BE KEYNOTE OF SUNDAY OPENING

Evangelist Will Adapt His Sermon, "God's Grenadiers," to Fit the Occasion.

NO TABERNACLE RECRUITING

But Those Whose Patriotism Is Aroused Can Enlist at Nearby Stations—Preacher Arrives Today.

"God's Grenadiers," a sermon first preached in the Billy Sunday campaign in Detroit last year, will probably be the opening address of the evangelist's New York revival, which will begin tomorrow afternoon in the Tabernacle at 168th Street and Broadway. It is an exhortation to militant Christianity, and while it was written in a time when the peace of the country did not seem to be threatened it is expected that the evangelist will adapt it to present conditions and continue the blend of patriotism and religion which was presented at the dedication of the Tabernacle last Sunday.

This structure is just across the street from the armory of the Twenty-second Engineers and the First Armored Motor Battery, and besides the recruiting stations here there are two more within a block of the Tabernacle. That men will actually be enlisted within the walls of the building itself was a fanciful theory which is not quite accurate, but those to whom the patriotic side of the meetings may make a special appeal will be able to join the regulars or the National Guard without going far away.

George Sunday, the evangelist's son, who takes a prominent part in the executive work of the campaign, said yesterday that there had been few if any cities where the prospects before the campaign began had looked as promising as they seem here. The local committee has worked hard for the last five weeks and has managed to time the intricate work of preparation by means of prayer meetings, Bible classes, and other forms of Christian work until it is thought that many thousands of people are ready for the preaching of Billy Sunday.

There has been much speculation as to how the traffic problems created by the bringing of 20,000 persons to the Tabernacle twice a day are going to be handled. The 168th Street subway station is far underground, and it has been said that the elevators to the street will handle only three or four thousand people in an hour. However, it is possible to climb stairs—at least for persons of extraordinary physical vigor; the Broadway-Tenth Avenue surface car lines run within two blocks of the Tabernacle, the routes of most of the bus lines have been extended, and there may be special provisions for persons who wish to reach the building from the 155th Street elevated station. It has been pointed out that when the Tabernacle site was occupied by the old American League Baseball Park there were several big series which drew crowds quite as large as Mr. Sunday is likely to attract, and that these crowds managed to get to the field and back again without extraordinary discomfort.

For the refreshment of the crowds the Y. W. C. A. will conduct a cafeteria on the Tabernacle grounds, capable of seating 800 people, and of furnishing, according to a somewhat ambiguous announcement, "Foods to suit your appetite, whether it be for a bun or a dinner."

For the refreshment of those who are unable to get into the Tabernacle there are within easy walking distance several restaurants and a number of the institutions which the evangelist calls "rum parlors," and to the denunciation of which he bends much of his effort. It has been almost the inevitable experience elsewhere that saloons near the Tabernacle do a big business during the meetings, but this has been explained by the fact that any crowd of 20,000 people will include a number who come from curiosity alone.

Mr. and Mrs. Sunday and their youngest son, Paul, will arrive from their home at Winona Lake, Ind., via the Pennsylvania Railroad at 5:28 this afternoon. Members of the Executive Committee will meet them at the Pennsylvania Station, and there will be an automobile parade to the houses at 184 and 186 Northern Avenue, where the evangelist and his staff of twenty assistants will be housed during the three months' campaign.

WAR SCENE IN SENATE.

Miss Calder and Her Guest First Ones to Knit in the Chamber.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Senate had its first taste of real war activity today. When Vice President Marshall was signing the resolution which proclaimed the existence of a state of war between the Imperial German Government and the Government of the United States, some observers noticed two young ladies busily engaged in knitting military socks in the gallery reserved for the families of members of the Senate.

Investigation proved them to be Miss Elsie Calder, daughter of the Senator from New York, and Miss Sarah Murphy, of Brooklyn, her guest. It was probably the first knitting that has been done in the Senate Chamber within the memory of the present members.

ARCHIE ROOSEVELT TO TAKE A BRIDE

Ex-President's Third Son Betrothed to Miss Grace S. Lockwood of Boston.

SECRETARY OF VINCENT CLUB

Bridegroom to be Helped to Enroll 1,000 in Regiment at Harvard, Where He Graduated Last June.

An engagement of widespread interest announced yesterday in Boston was that of Miss Grace S. Lockwood, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas St. John Lockwood of that city, to Archibald B. Roosevelt, son of former President Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt of Oyster Bay, L. I.

Miss Lockwood is a graduate of Miss Winsor's School, a Back Bay institution, and was presented to society in the Autumn of 1913. She was a member of the Sewing Circle of that year, and is Secretary of the Vincent Club, having been active in the doings of that organization since her début.

The Lockwood family reside at 111 Bay State Road, Boston, and it is supposed that Miss Lockwood first met young Mr. Roosevelt while he was a student at Harvard. She has a brother, Dunbar Lockwood, who is a graduate of Harvard, class of '13. Her mother was a Stackpole.

Archibald Roosevelt is the third son of the former President. During his sojourn at the White House as a young boy he was familiarly known as Archie, and was well liked on account of his quiet manners. He has inherited his father's love for outdoor life, and during his college career he was one of the leaders in the military government at Cambridge, helping to enroll 1,000 men in the Harvard Regiment. He was the first one to register. He obtained his degree at Harvard last June.

He is now in Hartford, Conn., employed by the Bigelow Hartford Carpet Company. Like his older brother, Theodore, Jr., he has learned all branches of the carpet making trade.

Kermit Roosevelt, the former President's second son, was married in June, 1914, to Miss Belle W. Willard, daughter of the Ambassador to Spain, Joseph E. Willard. Archie's younger brother, Quentin, is still at college, being a student at Harvard.

No date has been set for the wedding.

PETER C. BRYCE WEDS TODAY.

War Hurries Nuptial of Squadron A Member and Miss Angelica S. Brown

Miss Angelica Schuyler Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown of 789 Park Avenue, and Peter Cooper Bryce, son of the late Lloyd S. Bryce, one-time American Minister to The Hague, will be married today at the home of the bride.

Their engagement was announced in February, and they had planned to be married on May 9, but the change of date was made on account of the war, as Mr. Bryce is a member of Squadron A.

As both families are in deep mourning, the wedding today will be very quiet.

Gaston-Koenig Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. George Houston Gaston of the Apthorpe Apartments, this city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Wilson Gaston, to Leo Koenig, a son of the Rev. Leo. Koenig, pastor of the German Lutheran Church, and Mrs. Koenig of 80 West Twelfth Street. The wedding will be celebrated next Autumn.

Miss Edith Cutler Weds April 21.

The marriage of Miss Edith Cutler of Morristown, N. J., and Charles Walcott Phelps of 1 Farragut Place, Morristown, will take place on Tuesday, April 10, instead of April 21, as at first planned.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Sapphire-diamond ring; oval sapphire in centre, with fine platinum lace work studded with small diamonds surrounding and to either side of sapphire; left in Compartment H, train from Boston, arriving New York City 7:15 A. M. Wednesday, March 22, 1917. Very liberal reward for return of ring to The Hostetter Company, 230 Pearl St., City. Telephone John 2759.

LOST—At Playhouse Monday, March 19, 1917, black silk and jet bag containing small gold purse, with name and address engraved inside. Miriam G. Hostetter, Pittsburgh, Penn. Liberal reward for return to the Hostetter Co., 230 Pearl St., city. Phone John 2759.

LOST—In front of 26 East 92d St. or Hotel Seville, 29th St. and Madison Av., black leather silver bound purse marked "Maria L. King," containing one gold pencil, four ten dollar bills. Reward if returned to owner at Hotel Seville.

LOST—In taxi between Plaza and Ritz-Carlton, 5 to 6 P. M., Thursday, gold mesh purse, $100, private papers, gold personal effects in blue silk bag. Return to office Ritz-Carlton Hotel. LIBERAL REWARD.

LOST—Monday evening, portion of jeweled ornament, size and shape silver quarter, diamonds set in platinum, in neighborhood Ritz-Carlton Hotel or Park Theatre; reward. Room 1040, 33 West 42d St.

LOST—At Grand Central Station, between 3 and 3:30, black bag containing $22, new coin and bills, silver purse, other articles; reward. Return to Laura Dayton, Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch bracelet, April 3, monogram "E. A. C.," between Flatbush and Wanamaker's; reward, no questions asked. Telephone Kenmore 3700, Apt. 6.

LOST—Double strand of antique pearls with rose diamond clasp, in the hall of the third floor on the day of the fire; reward. Mrs. P. S. Bennett, 328 Riverside.

LOST—Wednesday evening, between 59th and 64th Sts., on Park Av., box containing fur cape; liberal reward; no questions asked. Harry Fisher Pierson, 10 West 57th.

LOST—Square platinum and diamond wrist watch, 6th Av., between 34th and 59th Sts.; liberal reward. B. Frazier, 36 West 59th. Telephone Plaza 6180.

LOST.—Sunday, March 25th, on 5th Av., between 55th and 59th Sts., pearl earring, set with a small diamond. Apply at Hotel St. Regis Office.

LOST—Diamond pendant set in platinum, between McCutcheon Building and Hotel Imperial. Return 347 5th Av., Room 500. Murray Hill 2241.

LOST—Thursday evening, between Pennsylvania Station and West 102d, blue fox fur piece; reward. J. Gulterman, 850 West End Av.

LOST—Pocketbook containing money, receipts and owner's card, Long Island Depot (Flatbush Av.) 566 8th St., Brooklyn. South 1991-J.

LOST—Pearl and sapphire hatpin, Friday afternoon, 46th St. to 34th. Reward if returned Apartment 106, 3,495 Broadway.

LOST—Silk bag, Roman stripes, containing large pocketbook and papers; reward. Return to "Woodward Hotel," 55th and B'way.

LOST—Brooch, cluster six diamonds, black enamel, Tuesday night. W. S.; reward. Hotel Blackstone.

LOST—In Gimbels', black fur neckpiece. Reward if returned to Gimbels' Lost and Found Department.

LOST—A Pekingese dog, biscuit color, answers name "Ting;" reward. Return to 55 East 92d.

LOST—Watch fob, monogram "W. F. Z."; liberal reward. W. F. Zipse, 89 Barclay St.

GENEROUS REWARD.—Brooch, circle diamonds, diamond V centre; Nemo Theatre, 110th, or 101st to 110th. Apt. 5B, 205 West 101st.

LIBERAL REWARD for return large diamond solitaire diamond screw earring. Rosenfield, 705 Times Building.

REWARD.—Diamond crescent pin, Wanamaker's Wednesday, 4:30 P. M., basement to subway, to 14th. J. Jackson, 41 Pinehurst Av., city.

REWARD.—Tuesday, gold filligreed bracelet; sapphires, diamonds. Knight, 123 Boerum Place, Brooklyn.

$50 REWARD
for brooch, miniature of child surrounded with diamonds, lost Saturday evening in Barnum's Circus. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

OFFER TO ENLIST IN PARIS.

Embassy Receives Many Communications from Americans in France.

PARIS, April 6.—Although no recruiting station has been opened in Paris, the American Embassy has received numerous offers to enlist from Americans resident in Paris, or by letter and telegram from those residing in other parts of France.

Members of the French Cabinet called upon Ambassador Sharp today to pay their respects in honor of the entrance of the United States into the war. The Ambassador also received many congratulatory letters from eminent Frenchmen.

YOUNG DEMOCRATS READY.

League Pledges Military Service, Financial Aid, or Other Assistance.

The Young Men's Democratic League, through its General Committee, sent a telegram last night to President Wilson pledging military service, financial aid, and other assistance that they may be capable of giving the Government. Similar messages were sent to Secretaries Baker and Daniels of the War and Navy Departments. These messages were copies of a resolution presented by John G. Miller, Jr., and unanimously adopted.

Beginning with the assertion that the President and the Congress had "voiced the spirit of Americanism by prompt and vigorous action in our international crisis," the resolution concluded with the statement that every member had been invited to call at the headquarters of the league, 1,368 Broadway, to make personal offer of his services to his country.

It was said that the members would be directed where to enlist for active service in any capacity as rapidly as applications could be attended to, special arrangements having been made for this purpose to prevent confusion and delay. President Frank D. Shelley of the league said the membership enrollment was 9,144. All are young men of military age.

DOCTORS OFFER SERVICES.

Physicians and Surgeons of City to Act Under Police Direction.

The following statement was issued last night at Police Headquarters by Chief Surgeon Edward T. Higgins:

"A meeting was held tonight at Police Headquarters which was attended by 150 surgeons and physicians of Greater New York. Chief Surgeon Edward T. Higgins of the Police Department presided. The physicians who attended have volunteered to offer professional services in cases of emergency, such services to be given under the direction of the Police Department.

"An organization by boroughs was perfected and a committee appointed to serve with Dr. Higgins in obtaining necessary equipment for field service. The expense of this equipment is to be defrayed by voluntary contributions from women interested in this work.

"Among the women contributing funds for this purpose are Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Graham F. Blandy, Mrs. Cornelius Bliss, Jr., and Mrs. Arthur Woods."

"DEFEND NEW YORK!"

Naval Training Association Appeals for Volunteers.

The Executive Committee of the Naval Training Association has issued the following appeal through Walter S. Meriwether:

"Defend New York! Enroll in the United States Naval Reserve Force. Service begins when you enroll and ends with the war, and is performed in the Third Naval District, which extends from New London, Conn., to Barnegat, N. J.

"Men are urgently needed NOW for the patrol boats, mine sweepers and other auxiliary vessels of the navy, and for other important work afloat and ashore.

"Enroll NOW at 26 Cortlandt Street, fourth floor."

MISS MORGENTHAU ENGAGED

Daughter of Ex-Ambassador to Turkey to Wed George W. Naumburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Morgenthau, to George W. Naumburg of this city.

Miss Morgenthau is a sister of Mrs. Mortimer J. Fox, Mrs. Maurice Wertheim, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who was married to Miss Elinor J. Fatman last April. Her father was former United States Ambassador to Turkey.

Mr. Naumburg is a son of Elkan Naumburg, and is a member of the banking firm of E. Naumburg & Co. of 14 Wall Street. He is a graduate of Harvard University.

Mrs. Morgenthau is to give a reception for her daughter at her residence, 30 West Seventy-second Street, on Saturday, April 14. No date has been arranged for the wedding.

Dickerman-Calkin Wedding Near.

The marriage of Watson Bradley Dickerman of 998 Fifth Avenue and Hillanddale, Mamaroneck, and Miss Florence E. Calkin, whose engagement was announced on Thursday, will take place quietly next week. Mr. Dickerman's first wife was Miss Martha E. Swift, who died in 1908. Miss Calkin is now staying at the St. Regis with her sister, Mrs. F. B. Eckerson. She will have no wedding attendants.

Dr. MacArthur Back in Old Pulpit.

Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur, President of the Baptist World Alliance, will preach at both services at Calvary Baptist Church tomorrow. His morning subject will be "The Glorious Resurrection of Our Divine Lord," and in the evening he will discuss "The Probable Outcome, Political and Religious, of the War in Britain, France, Russia, and Germany." The Russian choir and band will aid in the service of song. Dr. MacArthur was pastor of Calvary Church for forty-one years.

New Office for J. H. Gannon, Jr.

James H. Gannon, Jr., President of the Ridgway Company, publishers of Ridgway's Magazine, was elected yesterday a Director and Second Vice President of the Butterick Company. John T. Scanlon also was elected a Director of the company.

Mrs. George J. Gould Aids Red Cross

Mrs. George J. Gould is giving a tea followed by moving pictures today on the grounds of Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J., for the benefit of the American Red Cross. The music will be furnished by the Seventh Regiment Band.

Medals for Page and Carnegie.

ROME, Thursday, April 5, (Delayed)—Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister, notified Ambassador Page today that gold medals had been awarded to the Ambassador, the Rev. Walter Lowrie, rector of the American Church here, and Andrew Carnegie for their relief work at the time of the Avezzano earthquake in 1915.

Passengers for Cuba and Porto Rico.

Some of the passengers booked to leave on the Saratoga today for Havana are:

Miss E. R. Miller, F. O. Ferrer, C. A. Leal, William H. Lewis, R. A. Sibbald, C. O. C. Hennessy, and S. Petisme.

BRAZOS, (Porto Rico.)—Miss M. Montilla, Miss M. Aldrey, Albert Ware, Charles Wetzel, H. J. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. J. de la Torre, Harrison Johnson, Miss Grace Carstensen, A. H. Freeman, C. G. Cannon, and W. D. Olmsted.

Arrivals from Bordeaux.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Bordeaux on the French liner Chicago were:

Mrs. A. Brown, F. B. Taylor, Ferdinand Buisson, Mrs. T. Campbell, Herbert Corey, Mrs. M. Devin, Collin Delavand, Miss A. Deroc, Paul Dreyer, J. Hewitt, Mrs. K. Wallace, Miss L. Coutts, M. Ritter, Miss L. Coulten, James W. Sullivan, H. Fisher, R. Frazer, M. F. Curtis, Mrs. G. Bien, Edward Stuart, T. Plummer, Walter Sigrist, J. Tilford, J. Tourney, F. Armstrong, Sidney F. Cook, E. Michot, F. Pilar, A. Garnier, and Miss M. Murray.

NATION TAKES UP PROBLEM OF FOOD

Cabinet Discusses Crop Production and Distribution for the War Period.

HOUSTON TO HASTEN WEST

Conference Planned with Agricultural Leaders—Senate Demands Plan for Increasing Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Senate today passed a resolution introduced by Senator Reed of Missouri asking the Secretary of Agriculture to submit to the Senate a comprehensive plan for increasing food production by utilizing uncultivated, waste, and arid lands. Senator Reed said that wise men must realize that the nation must exert every effort to conserve its food resources to meet war conditions.

The resolution aroused much discussion. Senator McCumber insisted that what was needed was not a greater bulk increase in the production of foodstuffs, but more widely diversified production. The production of most cereals, he said, was now far greater than their consumption, and what the farmers of the West needed to learn was that they should divert some of the energy that they were now putting into the raising of cereals into producing other food products, of which the country was not now producing enough for its own needs, particularly meat.

"When we appreciate the fact that this war will call from agricultural and industrials pursuits thousands, maybe millions, of men," Senator Reed said, "we may as well understand now how grim is the task before us. We have declared war, none of us with a light heart, but I fear few of us have conceived all this war we are entering may mean to us. Women whose tender hands have never been hardened by tasks soon will be called upon to fill the vacancies of their breadwinners, and must make the necessities of life for those at the front; little children will be called upon to do their share, and gray-haired old men must help fill the industrial ranks.

"We might as well understand that the burden of taxation will be oppressive, and in many instances almost crushing. The support of families will be taken away, and the nation must make the sacrifices of war which have burdened all Europe."

Senator Reed's resolution as adopted, after amendment by Senator Borah to include arid lands, read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby requested to immediately submit to the Senate a comprehensive plan for increasing the production of food supplies, especially by the cultivation of town lots and unused lands adjacent to towns, and of the arid or semi-arid lands, and by the promoting of the raising of all classes of food, or food-producing animals, and for the creation of an organization to promote and in a practical and effective way carry out the purposes aforesaid, together with his estimate of the amount of money necessary to be appropriated by Congress for the promotion of the purposes aforesaid.

Food production and distribution for the war period were discussed at today's Cabinet meeting and afterward Secretary Houston announced that he would depart immediately for St. Louis to confer with agricultural leaders from the great cereal-growing States of the Middle West on the problem. As soon as possible he will hold a similar conference in the East.

The Administration, through the Department of Agriculture and the Council of National Defense, has made preparations of a nation-wide character for increasing and conserving the food supply of the country to meet the wartime demands and the necessity of forwarding larger amounts to the Entente Allies.

The following statement was issued today at the Department of Agriculture relative to Secretary Houston's trip:

"On Monday at 10 o'clock Secretary Houston will hold a conference in St. Louis with the State Commissioners of Agriculture and the representatives of the land grant colleges to consider agricultural problems in seventeen of the great sereal-growing States from Ohio to Montana and from Wisconsin to Texas. Among the problems to be considered will be those of increasing the efficiency of production, of ways of improving distribution generally and in urban communities, and of the creation of the requisite machinery.

"The Secretary contemplates holding at an early date another conference in the East. The department recently has assisted at a conference in New England and one at Atlanta for the South.

"The Department of Agriculture has been giving a great deal of attention to the agricultural situation and has been dealing with the matter of increasing the efficiency of production and of distribution. It has not only issued many statements, but has been using its various agencies in the work, and has availed itself particularly of the co-operative demonstration forces."

WOULD FIX FOOD PRICES.

Hartigan Also Proposes the Seizing of Big Packing Houses.

Drastic measures will be necessary, in the opinion of food authorities, if this country is to escape a food shortage, due to causes arising out of the war. Official, quasi-official, and private agencies concerned with the production and distribution of foodstuffs were active yesterday, and plans were laid and suggestions made for taking steps to insure an adequate food supply at reasonable prices to consumers here and abroad. Every one interviewed agreed that the situation was serious, with more serious possibilities, but that, with proper precautionary measures and regulations, neither this country nor any of the Allies should suffer through a lack of food. It was said, however, that action must be taken at once. The serious factors in the situation were outlined as these:

Shortage of crops in the next harvest because farmers, because of the high prices of seed and fearing a scarcity of labor, might not plant sufficient acreage; increased exportation of foodstuffs to the Allies, because of extensions of credit here, and stimulation of the desire to help the enemies of Germany; increased consumption at home because of the entrance of the United States Government into the market as a buyer for soldiers in training, who need more nourishment than when in civil life; a reduction in the labor supply because of enlistments in the army and navy; a continuance of prosperity among certain classes sufficient to keep prices up; the activities of food gamblers.

Among the measures proposed by various officials were the following:

Regulation by the National Government to the extent of fixing maximum prices and seizing private agencies of food control, such as the big Chicago packing houses; the organization of an army of farm laborers composed of men unfit for military service; the immediate graduation of agricultural college students to release more than 10,000 skilled men for farm service; the planting in food products of all available land space in city and country districts; the conservation of the present seed supply and its distribution so as to produce the maximum crops next Fall.

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures, who recommended a farmers' army on Thursday, yesterday said that the Government should fix food prices now and should seize the big packing houses which control the meat industry. Food merchants, he said, were at present buying supplies of food for future delivery, and unless something was done by the Government they might control all of the available supply by the time of the next harvests. He insisted that if the customary waste in production, distribution, and consumption was avoided and the Government took charge of the situation this country could produce enough food to supply all of the demands of people here and abroad; but if the situation was neglected meal tickets were a possibility here.

As illustrating what might happen, Mr. Hartigan said that dealers were now contracting for canned goods to be delivered next Fall at prices 25 and 30 per cent. above those at present prevailing. Prices were already beginning to go up, he added, and cited Maine potatoes, which were 35 cents a barrel higher yesterday than on Thursday, when they sold for an average of $8.20.

Eggs were also rising yesterday, owing to the demand of the season and the fact that many were going into cold storage for sale next Winter. Mr. Hartigan said, too, that the activities of speculators were apparent. The commissioner sent a statement of his various proposals to the Council of National Defense in Washington.

The National Agricultural Society yesterday issued a call for an emergency food conference to be held in Washington on Tuesday. G. Howard Davison, Chairman of the society's Executive Committee, will meet the deans of the State agricultural colleges of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Ohio, Kansas, and Minnesota in Chicago today for a discussion of emergency measures, and it was predicted that the deans would recommend the immediate graduation of all agricultural college students. In the call for the conference in Washington, Mr. Davison said:

"An adequate food supply will mean quite as much to the country in the immediate future as its army and navy. Have we enough food? What is the live stock situation? Are the farmers growing enough sheep to meet the wool needs of the nation? Shall our agricultural colleges be mobilized to work in closer co-operation with the farmers? Do we need a food control board? These are questions that should be answered at once, and so we have given them the right of way at our annual meeting next Tuesday."

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, commemorated the twelfth anniversary of his entrance into the office yesterday by issuing an appeal to persons on Long Island to "bring under intensive cultivation" all available land, and the New York State School of Agriculture on Long Island issued a bulletin of instruction and advice for amateur gardeners.

One of the difficulties handicapping gardeners, however, is the scarcity and high price of seed. All of the seed dealers in the city reported yesterday that the demand for seed was so great and the supply so limited that they were from five to ten days behind their orders. The greatest scarcity was in seed potatoes, such a firm as Peter Henderson & Co., for example, having exhausted its supply.

QUAKERS BACK PRESIDENT.

Unitarians Also Send Message Promising Full Support.

Members of the Society of Friends and the Trustees of All Souls Unitarian Church were among those who pledged their loyalty yesterday to President Wilson. Twenty-three Friends, headed by Wilson M. Powell, signed a declaration which in part read:

"In order to restrain the ruthless warfare waged not only upon foes, but upon nations which have, with unexampled patience, shown their desire to remain friends, the President of the United States has deemed it wise to ask Congress to grant to him the right and the means to use the power of this nation to endeavor to restore the principles of peace, stating the objects to be 'to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the world as against selfish and autocratic power, and to set up among the really free and self-governed people of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles.'

"With those objects we believe the members of the Society of Friends unqualifiedly agree and in the war will give this Government their hearty, unwavering support. There will be work for Friends and other lovers of peace. We can serve in various capacities without hatred or animus and we hope that the time is near when all peoples shall be free of autocratic ambitions and militarism and shall co-operate in maintaining peace in the world."

The Unitarians held that war was to be judged morally by its motive and its ends. In this cause, they held, the patriot's and the Christian's duty was the same.

"A righteous end is to be won and must be won," a message sent to the President read, "and if by force it is not the first time in the world's history or in our own that men who hate war have had to turn to that last resource of right. This declaration of approval from a Christian congregation the character of our country's cause permits and inspires us to send to you. We add to it this word—that if the nation's need should so require of us, we hope we shall not fall behind our tradition in giving to the country all that we have and are."

The message was signed by the Rev. Dr. William L. Sullivan and the Board of Trustees, including Alexander J. Hemphill, George F. Baker, George R. Bishop, Warren Delano, Alexander V. Fraser, Jed Frye, Lucius H. Nutting, Charles H. Strong, and E. Morgan Grinnell.

'NEW LIBERTY' AT PASSOVER

Thanks Offered for the Freeing of Jews in Russia.

The celebration of the Passover, which began at 6 o'clock last evening with services in the synagogues, was made especially notable by the rejoicing over the new freedom of Jews in Russia. At the Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, public announcement was made of the fact that a Russian decree had emancipated the Jews of that country. Jacob H. Schiff sent a message to Louis Marshall, who was in the congregation at Temple Emanu-El, quoting a cable message he had just received from Petrograd, informing him of the formal action of the Russian Provisional Government.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman offered a prayer of thanks for the "new liberty," which, he said, brought a "new meaning to the celebration of the Passover."

The week of celebration will be characterized by even more liberal effort to aid the poor than is usual on such occasions. This is in the form of special contributions to provide food for families. Provision has been made for the care of the inmates of charitable institutions, including the institution of the Daughters of Jacob, at 302 East Broadway, and the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 231 East Broadway.

Through the relief committee of the Maskel El Dol Society, 225 and 227 East Broadway, hundreds of families will be able to join in the celebration without feeling the pinch of the high cost of food. One important item of expense of the Passover is the religious requirement that new dishes and utensils must be purchased, as none that has been in service may be used at this time.

Special services marked a celebration and dinner to 200 orphan boys and girls at the Hebrew National Orphan Home, 52 St. Mark's Place. Forty well-known men and women took the part of foster parents to the orphans and made responses to the customary religious questions.

In the synagogues today and tomorrow many of the sermons will touch on the world war, with special reference to this country's entrance into the conflict.

BRITAIN WINS IN WHEAT.

Makes $2,000,000 on the Advance in the Chicago Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—For a foreign Government to make money out of the advance in cereals is a new feature in speculation. The British Government has made $2,000,000 by turning over 5,000,000 bushels of May wheat which it bought when the market broke when the United States severed relations with Germany.

Great Britain anticipated its requirements, and within a week has sold its May wheat on the advance at about $2 a bushel. Great Britain then bought 5,000,000 bushels of July wheat at 30 cents under the May prices. The profit on the May wheat was 30 cents to 40 cents a bushel. It was considered a wise piece of trading to make the change, as it saves storage for two months. Great Britain will be able to get new wheat in July at a lower price.

The wheat traders have had reports for some time that the British and other allied Governments were long on May wheat in the market here and at Winnipeg. A. Montgomery, Jr., of the Wheat Export Company, the Allies' agent in New York, telegraphed to President J. P. Griffin of the Board of Trade yesterday that the Allies were long 220,000 bushels of May wheat here. He said nothing about the July holding or of the British Government changing its May wheat for July.

Magistrate Barlow Improving.

Magistrate Peter T. Barlow, who was operated on for an abscess at Roosevelt Hospital on Thursday, was reported last night to be progressing satisfactorily.

DUTCH WON'T CHANGE ARMED SHIP ATTITUDE

Reject German Demand to Intern Vessels and Tell Britain That They Must Stay Away.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 6.—The Dutch Government's reply to the German demand for the release of her interned submarines or the internment of the armed British merchantman Princess Melita was presented at the beginning of the week, it was learned today. It is, of course, a refusal to do either.

On the other hand, the Dutch Government reply to the British note regarding the admission of armed merchantmen into Dutch ports is equally a refusal.

The Government says it is unable to alter the regulations made at the beginning of the war, and points out that when the matter was under discussion at The Hague conference, the British representative urged that neutrals should not be permitted to alter neutrality rules during war except to make them more stringent. The tone of the reply is reported to be very friendly.

TELLS OF ATTACK ON HAELEN

Captain of Relief Steamer Tunisie Says His Ship Was Also Fired On.

Captain Gilles of the Belgian Relief steamship Tunisie, which arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, told of an attack made upon his ship and the relief steamship Haelen, off the coast of Holland, on March 17, by a German submarine. In addition to the seven men of the Haelen's crew killed, the Captain said that nine other men were wounded by shell fire. The Haelen's men were killed in a lifeboat after they had left their vessel.

"The two Belgian relief ships were within a short distance of each other," Captain Gilles went on to say, "when one of the smaller type of U-boats appeared on the surface and opened fire without any warning. The first shot struck the foc'sle deck and others followed quickly, doing considerable damage to the superstructure.

"We abandoned the Tunisie and the commander of the submarine signaled me to go alongside with my papers, which I did. After he had examined them I called his attention to the fact that they had been indorsed by the German Ambassador at the Hague guarantesing safe conduct through the danger zone. After he had detained us in our boats for an hour and a half we were permitted to return to the ship and proceed to sea."

Captain Gilles added that the crew of the other steamship took to their boats as quickly as his men did, but the submarine continued to fire on them until the seven men had been killed. The Haelen was severely damaged by the shell fire, but was able to proceed after the commander of the submarine had examined the papers.

A NEW LIBERTY BELL

Rung in Independence Hall to Notify Philadelphia That War Is On.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—As in the days of the American revolution when something momentous occurred, the city of Philadelphia today notified its citizens of the signing by the President of the war resolution by ringing the bell at Independence Hall.

From the same tower where liberty was proclaimed in 1776, the Liberty Bell's deep-toned successor was rung at half-minute intervals for thirty minutes.

A proclamation issued today by Mayor Smith gives assurances of liberty and safety of property of all peaceable foreign born residents of this city. The proclamation is printed in German, French, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Yiddish, Hungarian, and Lithuanian. Copies will be displayed in all stores and other public places.

FLUSHING'S RECLUSE DEAD.

Miss Fannie White Had Left Her Home Only Twice in 25 Years.

Miss Fannie White, Flushing's wealthy, eccentric recluse, died yesterday in a hospital there. She was 60 years old, and only twice in twenty-five years had she left her home, Broadway and Prince Street. Once, a few years ago, when her mother died, she rode in a carriage to her grave, and again when she consented to go to the hospital. She had lived alone in the old three-story house since her brother, C. Wortman White, was taken to the hospital three years ago, where he is still a patient suffering from gangrene.

Miss White was a daughter of the late Coles White, who thirty years ago was prominent in the insurance business in Queens. He left a fortune, and after his widow died the estate, which included valuable real estate holdings, passed to the daughter and son. The business section grew up around the house, but Miss White refused many liberal offers to sell. The only one she allowed in her house was a male servant, who did the work whenever it was necessary.

The refusal of Miss White to go out came shortly after the discovery of her brother Frank's body in Flushing Bay twenty-five years ago. She was very fond of the young man, and when he disappeared she grieved much and directed a country-wide search for him. It ended when the ice in Flushing Bay broke up and his body was found. Afterward she lived apart from the world.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS J. COGAN, a lawyer of Cincinnati, died last night from pneumonia, aged 62 years.

CHARLES E. HILL, a leading lawyer of Baltimore and former Assistant Professor of History at the Naval Academy, died yesterday at his Summer home in New Hampshire.

DAVID SCHIFF, a pioneer in the theatrical business in New York, died yesterday at his home, 549 West 113th Street, in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Schiff was years ago with Leavitt's Minstrels.

DANIEL FAWCETT TIEMANN, a retired color manufacturer, died yesterday at his residence in Pelham Manor. He was 71 years old.

Dr. GEORGE HILDRETH died yesterday at his home, 94 West 104th Street, in his thirty-eighth year.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL, 30 years old, a son of Recorder David S. Campbell of Dunellen, N. J., died yesterday.

MICHAEL HARDY, for twenty-eight years a foreman of street repairs in the Bureau of Highways, is dead at his home, 2,511A Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 72 years. Mr. Hardy settled in the South and served in the Confederate Army as a mere lad.

WALTER SWAN, formerly in the iron molding business in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 469 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was 69 years old, and was born in Bath Gate, Scotland.

JEREMIAH W. SMITH, for thirty-eight years employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard and a member of Fort Greene Lodge, No. 354, I. O. O. F.; Silentia Lodge, No. 198, F. and A. M., and of Suydam Council, R. A., died in his fifty-fourth year on Wednesday at his home, 327 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.

HENRY EDWIN PARSON, head of the Parson Manufacturing Company of 149 Broadway, died yesterday at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Parson was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and formerly lived in Brooklyn, where for a quarter of a century he was a Trustee in the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church.

Mrs. MARY ANNA BENETT, widow of Jacob Benett, died on Thursday at her home, 93 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-eighth year. Four sons and four daughters survive her.

GEORGE C. FISK, President of the Wagon Company, car manufacturers of Springfield, Mass., from 1871 to 1907, died yesterday in that city. He was 86 years old.

HENRY E. PARSON, President of the Parson Manufacturing Company of Elizabeth, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Ridgewood, N. J. He was 78 years old.

WILLIAM T. RAE, a retired jeweler, died suddenly yesterday in his home in Newark, N. J. He was 83 years old.

ALEXANDER A. HANSEN, who was connected with the First National Bank up to his retirement a year ago, died on Wednesday at his home in Garfield, N. J. He was 73 years old.

Mrs. HERMINA MUEHLBRINK, 64 years old, wife of Otto Muehlbrink, a hotel keeper, is dead at her home in College Point.

CHARLES K. LONG, 74 years old, a retired builder, died at his son's home, 826 Grand Street, Jersey City.

MINNA JOVELLI, an opera singer, who appeared last season with the Chicago Grand Opera Company, died on Thursday at Bell Meade, N. J. She was 33 years old.

WILLIAM R. CAMPBELL, traffic manager for the Central Leather Company, died on Tuesday at his home, Kingsbridge. He was 63 years old.

PERCY B. ATKINS, manager of the Milton Bradley Company of Springfield, Mass., is dead at Atlantic City.

ALBERT WHYLAND MINICK, who was in the export business in New York for forty years, died on Friday at his home, 69 West Eighty-eighth Street.

INSURANCE MEN CONFER.

But They Fail to Reach an Agreement on War Risks.

The executives of life insurance companies met yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents at 165 Broadway, to discuss the issuance of policies covering war risks. Wide differences of opinion were revealed and no agreement was reached. As previously indicated, a probable sharp rise in premium and severe limitations on the amount of insurance obtainable if the United States sent a large army or navy abroad were predicted. One official seemed to express the general opinion when he said:

"Each company will go along with moderate caution until it is hurt by the war and then its policy will be determined by the extent of the injury and the probabilities of its repetition."

The impulse to offer attractive rates to volunteers as a patriotic contribution to the country's cause was checked, it was said, by consideration for the interests of policy holders and stockholders.

OUSTS PACIFIST PROFESSOR.

University of Pennsylvania Serves Notice on Dr. Simon N. Patten.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Dr. Simon N. Patten, professor of political economy at the University of Pennsylvania and a noted contributor to the literature of economics, announced today the receipt of a notification that his relations with the university are to cease at the end of the fiscal year. Dr. Patten asserted that he was served with the notice after he had presided at a pacifist meeting last Friday and had permitted his name to be printed as one of a number of speakers at a similar meeting scheduled for last Sunday and which was forbidden by the police authorities.

The reason advanced in the notice of enforced retirement is that Dr. Patten "has attained the age of 65 years," although the professor pointed out that his original contract with the university, dated April 7, 1891, declares that "he is now confirmed in the said professorship without limitation of time."

Dr. Patten in a statement said the notification "raises anew the question of free speech, and is akin to the case of Dr. Scott Nearing, who virtually was forced out of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania."

FIVE RELEASED ON BAIL.

Trial Delayed, Court Liberates Men Held in Baff Case.

Because it would be impossible to obtain a trial in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court before the Fall term, Justice Tompkins yesterday released in $25,000 bail each Joseph Cohen, Jacob Cohen, Moe Rozenstein, David Jacobs, and Abraham Graff, all indicted for complicity in the murder of Barnet Baff, the West Washington Market "poultry king," who was killed on Nov. 24, 1914, as he was leaving his place of business. The motion for the release of the defendants was made by Frank Moss, and was not opposed by District Attorney Swann.

Mr. Swann said the principal reason for giving his consent was that Antonio Cardinale, his chief witness, whose confession, he said, had implicated the five men, was critically ill.

Cardinale fled to Italy after the murder, and was found last Summer in the Italian Army. Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black was sent after Cardinale, and after considerable effort succeeded in bringing the witness back to this country to testify against the five men.

SOUTHERN ROADS APPEAL.

Submit Application to Commerce Board for an Increase in Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The railroads in the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, known as Southern Classification Territory, filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission today a petition for an increase of 15 per cent. in rates. The commission is expected to announce early next week whether it will give early consideration to this and other petitions for increased rates. Practically every railroad in the country now has such a petition before the commission.

The petition, after calling attention to increases in wages of employes and in the price of fuel and other materials and supplies and of the prospect of further increases and of the emergency conditions that now exist, continues: "They further show an advance of approximately 15 per cent. in the measure of the present intertsate freight transportation charges on all traffic, except coal and coke, to, from between points in the territory south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and East of the Mississippi river, and a similar advance, with a maximum of 15 cents per ton on coal and coke will be essential."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

GITTERMAN—CARPENTER.—Thursday, April 5, 1917, at Boston, Mass., Grace Frances Carpenter to Jesse William Gitterman.

Died.

BECKWITH.—Passed away in his 69th year, Anson M., father of Dr. S. A. and George H. Beckwith and Sarah F. Greene. Funeral Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at 275 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

BIRD.—At Rockville Centre, April 6, Mary E., widow of Joseph H. Bird, aged 80 years. Funeral services at the home of her son, Herbert S. Bird, 120 Powell Av., Rockville Centre, L. I., Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Interment Weymouth, Mass.

BUCKMAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 5, 1917, Rachael P., widow of Alexander Buckman. Funeral services at her home, 420 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday evening at 8:45 o'clock. Interment private.

CAYARD.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 6, 1917, Laura, beloved wife of Julius Cayard. Services at her late residence, 432 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 8, at 4 P. M.

CHUBB.—On Thursday, April 5, Victoria E. Chubb, wife of the late Thomas C. Chubb. Funeral services at her late residence, 80 East 56th St., Sunday, April 8, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

DONOHUE.—On Thursday, April 5, at her residence, 32 East 53d St., Margaret Williams Donohue, wife of the late Michael A. Donohue, in her 84th year. Funeral Monday, April 9. Solemn requiem mass will be sung at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St., at 10 A. M. Interment private.

FICHTER.—On April 4, Frank A. Fichter of the firm of F. A. Fichter & Co., New York City, after a brief illness. Funeral services at the home of his mother, Mary A. Fichter, near Milton, Morris County, N. J., on Saturday, April 7, at 1 P. M. Burial at Rockaway, N. J.

GOUGH.—April 6, Florence Gough, age 28. Funeral Chapel, Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Saturday, 2 o'clock.

HILDRETH.—On April 6, 1917, after a lingering illness, George Kelsea Hildreth, M. D., in the 38th year of his age. Services at his residence, 94 West 104th St., this Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

HULL.—Asa, at his residence, 25 Riverside Drive, on Wednesday morning, April 4, in his 92d year. Funeral services at his late residence, Saturday, April 7, at 10 A. M.

KREMP.—On Friday, April 6, 1917, Alice A., beloved daughter of Anna Kremp (nee Lauer) and sister of August J. Kremp, in her 41st year. Funeral services at her late residence, Lamartine Av., between 3d and 4th Sts., Bayside, Long Island, on Monday evening, April 9, at 8 o'clock.

MANNING.—At Perryville, Md., George Ralph Manning, son of J. M. Manning of Atlantic Highlands, N. J. Funeral at St. Agnes's Church Monday morning.

McCARTY.—Suddenly, April 5, Caroline S., daughter of the late General Richard McCarty and Sarah K. McCarty. Services at the residence of Mrs. Sydney Fisher, 284 McDonough St., Brooklyn, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

MARTIN.—On Thursday, April 5, at his late residence, 1,906 Nelson Av., Bronx, J. Thomas Martin, beloved husband of Jenny Huitburg and son of Nora Martin. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARTIN.—Thomas Mulford, in his 86th year, at Spring Lake, N. J. Funeral from his residence Saturday morning at 11:30. Burial in Hazlewood Cemetery, Rahway, N. J., at 3 o'clock.

MILLS.—Rushton L., son of the late Sidney B. and Maria Freeborn Mills, in his 33d year. Funeral service at Church of the Puritans, West 130th St., near 5th Av., Saturday afternoon, April 7, 2 o'clock.

MINICK.—April 5, at his residence, 69 West 88th St., Albert Whyland Minick. Funeral services St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., 1 P. M. Saturday, April 7.

O'MALLEY.—On April 6, 1917, Thomas P. O'Malley, beloved husband of Catherine O'Malley, (nee McCarthy.) Funeral from his late residence, 633 Walton Av., Monday, April 9, 1917, 9:30; thence to St. Rita Church. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery.

PARSON.—At the residence of his son, Stuart H. Parson, 40 Heights Road, Ridgewood, N. J., Henry E. Parson, in his 78th year. Funeral services Saturday morning, 10 o'clock, at his late residence, and at Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Putnam and Marcy Avs., Brooklyn, 2 P. M. Interment at Greenwood.

QUACKENBUSH.—On Friday, April 6, 1917, Schuyler Quackenbush, in his 70th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 31 West 68th St., on Sunday, April 8, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

RAE.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, April 6, 1917, William T., husband of Amelia E. Rae, in his 84th year. Funeral service will be held at his home, 53 Mt. Pleasant Av., on Monday evening, April 9, at 8 o'clock.

SCHIFF.—April 6, aged 66, David, beloved husband of Betty (nee Sichel) and devoted father of Leo, Monte, Helen, Winter, and Alys Schiff. Funeral private, from his late residence, 549 West 113th St., Sunday, April 8.

SCHIFF.—Brethren of Centennial Lodge No. 763, F. and A. M., are hereby informed of the death of Brother David Schiff, 549 West 113th St. Funeral private.
MORTIMER B. BERNSTEIN, Master.
HENRY LIPPMANN, Secretary.

SCHRENKEISEN.—At New York City, April 6, 1917, Frank E., son of the late Henry and Anna C. Schrenkeisen, in his 56th year. Funeral private. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

SICKLES.—On April 6, Nettie L., beloved wife of Avery C. Sickles. Funeral services will be held at her later home, 105 Union Av., Jamaica, N. Y., on Sunday, 4 P. M.

SMITH.—Jeremiah W., suddenly, April 4, in his 54th year, beloved husband of Nellie Lacy Smith. Services at his late residence, 327 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, Friday, 8 P. M. Fort Greene Lodge, 354, I. O. O. F., and Royal Arcanum; Saturday, 8 P. M., Silentia Lodge, F. and A. M. Funeral private, Sunday morning.

SMYTHE.—On Friday, April 6, 1917, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John D. Ashton, 7 Halcyon Place, Yonkers, N. Y., Mrs. Emma Louise Smythe of 609 West 127th St., Manhattan, wife of James W. Smythe and daughter of the late John W. Oliver. Funeral services at 7 Halcyon Place, Yonkers, Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood.

THOMSON.—On April 4, Mary Thomson, beloved mother of Mrs. John Black. Funeral from her late residence, 460 West 49th St., Sunday, April 8, at 2 P. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

THORNE.—April 3, in Nantucket, Ellen O'Brien Thorne, beloved wife of Fred Thorne.

Died.

TIEMANN.—On April 6, 1917, Daniel Fawcett Tiemann, in his 71st year. Funeral services at his home, Pelham Manor, N. Y., on Sunday at 5:30 P. M.

UFLAND.—Abraham, at his residence, 545 West 111th St., beloved husband of Sarah and dear father of Ray Simpson, Annie Meyers, and Moses Ufland. Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN WICKLEN.—On April 5, 1917, Lois, daughter of Helena Nesmith and Frederick Miller Van Wicklen, in her 12th month, at 120 Gates Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILEY.—Bradford King, Jr., at Stamford, Conn., on April 6, 1917, 20 months old, youngest son of Bradford Kink and Charlotte Thomas Wiley. Funeral private.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on April 5, 1917, Ronald Held Wilson, son of Edward H. and Eva E. Wilson, aged five years. Funeral services at No. 21 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon, April 7, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

AUER.—Nicholas, Grasmere, S. I., April 4, aged 65. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
BLACKWOOD.—John, April 5, aged 55. Funeral 161 8th Av.
BURNS.—William B., 540 Grand St., April 4. Funeral private.
COHEN.—Lewis, 118 East 120th St., April 5. Funeral notice later.
COHEN.—Lillie, 227 West 141st St., April 5. Funeral notice later.
DUFFY.—John S., 327 Cherry St., April 5. Funeral notice later.
FITZPATRICK.—Michael J., 310 West 116th St., April 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
GERDAN.—Frances, 660 Dawson St., April 4, aged 1.
GINLEY.—Patrick, 172 East 122d St., April 5. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
HEIL.—Peter, 63 Maple Av., Clifton, S. I., April 4, aged 70. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
JURELIER.—Minnie, April 5. Funeral 108 2d Av.
KELLY.—Annie, April 4, aged 71. Funeral 525 2d Av.
KREFFT.—Bertha, 4,553 Park Av., April 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
KROETER.—C. W., April 4. Funeral 127 West 37th St., today.
McDONALD.—Maria, 3,098 Broadway, April 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
MAXWELL.—Charles C., 364 St. Nicholas Av., April 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MURPHY.—Mary, 786 East 149th St., April 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MURPHY.—Minnie, 512 10th Av., April 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MURPHY.—Timothy, 1,809 McGraw Av., Bronx, April 4.
O'BRIEN.—Margaret, 509 West 47th St., April 5, aged 3.
PLUMB.—Francis W., April 4, aged 52. Funeral 223 8th Av.
POTENZ.—Christina, 510 East 120th St., April 4, aged 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
QUINN.—Norah, 132 West 103d St., April 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SCHMIDT.—Barbara, 2,795 Marion Av., Bronx, April 4. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
STAGG.—Sessel, 380 East 153d St., April 4. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
WOOTTON.—William, April 4, aged 45. Funeral 911 2d Av.

Brooklyn.

BENETT.—Mary A., 93 Lewis Av., April 5. Funeral April 9.
BIRTNER.—Florence, 504 Lexington Av., April 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
CRONK.—Edward, 70½ Somers St., April 5. Funeral service today.
FELTMAN.—Audrey V., 210A Hopkinson Av., April 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
FITZPATRICK.—Charles, 386 St. John's Place, April 6. Funeral private.
FLAVIN.—David E., 42 Douglas St., April 4, aged 67.
HAGGERTY.—Mary A., 52 South Elliott Place, April 6.
HUTTER.—Mary, 462 Marcy Av., April 5, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
McCARTY.—Caroline, 284 McDonough St., April 5. Funeral service today.
MAYER.—Margaret, 645 Central Av., April 5. Funeral April 9.
MEYERS.—Mary E., 228 57th St., April 5, aged 70.
MOORE.—Robert, 303 East 40th St., April 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
O'BRIEN.—Thomas J., 497 Pine St., April 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
RIEDELL.—Arnold M., 722 Evergreen Av., April 5, aged 25.
SCHEELE.—Herman, 26 Melrose St., April 4, aged 75. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SCHWARZ.—Emma, 489 8th St., April 5. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
SMITH.—Joseph, 348 Baltic St., April 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
THURM.—Louise, 51 Eldert St., April 5, aged 51. Funeral private.
TRAVERS.—Patrick, 711 Henry St., April 5, aged 50.
WHALEN.—John, 207 Powers St., April 5. Funeral April 9.
WITTENAUER.—Frances B., 157 Miller Av., April 5. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ABRECHT.—Fredericka, 402 15th Av., Newark, April 5, aged 83. Funeral today.
CORTELYOU.—Julia M., 315 Ridge St., Newark, April 5. Funeral today.
FAIR.—Richard, 85 Chestnut Av., Jersey City, April 4. Funeral April 9.
FARRELLY.—Rose, 388 Woodlawn Av., Jersey City, April 5, aged 86. Funeral today, 8 A. M.
FLEMING.—Mary K., 572 Bramhall Av., Jersey City, April 6. Funeral April 9.
FRECH.—Mary, 41 Emory St., Jersey City, April 5, aged 97. Funeral private.
GRIFFIN.—Margaret, 679 Ocean Av., Jersey City, April 6. Funeral notice later.
HIGGINSON.—Catherine, 270 Ogden St., Newark, April 6, aged 73. Funeral April 9.
LANGE.—Sophia L., 69 Virginia Av., Jersey City, April 6. Funeral notice later.
LOCKTON.—Mary E., 735 Park Av., Hoboken, April 5.
McCABE.—Catherine, 72 Bergen St., Newark, April 5.
MALLORY.—Stewart F., 638 North 6th St., Newark, April 5.
MASON.—Martha, 162 Roseville Av., Newark, April 5. Funeral private.
PATERSON.—Wallace D., 368 Spring St., West Hoboken, April 5, aged 37. Funeral private.
PEPLOW.—Mary E., 536 South 20th St., Newark, April 5. Funeral today.
PULVER.—Harrison, Hoboken, April 5, aged 62.
QUIST.—Sarah, 24 Virginia Av., Jersey City, April 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
RABUFETTI.—Philip, 512 Paterson Av., West Hoboken, April 5, aged 59.
RODGERS.—Rose V., 163 Jackson Av., Jersey City, April 5, aged 19.
SCHOEN.—Elise, 545 South 12th St., Newark, April 5, aged 66. Funeral April 9.
SHARMANN.—Caroline, 405 Frelinghuysen St., Newark, April 5, aged 62.
SHERRY.—Margaret, 217 Culver Av., Jersey City, April 5. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.
SIMPSON.—William B., 416 Jackson Av., Jersey City, April 5. Funeral tomorrow, 3:30 P. M.
TILFORD.—Carmen, 129 Hudson St., Hoboken, April 4, aged 37.
VIOHL.—Diederich, 124 Zabriskie St., Jersey City, April 5, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
WAGNER.—John, 103 Darcy St., Newark, April 5, aged 67. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
WEISS.—Franceska, 591 Germania Av., Jersey City, aged 35. Funeral today.
WERDELL.—Elsie, 707 Ocean Av., Jersey City, April 5.
YALE.—Lucy D., 66 Monticello Av., Jersey City, April 5. Funeral today.

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Long Island.

ASHBY.—Elbert I., Ridgewood, April 4, aged 1.
CASE.—Charles D., Jamaica, April 4, aged 54.
COUSIN.—Caroline A., Corona, April 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
CROSSMAN.—Francis G., Jamaica, April 5, aged 69. Funeral today.
DOOLEY.—Thomas, College Point, April 4, aged 53.
ENGEL.—Jacob, Astoria, April 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
FLOYD.—Charlotte M., Richmond Hill, April 5. Funeral service today.
FORD.—Thomas, Long Island City, April 4. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
GARRY.—John, Flushing, April 1, aged 29.
GRAY.—Alma A., Elmhurst, April 4, aged 56.
HEISE.—Frederick, Ridgewood, April 4, aged 68.
HENDERSON.—Joseph, Jamaica, April 4, aged 56.
LOMBARDI.—Rose, Jamaica, April 4, aged 59.
NOTT.—Frederick, Woodmere, April 5. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
ROTH.—Frederick, Woodmere, April 5. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
SPETH.—John, 89 Fulton St., Astoria, April 4, aged 60.
VAN HORN.—Edward, Woodhaven, April 4, aged 53.
WOOD.—Lillian F., 140 3d Av., Astoria, April 4, aged 1.

In Memoriam.

BOESCH.—Mary, mass St. Thomas Aquinas's Church, April 9, 7:30 A. M.
McCARTHY.—John H., mass St. Fenbar's Church, April 10.

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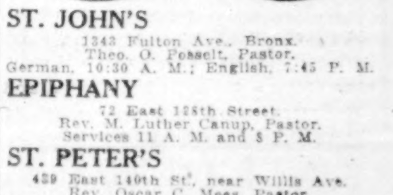

ST. JOHN'S
1343 Fulton Ave., Bronx. Theo. O. Posselt, Pastor. German, 10:30 A. M.; English, 7:45 P. M.

EPIPHANY
72 East 128th Street. Rev. M. Luther Canup, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. PETER'S
439 East 140th St., near Willis Ave. Rev. Oscar C. Mees, Pastor. German and English Services alternating, 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
West 153rd St., nr. Broadway. Rev. C. B. Rabbow, Pastor. German Services 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. English Services 2 and 4 Sunday at 8 P. M.

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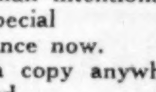

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SIXTY—BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

WALL STREET FEELS GRAVITY OF THE WAR

With the Exchanges Closed, Bankers Give Attention to Government Finances.

HOPE FOR BIG BOND ISSUE

District Keeps Informed with Developments at Capital Despite Absence of Ticker Service.

With all the security and commodity exchanges closed yesterday on account of Good Friday, activity in Wall Street was limited to banks and banking firms. The New York State law does not recognize Good Friday as a legal holiday and consequently the banks are obliged to keep open, no matter how little business they may transact. While a few of the senior bank officers stayed away, planning not to return until Monday, the vast majority of them, including all the members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., were at their desks, and remained there until the usual hour for closing.

Despite the absence of the tickers, which ordinarily supply Wall Street with continuous news throughout the business day, the financial district managed to keep in touch with what was going on in Washington and elsewhere. The gravity of the event of President Wilson signing the joint resolution of Congress declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and Germany, seemed to be felt and appreciated by the financial district. Shortly after the noon hour, the beating of drums was heard on lower Broadway, and office boys, girl stenographers, and dignified bankers rushed through the side streets to get a glimpse of the parade, all tuned up to the martial spirit. It was about this time that blue-coated officers of the city came around to place copies of the Mayor's proclamation in bank windows. These were read earnestly by the passers-by, and the groups of men and women who stood poring over the document seemed to display a tenseness of feeling which pervaded the atmosphere.

Those who usually dine at the Bankers Club, in the Equitable Building, and at the Whitehall Club, where there is presented a generous view of the river and the harbor, were treated to the unusual sight of destroyers and other war craft moving up and down. This attracted considerable attention, and it was remarked that never before were so many ships to be seen in such activity.

In banking circles, the war situation was discussed chiefly from the point of view of Government financing. It was remarked that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, in presenting his $3,400,000,000 war budget, had not indicated his plans for raising this huge sum of money; and apprehension was expressed in some circles lest Congress decided to obtain most of the necessary funds from taxation, and put out only a relative small issue of bonds or notes. In this connection, the very successful sale of New York State bonds on Thursday was regarded as significant. The fact that the issue of 4 per cents. brought a price of 104.817, netting the State a premium of $1,204,250, was considered as an indication of the increased demand for tax-exempt securities. The syndicate which paid the above price has already sold over three-fifths of the $25,000,000 issue and is offering the balance at 105⅝, to net 3⅜ per cent.

There was a report that John D. Rockefeller had purchased a large block of the State bonds; and in this connection it was recalled that last year's issue of $25,000,000 of New York State bonds, sold to the First National Bank, had been disposed of to Mr. Rockefeller and a few wealthy friends.

The demand for the bonds is so great that bankers are of the opinion that the State could have easily disposed of a $100,000,000 issue.

How the State bonds will compare with the forthcoming issue of United States Government bonds depends upon the rate of interest which the latter will bear. For this and other reasons, it is strongly urged that the Secretary of the Treasury confer with practical bankers, who are well posted on investment market conditions, before the Government makes a public offering.

There was very little business transacted yesterday in the local money market and the rates were unchanged. The foreign exchange market was dull, with exchanges on London, Paris, and Petrograd evidences firmness.

BUSINESS IS UNDISTURBED.

Final Declaration of State of War Generally Discounted.

Declaring that the formal recognition of a state of war has been generally discounted, and that business proceeds without semblance of disturbance, though with appreciation of the economic changes that must invariably follow, Dun's Review in its weekly report on business conditions says:

Additional stimulus in industrial activity is foreshadowed by present and prospective Government requirements, and for some time preparations have been under way to effect the necessary readjustments in both production and prices. The exact nature and extent of Federal financing is as yet undetermined, but in banking circles the pending needs are awaited with composure, as funds have been prudently kept in a liquid position and the nation's monetary resources are unequaled and more skillfully organized. With such solid facts in evidence, faith in the future remains a conspicuous feature, and while there are elements of uncertainty in the commercial situation, forward plans testify to sustained confidence in the stability of the leading markets.

Many new enterprises have started and the domestic and export demand taxes the capacity of most mills and factories, with the full employment of labor and the further wage advances tending to offset the extreme costs of necessities. Except where Government wants are to be considered, the prevailing trend of prices continues strongly upward, and both grain and cotton have been influenced by pessimistic crop advices. With an increased consumption of the principal staples in prospect, the importance of large agricultural yields is more than ever apparent, but it is still too early to place reliance on predictions of meagre harvests and the outlook may distinctly improve with a favorable turn in the weather.

Commercial Failures Decrease.

Commercial failures in the United States this week totaled 241, against 279 last week, 294 the preceding week, and 342 the corresponding week last year, according to reports made by R. G. Dun & Co. Failures in Canada number 16, against 23 last week, 26 the preceding week, and 35 last year. Of the failures this week in the United States, 84 were in the East, 61 South, 53 West, and 43 in the Pacific States, and 66 reported liabilities of $5,000 or more, against 92 last week.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$3,047,788	$160,740,352
Ord. internal revenue	4,851,150	307,285,658
Income tax	738,739	32,774,470
Miscellaneous	1,488,409	51,578,222
Total receipts	$10,126,187	$552,378,703
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	145,404	169,521,556
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	556,754	148,085,905
Expenditures	10,271,591	721,909,260

FINANCIAL NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company, held yesterday, the following officers were elected: President, Knox Taylor; Vice Presidents, V. Angerer, P. Chrystie, and Dr. H. M. Howe; Secretary-Treasurer, W. A. Ingram, and Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Llewellyn N. Aller. The following Directors were chosen: Theodore H. Banks, Trowbridge Callaway, James Imbrie, William Selfridge, Dr. V. G. Simkhovitch, Knox Taylor, and John F. Wallace.

The Central Trust Company announces that it is now ready to exchange the temporary bonds of the City of Paris municipal loan of 1916 for permanent certificates.

The Philadelphia Company has executed to the New York Trust Company, as trustee, a collateral trust indenture to secure an issue of $7,000,000 two-year 5½ per cent. gold notes.

The Metropolitan Trust Company is offering to its depositors its services in connection with subscriptions to the United States Government loan which is soon to be issued.

189 SUGAR SUITS SETTLED.

Refiners and Louisiana Planters Take Matter Out of the Courts.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Settlement of the 189 suits brought by Louisiana planters against the American Sugar Refining Company under the Sherman anti-trust law in November, 1913, and which sought treble damages, totaling $163,000,000, was effected here late today at a conference of officials of the sugar company and representatives of the planters and cane growers. What the company agreed to pay the planters was not announced, but persons interested stated the amount was between $600,000 and $700,000.

Earl D. Babst, President of the sugar company; Donaldson Caffery, representing the plaintiffs, and L. M. Pool of New Orleans, representing a planters' and growers' committee, participated in the conference. According to the statement issued, certain trade regulations agreeable to both refiners and planters were decided upon, and the company will establish a trade laboratory here along the lines of the one operated in New York.

Settlement of these suits, it was said, brings to an end virtually all the litigation against the American Sugar Company pending in State and Federal courts here for several years. The Custer suit of the State of Louisiana still is pending, but negotiations for its withdrawal were started some time ago.

In the suits just settled the planters charged the sugar company was operating as an illegal combination in restraint of trade and alleged unfair methods and price fixing.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—Fifty-five new corporations chartered today had aggregate capitalization of $7,360,800. They include:

Devoe & Reynolds Co., Inc., paints, varnishes, artists' materials, brushes, products incidental to business, purchase business of F. W. Devoe and C. T. Reynolds and Devoe & Reynolds Companies, subject to debts, &c., and pay $4,000,000 therefor by issue of 40,000 shares of non-assessable stocks, $5,000,000; E. H. Reynolds, G. A. Meyer, J. S. Page, 119 East 56th St.

Fox, Lederer & Co., Inc., Millbrook, woolens, cottons, other fabrics, clothing, hats, caps, $500,000; S. Rosenbaum, H. C. Fox, W. Lederer, 215 West 98th St.

Oceanside Building and Development Corp., Rockville Centre, realty, builders, contractors, $100,000; H. M. Diamond, W. and H. M. Kirk, 146 East 49th St.

Heppell Co., Inc., insecticides, drugs, medicines, supplies, sundries, $300,000; A. Guggenheim, B. and H. J. Mayer, 49 Wall St.

Roveda City of the Sun Corp., construction under Roveda system, contracting, electrical work, realty, $500,000; J. Gutmann, R. Albertson, P. Roveda, 58 West 15th St.

J. J. Murphy & Co., Inc., stock, bond brokers, realty, agency, brokerage, $150,000; A. A. Reilly, W. E. Gilmore, O. J. Robinson, 1,532 President St., Brooklyn.

Wall Street Statistics Corp., publishers, especially financial, $100,000; C. F. Crosby, C. H. and L. H. Cooke, 74 B'way.

Karlsruher Bros., Inc., Brooklyn, paper bags, folding boxes, twine, cord, rope, $50,000; S. B. Neuburger, M. and P. Karlsruher, 1,389 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

Associated Forwarders, Inc., Eddyville, shipping, freight, forwarding agents, insurance, storage wharfage, $50,000; M. D. Brogan, R. O'Rourke, H. L. Bennett, 31 Nassau St.

Leonard Lehl-Bach & Co., Inc., investment securities, realty, $50,000; M. H. Hirschberg, J. F. Forrester, L. Lehl-Bach, 149 Broadway.

Weber's Studios, Inc., motion-picture studios, theatres, restaurants, $50,000; A. Werner, M. Klein, H. White, 172 Fordham St., City Island.

Stanley Doggett, Inc., oils, chemicals, dyes, mineral products, $50,000; H. A. Hoffmann, S. H. and S. Doggett, East Orange, N. J.

Atlas Sweater Mills, Inc., sweaters, ties, knitted novelties, $37,500; E. Schwarz, J. Sugar, I. Wolfsie, 79 East 130th St.

Constructive Utility Corp., construction, contracting, electrical work, realty, stocks, bonds, $25,000; B. C. Elliott, T. F. MacMahon, P. Hirsch, 211 West 79th St.

Jose Bensaude, Jr., Inc., merchandise, commodities, agent, commission, consignee, $25,000; F. and D. Freiberger, J. Bensaude, Jr., 104 West 80th St.

West Coast Fruit Co., Inc., fruits, raw products, merchandise, $25,000; K. L. Abbott, M. E. Sanders, W. W. Roberts, 28 West 182d St.

The Keenan Safe Co., Inc., safes, vaults, office furniture, equipment, $25,000; J. J. Gallagher, M. A. and B. A. Keenan, 1,071 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Satrobin Electrical Supply Co., Inc., electrical fixtures, supplies, $30,000; M. and S. Levine, A. Satrobin, 860 East 162d St.

Eureka Pneumatic Spray Co., Inc., automatic, pneumatic, electrical machinery, railway, other signals, equipment, $30,000; A. G. Kane, A. W. and W. J. Smart, 62 Ninth Av.

Porcupine Publishing Corp., printing, publishing, musical compositions, motion pictures, $20,000; P. E. Adams, D. W. Morgan, J. L. Ford, 133 West 11th St.

Hutchinson, Inc., shirtings, gentlemen's shirts, ladies' tailored shirtwaists, $20,000; C. B. Hutchinson, F. A. Walter, P. Frank, 894 Riverside Drive.

Brushlite Co., Inc., motors, dynamos, machinery, electrical, mechanical devices, $10,000; H. A. Fluckinger, F. M. Van Wagonen, P. S. Hill, 27 Pine St.

L. F. Dengler Machine Co., Inc., Rochester, machinery, tools, motors, engines, hardware, $20,000; F. B. Messmer, V. and L. F. Dengler, Rochester.

The Levy Jewelry Co., Inc., Rochester, watches, diamonds, jewelry, cutlery, leather goods, $15,000; S. Goldberg, J. M. Wildman, S. L. Levy, 483 Main St., Buffalo.

The Bedford Wall Paper Corp., wall paper, paints, colors, kindred products, $15,000; G. M. Lemon, L. Elsemann, M. A. Solomon, 652 St. Ann's Av.

Irving Garage, Inc., Southampton, garages, $12,000; B. C. Elliott, T. F. MacMahon, W. A. Miller, 792 7th Av.

Farmers Bag and Burlap Co., Inc., bags, burlap, $10,000; T. F. Curtis, S. J. Liebeskind, A. M. Kay, 1,377 Franklin Av., Bronx.

R. G. Rice Co., Inc., Southampton, grocery, $10,000; W. M. Lewis, A. B. Cory, B. C. Hawley, 213 West 140th St.

Eastern Textile Co., Inc., textiles, commission, selling agents, $10,000; W. I. Nathan, J. and F. Solomon, 1,186 Lexington Av.

Germand & Cristantiello, Inc., Bronx, realty, construction, groceries, commodities, $12,000; E. Cristantiello, J. and A. Germand, 2,136 Belmont Av., Bronx.

The Advance Safe Co., Inc., safes, vaults, furniture, office equipments, $10,000; J. J. Gallagher, M. A. and B. A. Keenan, 1,071 Lincoln Place.

Scott L. Libby & Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, shares no par value, active capital, $10,000; W. H. Biebert, P. A. Grosky, S. L. Libby, 116 Broad St.

Robinson Bros., Inc., plumbing, $5,000; E. M., G. W., and H. C. Robinson, Southampton.

The L. & L. Construction Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; A. Miller, M. and L. Lafreiere, 197 Barbey St., Brooklyn.

Mount Hope Construction Co., Inc., Bronx, contractors, construction, $5,000; H. Bird, J. Edwards, T. J. Quigley, 121 West 62d St.

George A. Morris, Inc., receiver, dealer in butter, eggs, poultry, $5,000; B. Rossnick, G. A. and H. Morris, 919 Kelly St., Bronx.

Page's Bakery and Dining Room, Inc., bread, cakes, groceries, $5,000; C. Hollender, I. Cohen, A. L. Page, 149 Dyckman St.

International Coat, Apron, and Towel Supply Co., Inc., Brooklyn, coat, apron, towel supply, $5,000; S. Markowitz, S. Feldman, J. Ruther, 647 Fox St., Bronx.

Meyer Ball Cock Co., Inc., Bronx, patent ball cocks, plumbers' supplies, $5,000; C. Jacobs, A. L. Keeney, H. Brill, 550 West 158th St.

The Gold Star Corp., Brooklyn, merchandise, foreign advertising, $5,000; F. and H. Gregory, R. Morales, 384 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

International Audit Co., Inc., auditing, accounting, $5,000; N. R. Green, G. Beierle, E. Pusinelli, 2 Rector St.

Piemont Wine Cellars, Inc., wines, liquors, $5,000; G. J. Giudici, M. Macina, M. A. Verdi, 401 East 23d St.

Crawford Farms, Inc., Manhattan, dairy and farm products, $5,000; C., J. H., and R. L. Burton, Millbrook.

Uptown Bindery, Inc., bookbinding, $5,000; C. R. Veith, S. and H. Ortlieb, 230 East 196th St.

Carolben Realty Corp., realty, construction, $5,000; A. H. Wagner, G. A. Rogers, C. Benjamin, 126 Riverside Drive.

Authorizations: The N. J. Rich Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, knit goods, raw materials entering into same, sales agents for other mills, $500,000. Representative, E. W. Herschel, 377 Broadway, Manhattan.

J. H. W. Steele Co., Inc., Galveston, Texas, establish transportation companies, steamships, water craft, navigation; $100,000. Representative, S. Steele, 62 West St., Manhattan.

The Corn Planter Refining Co., Inc., Warren, Penn., crude petroleum, oil, products; $10,000. Representative, Samuel T. Messner, 2 William St., Binghamton.

Capital increases: Grand Union Folding Box Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $25,000; C. Newman Wire Co., Inc., New York, $100,000 to $120,000; Schenectady Herald Printing Co., Schenectady, $5,000 to $12,000.

Capital reductions: Standard Assets Corp., Manhattan, $217,000 to $153,600; Niagara Dairy Co., Niagara Falls, $60,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Frank P. Munce, Inc., Manhattan; New Toy Mfg. Co., Manhattan; McGraw Publishing Co., Inc., Manhattan; Magneto and Machine Parts Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan; Hill Publishing Co., Manhattan; National Coal and Feed Co., Inc., Yonkers; Interboro Security Co., Manhattan; Porcupine Publishing Corp., New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 6.—Charters filed:

The Majorana Graphophone Co., manufacture and sell and deal in graphophones and other musical instruments, $3,000,000; Fillipo Majorana, Giuseppe Majorana, Michael Montisana, all of Brooklyn.

Safety Service Corporation, do a general engineering and construction business, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Risinger, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Prudential Oil Company of Texas, acquire oil lands and to develop the same, $1,000,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

The Crossby Petroleum Co., drill for and produce oil and its products, $500,000; Paul E. Britsch, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.

Erickson Tire Corporation, manufacture tires of all kinds, $300,000; W. Howard Hoople, Walter Alderson, Brooklyn, and George M. Brooks, New York.

Hercules Ore Corporation, mine for minerals, ores, &c., $100,000; S. B. Howard, A. W. Bretton, Harry B. Davis, all of New York.

COMMODITIES PRICES

Added strength to many foodstuffs and several items in the metals featured Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week. About the most unusual thing it showed, however, was that flour did not advance in the face of a record price for wheat in normal times. Seventy-two changes were shown altogether, of which fifty-one were advances. Last week there were fifty-two advances out of seventy-three changes.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the same week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., ch., 100 lbs.	$13.00	$13.00	$7.90
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09½	.09½	.08¾
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.09⅞	.09⅞	.10⅜
Std. brown sheetings, yd.	.12	.12	.08¼
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60.	.08¼	.08	.05⅜
Butter, cmy., extra, lb.	.44	.44	.36¾
Cheese, f.c., fr., spec., lb.	.27	.27	.18½
Eggs, Western 1sts, doz.	.33½	.33½	.21
Apples, evap., chc., lb.	.10	.09¾	.05¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.11	.10¾	.10½
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.08½	.08½	.04¾
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	10.15	10.15	6.20
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	9.15	9.15	5.40
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.29½	2.23	1.40
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bush.	1.41½	1.33	.82¾
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.77½	.76½	.51
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.15	1.15	1.45
Hides, Chic. pack, No. 1, lb.	.29	.29	.21¾
Hides, Chic. cows, nat., lb.	.29	.29	.21½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.57	.57	.34
Leather, union backs, lb.	.82	.82	.62
Iron, pig, F. No. 2 Phil., ton	40.00	39.00	20.50
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	70.00	70.00	45.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.34	.34½	.28½
Copper, electro, N. Y., lb.	.34	.34½	.28½
Lead, New York, lb.	.09½	.09¾	.08
Tin, New York, lb.	.54¾	.54¾	.52
Petrol., ref., gal. in bbl.	.12	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	9.25	9.10	8.00
Hogs, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	15.35	15.00	9.35
Sheep, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	10.40	10.50	8.25
Lard, pr. st., Ch., 100 lbs.	20.85	20.15	11.37½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	18.60	18.00	11.87½
Mess pork, Chic., bbl.	34.50	34.50	22.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05⅛	.05⅛	.05
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.76	.76	.73½
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	7.25	7.25	7.00
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.20	.20	.18½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.18	.18	.19
Potatoes, bbl.	8.00	7.50	4.00
Wool, aver. 100, Phil., lb.	.379	.379	.359

Despite the absence of change in flour prices, the foodstuffs advances of the week outnumbered the declines by four to one. Only four declines were shown, and two of these were in the spices. At Chicago there was more variation to provisions prices than for some time. Mess pork did not change, while live sheep declined. Live beef and hogs, both of which were "off" last week, regained their lost ground and some to spare. Other advances were shown by prime lard and short ribs. Locally, bacon did not change in price, but hams were higher. While the best butter and cheese did not change, fancy nearby eggs dropped off in the dairy products list. Western eggs were steady at last week's advance, still showing a good margin over the corresponding 1916 figure. The medium qualities of butter and cheese were all firmer.

In the domestic vegetables advances were shown only by potatoes and rutabaga turnips. Scotch peas were higher. There were no declines. The fresh fruits did not distinguish themselves very much one way or the other, but the tone to dried ones was firmer. Neither teas nor coffees showed change. The raw sugars went up sharply, but in the spices nutmegs and white Singapore pepper declined.

In the metals list coke continued its drop of the last several weeks, and copper, spelter, and lead also fell off. Pig iron and billets were higher at Philadelphia, as was the former at Pittsburgh. Tank plates and No. 28 black and No. 28 galvanized sheets were also higher at Pittsburgh. Sixteen changes were shown in the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils, and all but five of them were advances. Among the features were a $4 a pound drop in the price of opium, in jobbing lots, and the higher prices asked for several kinds of acids. Turpentine was quoted higher here.

Wheat reached some new high figures in the course of the week, and other advances in grains took place in corn, malt, oats, rye, and malting barley. Tallow advanced here, but there was a slight break in Chinese raw silk. Hemp scored an advance. Eastern spruce lath was higher in the building materials, while in the lumber list advances were registered by No. 1 common mahogany, maple, spruce, and yellow pine. No changes were shown in the leather list, while in the hides the only revisions were declines in No. 1 Texas, Colorado, branded cow, No. 1 heavy cow, and No. 1 buff stock.

A "sky-high" cotton market and fair buying brought further advances in gray, bleached, and colored cottons, more especially the first-named. Record figures were reached on several constructions of printcloths. After a prolonged period of weakness a slightly firmer tone developed in burlaps here, due more, however, to sentiment and inquiry than to actual buying.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,884 packages. A better feeling developed, and prices gained a little strength on nearly all grades. Extra creamery became firmly established at 44½c, and there was quite large trading in good cars of centralized at 43c. A little fine held creamery sold up to 43c. Renovated jumped 1c, and ladles and packing stock advanced ½c, with a strong feeling. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 45@45½c; extras, (92 score,) 44½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42@44c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 38½@41½c; thirds, 37@38c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 45½@46c; extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 42½@44c; seconds, 39@42c; creamery, held, extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 40½@42c; seconds, 37@40c; thirds, 35@36c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 43@44c; good to prime, 39½@42c; common to fair, 33@39c; renovated, extras, 35½@36c; firsts, 34@35c; lower grades, 31@33c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 31½c; lower grades, 30@31c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 31@31½c; No. 2, 30½; lower grades, 29@30c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 36,979 cases. Trading during the day was moderate and of a selective character. Very high qualities closed fairly steady, but average good Western and Southern eggs slightly in buyers' favor, with the greater part of the business in current packings at 33@33½c, with undergrades lower. Nearby white eggs are accumulating, and under pressure to sell prices rule in buyers' favor. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 35@35½c; storage, packed, firsts, 34@34½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 33@34c; seconds and lower grades, 31½@32½c; dirties, No. 1, 32@32½c; No. 2 and poorer, 31@31½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31@31½c; undergrades, 30@30½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 37c; ordinary to good, 35@36c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@36c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 35@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 34@35c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 45@47c; Western and prime Southern, 43@45c; ordinary, Southern and Far Southern, 38@42c; goose eggs, $1.

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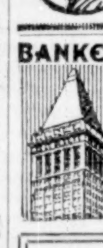
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TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, DUE MAY 1st, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that (36) bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, numbered as follows:

56	213	274	373	418	543
84	214	286	376	444	587
133	215	292	377	445	648
147	220	350	392	465	683
184	223	354	414	478	718
199	267	358	417	497	748

have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and will be paid for at the rate of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) per bond, at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on the first day of May, 1917, after which date said bonds shall cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.

Dated New York, March 28th, 1917.

DIVIDENDS.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

A quarterly dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 16, 1917.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

New York, April 6, 1917.

$3,400,000,000 NEEDED FOR THE ARMY & NAVY

It is the duty and privilege of all loyal citizens to make the contemplated

NEW GOVERNMENT WAR LOAN

a tremendous success. Our Country needs the help of each and every true American.

We take pleasure in placing our facilities at the disposal of the Public for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to this Issue, whenever and in whatever form authorized by the Government, without profit or commission of any kind whatsoever.

LIGGETT, DREXEL & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
61 Broadway, New York
BOSTON: 105 Devonshire St.
BUFFALO: Marine Bank Bldg.

SANTO DOMINGO

The International Banking Corporation announces that they have acquired the banking business formerly conducted by S. Michelena in the Dominican Republic, and have opened a branch of the International Banking Corporation in the city of Santo Domingo with agencies at all the principal points in the Dominican Republic.

New York, April 2, 1917.

Reorganization of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

To Holders of CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT REPRESENTING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS WHO HAVE FULLY COMPLIED WITH THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION DATED JUNE 25, 1915, AS AMENDED:

The Reorganization Committee has determined to presently deliver Interim Certificates in form approved by it calling for the later delivery of Preferred and Common Stock of the New Company.

On and after April 10, 1917, upon the surrender of the certificates hereinafter mentioned at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City:

(1) Holders of Certificates of Deposit bearing endorsement showing payment of $300 per bond of the face value of $1,000 each will be entitled to receive such Interim Certificates specifying the amount of Preferred, and such Interim Certificates specifying the amount of Common Stock in the New Company to which they are entitled under the Plan of Reorganization, as amended.

(2) Holders of Certificates of Deposit not having stamped thereon a waiver of the right to receive stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company will be entitled to receive certificates of stock of the said The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company (the old company) in accordance with the provisions of the said Plan, as amended. Such stock will be delivered upon request therefor. Bearer script certificates will be delivered for fractional shares.

(3) Holders of Certificates of Interest issued by Central Trust Company of New York, as Depositary, Series A for First Preferred Stock, Series B for Second Preferred and Series C for Common Stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company will receive the stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company (the old company) called for by said Certificates of Interest. Bearer scrip certificates will be delivered for fractional shares.

(4) Holders of Certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York evidencing payments on withdrawal of bonds from the Deposit Agreement of June 3, 1908, of 99 cents for each bond of $1,000 face value so withdrawn on account of liabilities of the Committee acting under said agreement, will be paid the amounts called for by such Certificates.

Application will be made to list on the New York Stock Exchange said Interim Certificates to be issued pursuant to the aforesaid notice.

Dated, New York, April 3, 1917.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman,
GORDON ABBOTT,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. CHAPLIN,
HALEY FISKE,
CLARENCE L. HARPER,
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON,
RICHARD SUTRO,
MEIGS H. WHAPLES,
ASA S. WING,

Reorganization Committee of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company.

NOTE.—A memorandum should accompany each lot of certificates offered for exchange stating the name in which the new securities are to be issued and an address for record. First names should be given in full and the prefix (Miss) or (Mrs.) added in the case of a woman. Unless otherwise requested one certificate only will be issued for each class of stock.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice of Election of Directors.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1917, the polls to be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and to remain open until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time they shall be closed.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
By JAMES S. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Dated March 23, 1917.

$100 Bonds and the War

Financing the War cannot be adequately accomplished merely by groups of wealthy bankers and wealthy investors.

We must be prepared to finance not only the War but the reconstruction period after the War.

Participation by all Americans in the new Government War Loan will be most efficiently accomplished through the purchase of $100 Bonds. Popular participation will not only win the War but assure the maintenance of the World's financial equilibrium after the War.

We must show that we know how to meet the responsibilities of our position of World financial leadership.

Send for descriptive circular on Government War Issue.

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Assets
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Accounts Solicited. Interest Paid on Special Interest Accounts
LARGEST BANK BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BUFFALO

DIVIDENDS.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 42.

A dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the 430,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable on April 30th, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on April 17th, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

F. R. KENNEDY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., March 27th, 1917.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, March 14, 1917.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), and in addition an extra dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share) out of profits derived from the sale of securities, payable April 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual General Meeting of the McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines of Cobalt, Limited, will be held at Room G, King Edward Hotel, King Street East, Toronto, Ontario, on Wednesday, April 25, 1917, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive and consider the statement of accounts and balance sheet of the Company, to receive the report of the Directors, to elect Directors, and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.
McKINLEY-DARRAGH-SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED.
J. H. SPENCE, Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, March 20, 1917.

INTEROCEAN SUBMARINE ENGINEERING COMPANY, INCORPORATED.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the INTEROCEAN SUBMARINE ENGINEERING COMPANY, INCORPORATED, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, New York, on the 11th day of April, 1917, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing the directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, New York, N. Y., March 31st, 1917.
C. M. CHESTER, JR., Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, March 31, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday (being the 2nd day) of May, 1917, at ten o'clock A. M. (Eastern Standard Time.) The polls will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. D. TURNER, Secretary.

SILVER CROWN DISK CO., INC.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Silver Crown Disk Co., Inc., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the main office of the Company, 1476 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the second Monday of April, being the 9th day of April, 1917, at 2:30 P. M.
March 26, 1917.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING, 1917.
NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of stockholders of National Lead Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, April 19, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors in place of those whose terms then expire, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.
By order of Board of Directors.
CHARLES DAVISON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.
The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company, Ltd.
DIVIDEND NO. 26.
Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on March 21, 1917, a dividend of 2½% was declared payable out of the net earnings of the Company on May 1, 1917, to all stockholders of record at 12 noon on April 14, 1917.
The transfer books of the Company will not be closed.
NORTHRUP FOWLER, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 7th, 1917.

MUNICIPAL SERVICE COMPANY.
Common Stock Dividend.
Boston, March 30, 1917.
A dividend of 1% on the Common Stock of the Municipal Service Company has been declared, payable April 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 28, 1917.
BAKER, AYLING & YOUNG, Transfer Agents.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, April 24, 1917, for Contract 168, for furnishing, delivering, installing, and testing complete electrical lighting apparatus at various structures at reservoirs and shafts on the Catskill Aqueduct; also for furnishing and installing a motor and gearing and an electrically driven pump. The work is located between the Ashokan Reservoir, near Ashokan, Ulster County, and Silver Lake Reservoir, Staten Island, New York.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SUBSISTENCE STORES, Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., April 4, 1917.—SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received in this office until eleven A. M., May 7, 1917, and then be publicly opened for furnishing subsistence stores during the six months beginning July 1, 1917, and ending December 31, 1917, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Hingham, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Iona Island, N. Y.; Dover, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Indian Head, Md.; Winthrop, Md.; Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; San Diego, Cal.; Mare Island, Cal., and Bremerton, Wash. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained upon application to this office, Depot Quartermaster's, M. C., 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 36 Annie Street, San Francisco, Cal., and the Commanding Officer or Post Quartermaster, Marine Barracks, at the stations named. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informalities therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered. C. L. McCAWLEY, Brigadier General, Quartermaster.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, April 10, 1917, for Contract 182, for applying a surface treatment of refined tar and stone chips to about 8 miles of waterbound macadam pavement at Ashokan reservoir. The work is located in the towns of Olive and Marbletown, Ulster County, New York.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawing can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars, ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, April 5, 1917.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 500, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., April 25, 1917, for constructing an addition to and making alterations in the Elizabeth B. Brown School, No. 113, on Connecticut Avenue, McKinley and Northampton Streets, Chevy Chase, D. C.
Blank forms of proposal, plans, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C.
A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to insure the return of plans and specifications. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT of Columbia, April 2, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 500, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., April 18, 1917, for constructing a radial-brick stack, and furnishing and installing water-tube boilers and breeching, boiler-feed pumps and feed-water heater at the Workhouse and Reformatory at Occoquan, Va. Blank forms of proposal, plans and specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to insure the return of plans and specifications. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

STATIONERY SUPPLIES, Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., April 4, 1917.—SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received in this office until eleven A. M., May 1, 1917, and then be publicly opened for furnishing the Marine Corps stationery supplies and toilet paper for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1917. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained and standard samples examined at this office and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, M. C., 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informalities therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered. C. L. McCAWLEY, Brigadier General, Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR CHANGES IN BUILDING—Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., March 22, 1917. Sealed proposals for making changes, including concrete pilasters, buttresses, &c., in building at Arlington Farm, Rosslyn, Va., will be received here until 2 P. M., April 24, 1917, and then opened. Information furnished upon application to the Chairman, Board of Awards, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals for constructing rubble mounds in front of breakwaters, Flattsburg Harbor, N. Y., and Burlington Harbor, Vt., will be received here until 12 M., May 3rd, 1917, and then opened. Further information on application.

GOVERNMENT CUT BID OF THE E. W. BLISS CO.

Ordered Torpedoes Supplied at $1,500 Less Than Brooklyn Plant's Offer.

$2,193,696 WAS THUS SAVED

Concern Quickly Agreed to Change—First Time War Price Law Has Been Invoked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The first application of the provision in the Navy bill giving the President the right to give orders for war material at a "reasonable price" to be fixed by him and requiring the manufacturer to furnish the munitions so ordered at the price fixed was announced Friday by Secretary Daniels.

After the passage of the Navy bill, authorizing the manufacture of additional torpedoes, the E. W. Bliss Company, which has the only plant in the country except Government torpedo works that can make torpedoes of the longest range, made a price that Secretary Daniels deemed too high. The company later expressed a willingness to reduce the original figure by about $800 on each torpedo. Deeming this price too high, Secretary Daniels directed the Ordnance Department to make a careful study of the cost of manufacturing torpedoes of the type needed, to estimate a fair profit upon the cost, and to report what would be a "reasonable price."

The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance reported that a "reasonable price" was about $1,500 less than the original bid made by the E. W. Bliss Company, and on April 4 the following letter was written to the company:

April 4, 1917.
The E. W. Bliss Company, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.
Gentlemen: The Secretary of the Navy directs me to say, in view of developments since the conference at which their cost was agreed upon, he expects that the price for torpedoes on your contract with the Navy Department will be changed as follows: Mark VIII., from $9,194 to $7,922, and Mark X., from $7,816 to $6,140.
These prices have been determined upon in consultation with this bureau, are reasonable, and undoubtedly will result in an eminently fair and equitable profit to the company.
You will therefore proceed with the manufacture of these torpedoes, giving them priority over all other work, and will do your utmost to deliver them within the time specified in the contracts under consideration.
The department feels that it can expect from your company nothing less in the way of co-operation with it in the preparation for war, and believes that you will immediately act in the manner indicated above. Very truly yours,
RALPH EARLE,
Chief of Bureau.

Representatives of the company called on Secretary Daniels this morning and said they would gladly accept the order at the price named and use every effort to expedite the delivery of the torpedoes, and in every way co-operate with the Department.

"As a result of invoking this new provision in the naval bill," said Secretary Daniels, "the Department has saved $2,193,696 on one order. We expect munition makers to furnish what the Government needs at prices which investigation shows to be reasonable, so that it will not be necessary to take over any plants."

Frank C. B. Page, Vice President of the E. W. Bliss Company, refused at his home at 417 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, to comment on reports that the company had been forced by the Government to reduce its prices. He said, however, that the Bliss Company was the only one which made torpedoes for the Government. There always had been some question as to prices, but an agreement always had been reached.

"Every one knows," he said, "that torpedoes command a higher price in time of war than in time of peace. All that this means is that we are doing our bit."

EHRET BIRTHDAY IN BERLIN.

Prominent German-American Will Probably Go to Switzerland.

George Ehret, one of the most prominent German-born Americans of New York, celebrated his eighty-second birthday in Berlin yesterday. He was in Europe at the outbreak of the war and has remained there since because his physicians advised him against the strain of the return trip under present conditions.

George Ehret, Jr., said yesterday that his father was in good health and that he had heard from him only a few days ago. The father, he said, had intended to return to the United States with Ambassador Gerard, but had feared that the trip would be too much for him. It was probable that he would go to Switzerland now that war had been declared.

U. S. SUES MRS. W. E. COREY.

Seeks to Confiscate Goods Imported at Alleged Undervaluation.

The Government began suit yesterday against Mabelle Corey, wife of William E. Corey, for the forfeiture of several gowns, handkerchiefs and other articles which Mrs. Corey's companion, Martha Shippy, brought here from France on the steamship Rochambeau on Dec. 28, 1916, and which, it is alleged, were greatly undervalued. The Government's valuation of the property was $1,478.87.

It is alleged by Assistant United States Attorney Carstarphen that the declaration made by Mrs. Corey's companion was false and fraudulent and that the articles were not itemized.

To Aid Orthopaedic Hospital.

An entertainment will be given at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre on Friday afternoon, April 13, for the benefit of the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital. The program will include motion pictures with Douglas Fairbanks in "The Lamb," and Charlie Chaplin in "Easy Street." Mme. Edvina of the Chicago Opera Company will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." The committee includes Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Robert S. Brewster, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Miss Freylinghuysen, Mrs. J. Hobart Warren, and Mrs. J. Archibald Murray. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Charles E. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Gives a Lot to Actors' Fund.

The Directors of the Actors' Fund announced yesterday the donation of a lot in Riverclifte by Frederick B. Robins, President of Robins, Limited, of Toronto, Montreal, London and Detroit. The lot will be sold at auction at the Actors' Fund Fair, to be held at the Grand Central Palace May 12 to 21. The donation was obtained through the work of Catherine Proctor of Laurette Taylor's company, playing "Out There." The lot is on the Boston Post Road.

Turner Made Chief Engineer.

Daniel L. Turner was appointed Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission yesterday at a salary of $15,000 a year. He has been acting chief of the commission since the retirement last November of Alfred Craven, who is now a consulting engineer of the commission. Mr. Turner is a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson ...	6	6½	Granite ...	59½	61
Dr. J'pot..	7¼	8¼	Isabella ...	19½	20
Elkton ...	9	10	McKinney..	26	30
El Paso...	21	40	Portland ..	175	180
Fanby R..	4	6	Vindicator.		87½
Golden C...	23¼	23¾	U. Gold M.	16	17
Gold Sov...	4½	6			

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

40 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BOOKS.—Wanted, old books and ledgers for paper manufacturing, quantities of 1,000 pounds or more. Helfgott & Sons, 528 West 50th St. Chelsea 1517.

CLOAK manufacturers, what have you to sell for spot cash? Farragut 2397.

PLUSH.—Open for all kinds for spot cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

SERGE.—Wanted to buy, XX Pacific serge. D 8 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

BLANKETS.—Olive drab, wool, 62x82; quantity, four pounds. Phone Lenox 2610.

COATS.—Job to close out 200; all sizes and all colors. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th St.

COATS.—50 sport coats, novelty checks and plaids, to close out. S. & H., 151 West 25th.

COATS, Suits, $5.75 up, for immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS, to close; good styles; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—3,000 poplin coats to ship today. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COTTONS.—Lorraine; also Lortex, voiles, tissues, &c., for prompt delivery below opening price. Madison Square 9798.

DRESSES, to close; snappy styles, all fashionable shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

HEMSTITCH MACHINES, (two,) double needle, individual motors and stands; A1 condition; for sale cheap. M 81 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Spring best quality; black and white; lowest prices yet quoted to dealers or exporters. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1808 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Lowest quotations in United States; samples and prices submitted. Snap Fastener Co., 1,528 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

SPRING COATS.—Last day, last call; will sacrifice. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

SUITS on the rack ready to ship today; 500 of the latest models. Call today. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th St.

SUITS.—Quick deliveries on suits of the better grade. Big G Cloak and Suit Co., 32-34 West 26th.

SUITS.—High grades, high shades, at very low prices. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th St.

TAFFETALINES.—Quite a lot of Taffetalines for flag manufacturers. Kinstler & Co., 440 Fourth Av.

Thinks War Will Help.

A well-known local wholesale buyer of cotton dress fabrics, who has been abroad two or three times since the beginning of the war and who has seen the map of the conflict put into business in the British Isles, yesterday gave it as his opinion that the same thing would happen here. While, he said, there might be a "breathing spell" until some existing uncertainties as to Germany's offensive powers on or under the sea were cleared up, he expects big business later on. Along this line of reasoning he has plunged in his purchases for the new season, he said, and already about two-thirds of his goods in stock or on order cannot be duplicated at the prices he paid for them. The buying ahead by retailers, he asserted, is limited only by the deliveries he will sell.

Question Popularity of Khaki.

While there has been a fair call for khaki Spring overcoats, there is a question in the minds of the clothiers whether this war color will have much of a vogue. Although the military spirit will be uppermost with this country's entrance into the war, the manufacturers seem inclined to believe that the civilian trade will try to get away from the sombre shade. Those who are posted on the course events took in London say the khaki trench overcoat was well patronized by civilians on the other side.

Skirts for Fall.

The separate skirt manufacturers have prepared their lines for Fall, and, while there are no special style features, buyers have expressed themselves as well pleased with the new designs. The barrel and flare pocket effects have been discarded, and the guiding idea seems to have been to create garments along graceful and simple lines. Following out this theme, the Fall skirts are well-fitted over the hips and are cut rather high at the waistline. They fall to about shoe top length with a bottom width usually of two and a half yards. Pleats are used in some of the models. The materials used are in plain colors and some quiet plaids.

Capes on Military Lines.

Factors in the women's wear trade are just a bit doubtful over the predicted vogue for capes. Never in the history of the industry, they say, has the cape attained any degree of popularity, and efforts to introduce it have fallen down in the majority of cases. The fact, however, that the biggest class houses are making up cape lines for the coming Summer and Fall is taken by others as sufficient warrant that the style will make headway. With the support of these leading firms the fashion is expected to attract quite a demand. The prevailing idea so far carried out in the designing of these garments is the cape on the military order, built long, with Kimono-like sleeves. Velours, it is said, will be used chiefly in their manufacture.

Gray Goods Buyers Gain Courage.

Gray goods buyers were more active in this market yesterday and, with no Cotton Exchange figures to act as a balance wheel, prices went on somewhat of a merry-go-round. Generally, it was said that 38½-inch 64-68s were held at 8¼ cents for July-September delivery, and that early business for that shipment had been done at 8⅛ cents. Again, the same construction was said to have sold for May and June at 8¼ cents, and at 8⅜ cents for spots. Spot sales of 39-inch 56-64s were told of at 6⅝ cents, as were similar sales of 38½-inch 60-48s at 7¼ cents. In certain quarters 11 cents was asked for spot 39-inch 80 squares. In the sheetings, nearby sales of four-yard, 56-60s were made at 10 cents, with 7 cents demanded for similar lots of 5.50s and 6½ cents for 48-square, four-yards. Average spot quotations on printcloths at the close, more or less nominal, were:

39-inch, 80-80s..	11c	38½-inch, 64-60s..	8⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s..	*10⅛c	38½-inch, 64-56s..	8c
39-inch, 68-72s...	9¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s..	7⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s...	6⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s..	7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..	8⅛c	37-inch, 64-60s...	5½c

*Asked.

Fine Sports Embroideries.

New lines of sports embroideries in "reasonable" colorings are doing well here for immediate and nearby delivery, according to sellers. The better ones are particularly good from all accounts, and are being taken up by leading retailers in this and other cities. Some of the best goods, which are embroidered on fine 40 and 50-inch voiles, and which show two, three and four colors to a pattern, wholesale as high as $2 a yard. Others can be had as low as 37½ cents. One of the big jobbing houses is marketing an attractive line at both these figures, as well as at intermediate prices.

Brisk Clothing Demand in South.

A clothing salesman just returned from a trip through the South as far as Austin, Texas, reports that conditions are unusually prosperous in that section of the country, and as a result he has booked a much larger business than on any former trip. The advertised lines, he said, are in an especially strong position. The demand has been of an unusually high grade sort for this part of the country, and the top range of his line, he said, has been better received than ever before.

White Goods Sales Large.

Queried yesterday as to the business passing in white goods and linens for Spring, the head of a local jobbing department said that his books showed about the best, if not actually the best, March business ever. Not only was this true of the dollar and cents total, but of yardage as well, and both in spite of the difficulties in obtaining prompt deliveries of certain goods. Linen receipts were said to be especially irregular from the other side, and when shipments from Ireland do come they often include high class cottons instead. Large individual orders were told of for prompt and late Summer shipments, many of them runing over $5,000. Much of this business is coming in from men on the road.

Army and Navy Business.

Secrecy surrounds the operations of the Government buyers in the woollen trade. Following the acceptance of the last open bids, it is understood that the army and navy representatives have called upon the houses that have been conspicuous in the Government work for the purpose of getting additional supplies. So far no news has crept out regarding an arrangement for purchase of goods needed at a specified rate of profit to the mills. While some factors in the trade are of the opinion that the army and navy officials will take advantage of the present opportunity to buy materials and garments that may be stored away for emergency, this is not regarded as probable under the present abnormal conditions and high prices.

ACTIVITY IN DRY GOODS.

Increase in Wholesale Distribution Over Last Year's Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods continues to exceed the large volume of a year ago. Retail sales for immediate delivery are about equal to those in the same week last year, while road sales for future delivery are considerably ahead of the corresponding period of 1916.

"Customers have been in the market in smaller numbers than in the preceding week last year. Collections are larger. The cotton market continues to advance, and during the week several manufacturers of domestics have made advances in prices and have compared relatively few offering for spot delivery."

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MAGAZINE & BOOK COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Magazine & Book Company, 461 Eighth Avenue, by Oliver E. Cobleigh, of 11 Cornelia, $6,537, for money loaned from Jan. 12, 1915, to date; Certified Products Co., $761, and James E. Powell, $2. The company did a advertising business for manufacturers of household products, principally by placing slips in the packages of its customers, which are redeemable by this company with subscriptions to magazines, &c.

HENRY MAYERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry Mayers, wholesale dealer in women's and children's wear, by these creditors: Atlantic Hat Works, $237; Lenox Hat Works, Inc., $30, and C. Kruger, $528. Liabilities are stated to be $14,000 and assets $4,000.

Dr. SIMON CLUG, physician, 264 Willis Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $20,804, on judgment obtained in 1908, and no assets, among the creditors are the Realty Associates, $13,578; American Woolen Company, $2,304; State Bank, $1,430, and the Jefferson Bank, $1,029.

MARCUS SPECHLER, manufacturer of Houston Street, formerly a dealer in men's furnishing goods, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,834 and no assets.

HARRY LIEBERMAN, dealer in women's apparel, 1 Avenue B, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,226 and assets of $3,522, consisting of stock, $2,000, machines and fixtures, $1,500, and cash in bank, $22.

MICHIGAN FURNITURE COMPANY.—George M. and Harry Fishel, trading as the Michigan Furniture Company, 2,134 Third Avenue and 129 West 125th Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $170,069, to about 275 creditors, and assets of $208,732, consisting of stock, $48,048; installment accounts, $160,117, from 2,200 customers; fixtures, $3,567, and cash in bank, $2,000. Among the creditors are the Biglow Hartford Carpet Company, $13,502; P. Nathan & Co., $5,500, and Pennsylvania Rubber Company, $3,201, and Rebecca Fishel, $12,533.

FRIEDLANDER DIAMOND JEWELRY COMPANY of 99 Nassau Street in its schedules show liabilities of $21,417 and assets of $4,532, consisting of stock, $4,000; fixtures, $500, and accounts, $32.

LOUIS GRIMM COMPANY, maker of bologna sausages and provisions, 1,427 Second Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $11,379 and assets of $2,778.

HYMAN J. BLUMENTHAL, Master has appointed Hugo Levy receiver for Hyman Eisen, grocer, 2,145 Amsterdam Avenue and 843 East 179th Street. Liabilities are stated to be $1,500 and assets $1,000.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 214 business failures in the United States during the week, against 275 for the preceding week, and 270, 372, 269, and 210 for the corresponding weeks of 1916, 1915, 1914 and 1913. The Middle States had 50; New England, 30; Southern, 40; Western, 49; Northwestern, 12, and Far Western, 19. Canada had 19, against 23 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the failures had capital of less than $5,000, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6.—Joseph T. Lambert and Rolland H. Lambert, general merchants, of Assumption, Ill., doing business under the firm name of J. T. Lambert & Son, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy as individuals. Joseph T. Lambert, scheduled liabilities of $8,822 and assets of $5,057. Rolland H. Lambert, scheduled liabilities of $7,801 and assets of $3,474.

BOSTON, Mass., April 6.—Albert F. Lyons of Winthrop, salesman, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $12,031; no assets.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6.—Joseph Loeb, clothing dealer of Decatur, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $1,831; assets, $707.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Alfin, Julius—Castle Co., Inc. $176.15
Aeronautical Society of America, Inc.—R. A. Chesebrough 163.41
All Americans Mercantile Corp.—Helbrun-Thompson Co. 1,198.92
Booth, Edwin A.—M. K. Booth, costs .. 120.14
Bohlmsley Chemical Color and Extract Co., Inc.—Mayer Tank Mfg. Co., Inc. .. 567.91
Baum, Maurice—R. Cohn 354.08
Bogert, John P.—H. A. Lyons 534.88
Cohen, Henry I.—J. Cohen 646.09
Chalken, Max—W. T. Harding 328.94
Copeman, Fred—Leona Holding Corp. .. 137.41
Davidson, Julius—A. L. Kass 324.46
Everpoint Company, The, for manufacturers of household products, principally by placing slips in the packages of its customers, which are redeemable by this company with subscriptions to magazines, &c.
HENRY MAYERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry Mayers, wholesale dealer in women's and children's wear, by these creditors: Atlantic Hat Works, $237; Lenox Hat Works, Inc., $30, and C. Kruger, $528. Liabilities are stated to be $14,000 and assets $4,000.
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HYMAN J. BLUMENTHAL, Master has appointed Hugo Levy receiver for Hyman Eisen, grocer, 2,145 Amsterdam Avenue and 843 East 179th Street. Liabilities are stated to be $1,500 and assets $1,000.
Dodge, Furniture; Wallick.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; A. T. Roman, men's furn. goods, underwear; 377 B'way.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Jacoby Bros.; B. Straus, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; D. H. Scholl, cloaks, suits, waists; 2 W. 17th.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Mendel & Friedman; I. Friedman, coats, suits, waists, corsets; 534 4th Av.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.; C. N. Fitts, dry goods; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—A. Cohen & Co.; A. Cohen, notions; Navarre.
PITTSBURGH—Solomon Bibro Co.; Miss McGowan, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
SAN FRANCISCO—New York Cloak & Suit House; Geo. Levi, wash dresses, wash skirts; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Indell D. G. Co.; R. Tilles, general merchandise; 353 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; T. D. Page, ready-to-wear, (basement); 37 W. 26th.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; J. W. Gersbacher, notions; 320 Broadway; Herald Square.

DROP TANZER PROSECUTIONS

Wax, Released as a Witness, Is Rearrested on Two Charges.

Charles H. Wax, who testified that under the name of Oliver Osborne he, and not James W. Osborne, paid court to Rae Tanzer, was released from custody yesterday by Judge Cushman of the Federal District Court upon the application of Assistant District Attorney Knox. He was rearrested at once on a charge of petty larceny made by Mrs. Katherine Maidenheimer. The release of Wax in the Tanzer case was thought to show that the Government had given up hope of getting any more convictions in the scandal.

On the larceny charge Wax was arraigned before Magistrate Murphy in the Yorkville Police Court. It was alleged that on April 20, 1914, he obtained $200 from Mrs. Maidenheimer on the pretense of investing it in stocks. Bail was fixed at $7,500, and $1,000 was added to this amount on the charge that Wax was a fugitive from justice from Oregon. Officers from that State are expected here on Monday to take him to Oregon to finish an unexpired term of imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; C. Miller, upholstery goods; 2 W. 37th.
BUFFALO—N. Y.—Kobler & Miller Co.; G. C. Miller, carpets; Algonquin.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; H. D. Hosmer, carpets; 105 Grand.
CATLETTSBURG, Ky.—D. H. Cardenter Co.; D. H. Cardenter, ready-to-wear, skirts; 119 W. 24th.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. Buchner, boys' clothing; 115 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; M. C. Marshall, carpets; 452 4th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; A. Shiverick, mdse. mgr.; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Miss Vincent, waists; Jobs waists; J. E. Meisel, coats; H. R. Tyroler, gen'l mdse.; Mr. Smith, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; H. Katzenstein, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; Miss Alffell, dresses, jobs dresses; 72 Madison Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Hardin Furniture Co.; A. G. Hardin, carpets; Wallick.
HOUSTON, Texas—Pincus & Jarrett D. G. Co.; I. Cohen, dry goods; 343 Broadway; Breslin.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Watts, Ritter & Co.; W. K. Gibson, notions, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.
LIBERTY, N. Y.—Dodge & Keller; F. M. Dodge, furniture; Wallick.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; A. T. Roman, men's furn. goods, underwear; 377 B'way.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Jacoby Bros.; B. Straus, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; D. H. Scholl, cloaks, suits, waists; 2 W. 17th.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Mendel & Friedman; I. Friedman, coats, suits, waists, corsets; 534 4th Av.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.; C. N. Fitts, dry goods; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—A. Cohen & Co.; A. Cohen, notions; Navarre.
PITTSBURGH—Solomon Bibro Co.; Miss McGowan, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
SAN FRANCISCO—New York Cloak & Suit House; Geo. Levi, wash dresses, wash skirts; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Indell D. G. Co.; R. Tilles, general merchandise; 353 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; T. D. Page, ready-to-wear, (basement); 37 W. 26th.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; J. W. Gersbacher, notions; 320 Broadway; Herald Square.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Parcel Post Convention Urged to Aid in Extending This.

E. L. Reilly, acting agent in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announced yesterday that the bureau would welcome co-operation on the part of business interests engaged in Russian trade, in the attempt that is to be made to have the new Russian Government agree to the establishment of a parcel post convention with the United States. This, he said, would do much to cement the sentimental and commercial ties between the two countries. The lack of such a convenient trade agency had been keenly felt, especially during the last fortnight.

"One of the last acts of the late Imperial Government," said Mr. Reilly, "was an advice to the Post Office authorities of the United States, requesting them to refuse to accept for transmission to Russia by first-class mail all packages containing merchandise. In abiding by this request, the United States authorities have cut off one of the most effective trade agencies available to American exporters to Russia.

"This trade had reached prodigious proportions, which had been developed by means of sending merchandise to Russia by first class mail. Such a method avoided three difficulties that loom large in the path of trade relations of the two countries, to wit, the lack of freight space, excessive transportation rates and the requirement of import licenses which the Russian Government stipulated should be secured for all merchandise entering Russia through the usual channels. Although such a law existed, the postal authorities in Russia neglected to enforce this decree and, as a consequence, our exporters were building up a thriving trade by forwarding packages of merchandise by first class mail by way of Dairen, Manchuria. One firm's business alone amounted to more than $20,000 a week, and there are many more whose business reached enormous proportions.

"But when this decree of the old régime was enforced, it struck a destructive blow at our rapidly growing Russian trade, and the fir

APPROVE TERMINAL PLAN.

New Station to be Used Jointly by Interborough and Central.

Plans and specifications for the new terminal to be constructed by the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company were approved yesterday by the Public Service Commission. The new terminal is to be just west of Sedgwick Avenue, between 161st and 162d Streets.

The 162d Street connection joins the Ninth Avenue elevated line at Eighth Avenue and 157th Street, passes over the Putnam Bridge, and proceeds by tunnel under the hill to Jerome Avenue, where it connects with the Jerome Avenue line north of 162d Street. Stations will be at Sedgwick and Jerome Avenues.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

People v. Gabriel, aplt.; Yandolf, aplt., v. Sheriff or Warden, Bronx Co. jail.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted and appeals dismissed.

Floersheimer, applt., v. Purdy et al., as Com'rs, &c.—Motion by New York County Lawyers' Association for leave to file a brief amicus curiae granted.

Longworth, aplt., v. East River Nat'l Bank; Norton, as admrx., aplt., v. Erie R. R. Co.; Tomaney v. Humphrey Gas Pump Co., aplt.; House, aplt., v. Taylor et al.; Paterson v. St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co., aplt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

People v. Graffeo, aplt.—Judgment affirmed.

Bay et al v. O'Brien, aplt.; Salomon et al. v. Kahlen, aplt.; Trimble v. Mackensie, aplt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Lockwood et al. v. Title Ins. Co. of New York, aplt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

People, aplt., v. Minkowitz.—Judgment affirmed.

P. J. Carlin Const. Co. et al. v. Prendergast, Comp. of N. Y., aplt.; Klinck, intervener.—Order reversed and application for writ denied on the authority of Williams v. The City of N. Y., (118 App. Div. 756; 192 N. Y. 541.)

Gilpin, aplt., v. Columbia Nat'l Bank.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the appellant on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Wills for probate.

Nicola Roudi[illegible], Francis Stiebel.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Re Hahnemann Hospital, (West Farms Road)—Saul J Baron. Cosmopolitan Features Film Co, Inc<Leemund Film Co—John Marcus.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—King<Becker Bldg Corp—Fred'k F Neuman.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—NY Trust Co<Greacen—William S Kelley. Bond & Mtg Guar Co<Levien—Leon Laski. Assets & Liabilities Assn<Ambrose Realty Co—Clifford H Owen. Re Keachon—Charles A Hickey. Van Wyck<Silberberg—Augustine Derby. McLaren<Adair—Phoenix Ingraham. Re Sullivan, (Flagler)—Hon Henry A Gildersleeve. Re Flagler—Hon Henry A Gildersleeve.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Lawyers Mtg Co<Sarah Schlesinger—Eugene A Donohue. S Hammerstein<Anna Markowitz—Siegfried Landau.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—People<Charles Bohn—Daniel V. Sullivan.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PROGRESSIVE CIRCUIT, INCORPORATED, Bankrupt.—No. 21,067.

To the creditors of Progressive Circuit, Incorporated, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1915, the said Progressive Circuit, Incorporated, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, a first meeting of creditors was held May 6th, 1915, and Isaac Wiener, Esq., was elected Trustee herein; that the said Isaac Wiener, Esq., has filed his resignation as trustee in bankruptcy, together with his final report, in the office of the undersigned Referee herein, where it may be inspected by creditors.

You are hereby notified that a second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at which meeting the said Trustee's account will be examined, and if found correct the same will be allowed, and said Trustee discharged of his trust, the said creditors may attend, pass upon the resignation of said Trustee, appoint a new Trustee, file claims, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, April 4th, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24,354.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANZ F. BRUCKNER, doing business under the firm and trade name of FRANZ BRUCKNER MFG. CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Franz F. Bruckner, doing business under the firm and trade name of Franz Bruckner Mfg. Co., are hereby given notice that on March 26th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, April 19th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24390.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM ALBERTO BACHMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Abraham Alberto Bachman are hereby given notice that on April 4, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, April 19, 1917, at 10:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, April 6, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 2271(?). Notice is given that FAY ROSE LANDAU, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 7, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, April 6, 1917.

U. S. DISTRIGT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24128. Notice is given that BERNARD MILSTEIN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 7, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, April 6, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24,378.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB S. SCHUSTER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Jacob S. Schuster are hereby given notice that on April 2nd, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, April 19th, 1917, at 3 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24,113.—In Bankruptcy.—S. COTTLE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said S. Cottle Company are hereby given notice that on March 14th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, April 19th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,945. Notice is given that ELLIOTT KAHN, doing business as ELLIOTT WAIST AND DRESS SHOP, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 7, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,281. Notice is given that HARRY GILMORE, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 7, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

An important Fifth Avenue transaction, which had been agreed to by the principals and duly awaits the sanction of the court to be definitely closed, involves the lease for twenty-one years from May 1, by the Crichton Fifth Avenue Holding Company, Ltd., of the twelve-story apartment structure, with stores, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, being known as 636 Fifth Avenue. The lease is to be taken from the estate of Thomas R. A. Hall, and the trustees, William W. and Charles F. Hall, have applied to the court for permission to close the deal.

The leasing company is a newly formed corporation, of which Edward Du Parcq is President, representing the firm of Crichton Bros., silversmiths, of London. The firm is the largest dealer in old English silverware in the world and has occupied the store on the ground floor for several years. The apartments in the building are practically all rented, and some of the leases do not expire until 1920. The prospective lessees will not alter the character of the building but will remodel the entire store space in an attractive manner. The deal involves the payment by the Crichton Company of $58,000 for three years from May 1, and from 1920 to 1938 the rental will be $67,500.

The building is erected on Columbia College leasehold acquired by the late Mr. Hall in 1907 for thirty-one years, with two renewals, the present rental being $20,000 a year. The plot is 36.1 by 131. The building was erected from plans by Alexander M. Welch, architect.

In the negotiations Hart, Stevenson, Walton & Senior represented the Crichton Company and Thomas B. Ennever represented the Hall estate.

Lotos Tea Concern Buys Wall Street Corner.

The Lotos Tea Concern, Inc., of which Warner M. Van Norden is Secretary and Treasurer, has purchased from the Rankin Realty Company 120 and 122 Wall Street.

The property consists of a three-story building, occupying a lot 38 by 23.7, on the northwest corner of Wall and South Streets, which will be remodeled to conform with the type of architecture prevailing in Far Eastern countries. Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale.

Resale on Amsterdam Avenue.

The six-story apartment house at 160 West 106th Street, southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, has been purchased by the Palher Realty Company, Paul M. Herzog President, from the West Side Construction Company, Jacob Axelrod President. It covers a plot 47.10 by 100, and was recently acquired by the sellers from Clarence Payne in a trade for the Sonoma Apartment House, at Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street. Henry I. Cooper and Louis Starr were the brokers. The property was held at $165,000.

Buys West 16th Street House.

Louis Schlechter has sold to Miss Sydney Colestock the dwelling at 51 West Sixteenth Street, on a lot 20 by 92, which he acquired from the G. & E. Realty Company in exchange for 526 West 111th Street. Miss Colestock will alter the house into apartments.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

The Clinton Avenue Realty Company sold to Frederick Brown, operator, the six-story flat, occupying a plot 50 by 101, on the northeast corner of 158th Street and Morris Avenue. In part payment the buyer gave 235 and 237 Avenue B, two five-story tenements, on a plot 40 by 60, adjoining the corner of Fourteenth Street. Heller & Sussman negotiated the transaction.

Recent Buyers.

Charles Cohen is the buyer of the dwelling 107 East 114th Street.

Franklin Grady is the buyer of the dwelling 550 West 140th Street.

Bronx Sales.

Arthur Weyl & Co., in conjunction with Alexander Selkin, sold for estate of M. Fred to Mrs. M. A. Donnelly the three-family brick house 789 Dawson Street.

Kurz & Uren have sold for the Delco Holding Company the vacant plot on the west side of Third Avenue, 68 feet north of 182d Street, 72.6 by 163, to the Willow-Astoria Construction Company, which will erect a garage on the site.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz sold to Jacob Shumacher the one-story business building 3,464 Third Avenue, on a lot 25 by 112.

Brooklyn.

Martin A. Ansbro sold a two-family brick house at 551 Sixty-second Street for Joseph Rosenthal to a client for investment.

J. Albert Johntra sold for Elizabeth Haight 208 Franklin Place to Nicholas J. Kieffer. The plot, 30 by 150 feet, is improved with a ten-room dwelling.

Henry Pierson & Co. sold the four-story American basement dwelling at 38 Montgomery Place, 20 by 100, for Ralph Underhill. Also the four-family apartment at 23 St. John's Place, 20 by 100, to James Reid for investment.

Long Island.

Baker-Crowell, Incorporated, have sold the estate of Alan Hartley, near the links of the Great Neck Golf Club, at Great Neck, to Daniel Martin Buckley.

J. E. T. Walter sold to J. T. Mesier the property, 50 by 150, on the north side of Central Avenue, west of Birdsall Avenue, Far Rockaway, taking in part payment a mortgage for $25,000.

New Jersey.

The German-American Trust Company of Paterson, N. J., which recently changed its name to the United States Trust Company, has purchased 136 and 138 Market Street in that city. The company will remodel the building for its own use.

Commercial Leases.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has leased for the Grandon Realty Company the store and basement at 413 Grand Street.

Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., have leased the store at 4 West Twenty-ninth Street to Sheinborn & Weber.

McDowell & McMahon have leased to the United Cigar Stores Company a store at 1,612 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Henry Hof has leased the store at 1,836 Second Avenue to the Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company.

Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co. have leased large space in the Germania Building, 50 Union Square, to the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association, for the last twenty-five years at 260 West Broadway.

William D. Bloodgood & Co. have leased the store on the southeast corner of Bridge Plaza and Radde Street, Long Island City, to the Long Island City Garage Company.

$1,100,000 Mortgage on Steam Plant.

William A. White & Sons have placed with S. W. Straus & Co., for the New York City District Realty Corporation, operated under contract by the New York Steam Company, a mortgage of $1,100,000 for a long term of years on the steam generating plant which is nearing completion on the block front of Burling Slip, between Pearl and Water Streets. It has a frontage of 116 feet on Water Street, 173 feet on Burling Slip, and 98 feet on Pearl Street.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

John Finck has placed the following mortgage loans: $75,000, at 5 per cent., for Mrs. Margaret Manning, covering 132 and 134 West Fifty-sixth Street; $25,000, at 5 per cent., for Joseph Silberberg, covering 1,338 and 1,340 Second Avenue; $30,000, at 5 per cent., for Irving L. Ernst, covering 1,724, 1,726, and 1,728 Madison Avenue; $50,000, at 4½ per cent., for Paul D. Lavigne, covering 741 and 743 Eighth Avenue; $21,000, at 5 per cent., for Israel Rotkowitz, covering the southwest corner of Monroe and Jackson Streets; $22,000, at 4½ per cent., for Frank Hopp, covering 148 West Ninety-first Street, and $76,000, at 5 per cent., for Mrs. Fannie Levy, covering 68 to 74 Thompson Street.

Realty Notes.

Daniel M. Gerard and M. L. Platt negotiated the sale of the Brinley estate at St. James, L. I.

Shields Brothers have leased at Plandome, on Manhasset Bay, the Arthur E. French property to Dr. George W. Kosmack.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

23d St, 147 West, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9, six-story lofts and stores; Elliot Norton and another, administrators, against North American Realty Co. et al.; P. H. Burns, attorney; due, $64,873.20; taxes, &c., $1,278.10; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

107th St, 312 West, s s, 185 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.11, five-story dwelling; Eliot Norton and another, administrators, against North American Realty Co. et al.; P. H. Burns, attorney; due, $64,873.20; taxes, &c., $712; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Morton St, 38, s s, 125.2 ft w of Bedford St, 25x96.6, five-story tenement; Charles Ettlinger, administrator, against Presidential Bond and Mortgage Co. et al.; Ezekiel Fixman, attorney; due, $28,946.08; taxes, &c., $690; to the plaintiff for $26,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James R. Day.

3d Av, 3,318, e s, 195.7 ft n of 164th St, 30x66x irregular, five-story flat; J. G. Buckley against Louise Fretz et al.; S. M. Fischer, attorney; due, $13,283.84; taxes, &c., $713.68; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By George Price.

Washington Av, e s, 209.6 ft s of 180th St, 25x95, vacant; City of New York against Maria Henry et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $3,984.55; taxes, &c., $553.64; to the plaintiff for $1,900.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Bathgate Av, e s, 150.4 ft s of 173d St, for a one-story brick comfort station, 8x24; Griffler & Weinberg, 1,618 Washington Av, owners; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $1,200.

Mount Hope Av, w s, 45 ft n of 173d St, for a five-story brick tenement, 25x83; Veronica M. Wild, 554 West 53d St, owner; James W. Cole, 515 West 50th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

Riverside Drive, centre of block between 156th and 157th Sts, for 4 one-story garages, each 60x20; Mrs. C. F. Stone, 17 West 12th St, owner; J. Harden, 531 West 157th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

31st St, 442 to 454 West, for a five-story factory, 83.4x96.9; Castle Realty Co., 451 West 30th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $200,000.

142d St, s w corner of Wales Av, for a three-story brick dwelling and garage, 39.4x38.8; Lincoln Hospital and Home; Mary W. Booth, on premises, President, owner; Vernon Jarboe, 381 4th Av., architect; cost, $13,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Park Av, 92, to a five-story and basement dwelling; Cleveland E. Dodge Co., 99 John St, owner; Parish & Schroeder, 280 Madison Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

6th Av, 140 and 142, to a six-story factory and store; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, owner; Townsend, Steinle & Haskell, Inc., 1,328 Broadway, architects; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner 116th St, 100.11x100; Rosalie Bowsky to Fred Bowsky, Chicopee Av, Hollis, L. I., all liens, April 3 ....$1

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,865, e s, 138.11 ft s of 153d St, 19.6x100; Tilmil Realty Co. to William Kleinman, 510 West 152d St, mtg $11,000, all liens, April 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

ATTORNEY ST, 41, w s, 50 ft s of Broome St, 25x60; 47th St, 232 East, s s, 169 ft w of 2d Av, 23x100.5; Joseph Kisselstein, to 232 East 47th Street Corporation, 66 East 113th St, all liens, April 4; attorneys, Levi, G. & S., 320 Broadway....$100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 102d St, 100.11x75; Meredith Realty Co. to Morewood Realty Holding Co., 61 Broadway, mtg $150,000, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, April 6; attorneys, Holt, W. & G., 42 Broadway..$100

BROOME ST, 95, s s, 25x75; Irving S. Ottenberg to Hawk-Eye Realty and Security Corporation, Eddyville, Ulster County, N. Y., b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, April 5; attorneys, Wise & Ottenberg, 206 Broadway...$1

CHAMBERS ST, 192 and 194, s w s, 145.1 ft s e of West St, 44x88.2; Nina Erlich et al to William A. Bonnell, 604 6th St, Brooklyn, mtg $42,000, all liens, March 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CLIFF ST, w s, at n end of Cliff St, 7.7x167.8x irregular; Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew to Matthew J. Sullivan, 21 Poplar St, Brooklyn, April 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $11,000

DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Pitt St, 50x54; Samuel Goldberger to Urica Realty Co., 24 Pike St, all liens, April 4; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway....$100

EAST BROADWAY, 145, s s, 226 ft w of Rutgers St, 25x75; U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., trustee, to Bernard Lazarus, 327 Central Park West, April 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$19,500

FRONT ST, 102, n s, 19.8x79.9; James M. Montgomery to Charles Runyon, Mantoloking, N. J., a. t. of c., March 7, 1916; attorney, C. Runyon, 2 Rector St....$1

PEARL ST, s e s, at s w s of Burling Slip, runs s e 173.4 to n w s Water St x s w 116.8 x n w 84.8 x n e 19.6 x n w 13.8 x n e 23.6 x n w 5.1 x s w 53.4 x n e 2 x n w 36.8 to Pearl St x n e 84.4 to beginning; Kenneth Stevenson to New York City District Realty Corporation, 242 Water St, Augusta, Me., quit claim, April 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

STANTON ST, 161, s s, 125 ft e of Suffolk St, 25x100, foreclosure March 30, 1917; Bavard P. Holmes, referee, to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 Wall St, April 6; attorney, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St...$22,500

STANTON ST, s e corner of Willett St, 25x75; Aug. Ruff et al. to John V. Miller, 22 Sumner Av, Brooklyn, mtg $36,000, all liens, March 27; attorneys, Potter & Gelles, 140 Nassau St $1

WASHINGTON ST, 399, e s, 25x80; Charles M. Ams et al., executors, &c., of Max Ams, deceased, to Max Ams, Inc., 372 Greenwich St, mtg $10,000, April 18, 1916; attorney, Morris Blau, 154 Nassau St.$5,400

2D AV, 2,290, e s, 75.11 ft s of 118th St, 25x100; 2d Av, e s, 75.11 ft s of 118th St, strip, .01½x100; William F. Devine to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, mtg $10,000, all liens, March 5; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St....$1

3D AV, 1,994, w s, 100.10 ft n of 109th St, 26.10x100; Louise Fox to Clara Klingenstein, 102 East 79th St, all liens, March 23; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St....$100

3D AV, 1,994, w s, 100.10 ft n of 109th St, 19.11x95.2, partition, Feb. 9; Samuel Strasbourger, referee, to the Mayjac Co., 15 Park Row, April 6; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway...$10,975

8TH AV, 2,621 and 2,623, s w corner 140th St, 59.5x100; 8th Av, n w corner 149th St, 25x80; 8th Av, n w corner 153d St, 25x100; Charles T. Faas to the Bonhome Realty Corporation, 52 Broadway, quit claim, April 3....$1

8TH AV, 2,301, w s, 76.11 ft s of 124th St, 24x75; Universal Operating Co. to Herman Rosenbluth, 1,112 Dean St, Brooklyn, b. and s. and c. a. g., all liens, Feb. 28; attorneys, Hirsh, N. & R., 391 Fulton St, Brooklyn....$100

SAME PROPERTY Herman Rosenbluth to Harold R. Evans, 1,476 Broadway, mtg $21,500, all liens, c. a. g., March 31; attorneys, same.

9TH ST, 740 East, s s, 168 ft w of Avenue D, 25x93.11; John T. Hettrick, referee, to Leopold, Max, Henrietta, and Estella Rettinger, 130 East 74th St, et al, partition, Nov. 16, 1916, divided into three parts, April 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,500

15TH ST, 28 West, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.2x25.8x93.4; John A. Stewart et al., trustees in New York of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., to East 46th Street Realty Corporation, 14 East 46th St, March 14; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 32 Court St, Brooklyn...$100

SAME PROPERTY; East 46th Street Realty Corporation to 28 West 15th Street Corporation, 505 5th Av, mtg $40,000, April 5; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 32 Court St, Brooklyn....$1

17TH ST, 114 to 118 West, s s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 75x92; John A. Stewart et al., trustees, to James N. Jarvie, 150 Upper Mountain Av, Montclair, N. J., March 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,000

24TH ST, 140 and 146 West, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 75x98.9, foreclosure; Julian M. Wright, referee, to Margaret Saidini, 73 West 89th St, mtg $215,000, April 5; attorney, Arthur C. Kahn, 233 Broadway..$60,000

24TH ST, 140 West, s s, 281.3 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x98.9; 24th St, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 56.3x98.9; Margaret Saidini to 142 West 24th St. Corporation, 505 5th Av, mtg $215,000, April 5; attorney, Arthur C. Kahn, 233 Broadway $100

39TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 50x98.9; Aug. Becker to Christie Becker and another, Brooklyn, 1-3 part, a. t., June —, 1910; attorney, Gustav Goodman, 346 Broadway $1

56TH ST, 154 West, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.5; John W. Sterling et al., executors, to Fred E. Bright, 13 East 18th St, Philadelphia, Penn., April 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.$37,500

66TH ST, 145 and 147 West, n s, 140.8 ft w of Broadway, 70.6x100.5; John C. Hart Realty Co. to Martin V. B. Travis and Charles W. Carpenter, at Scrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., and John C. Travis, trustees of Mary E. Travis, mtg $70,000, April 18, 1905; attorney, J. C. Travis, 32 Nassau St.$1

73D ST, 7 West, n s, 140 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; Dennistoun M. Bell to Edith K., wife of Maurice J. Strauss, 307 West 71st St, all liens, March 31; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St..$1

85TH ST, 150 to 154 West, s s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x58.9x50x56.6, foreclosure Feb. 23, 1917; E. H. Kelly, referee, to Harry B. Guentzer, Yonkers, N. Y., April 4; attorney, William C. Daly, 217 Broadway..$3,000

85TH ST, 58 West, s s, 232 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.1x102.2; Marie L. Moore, Summit, N. J., and William E. F. Moore, executor for Mary A. Fleming, to Bertha Poppe, 58 West 85th St, mtg $15,000, b. and s., c. a. g., April 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$16,000

87TH ST, 534 East, s s, 384.6 ft e of Avenue A, 18.3x62.2; Florence Deutsch to Charles Deutsch, 534 East 87th St, all liens, April 3; attorneys, Wilber, N. & K., 299 Broadway $1

87TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5; Rosalie Bowsky to Fred Bowsky, Chicopee Av, Hollis, L. I., April 3......$1

91ST ST, 20 West, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.8; John A. Stewart et al., trustees in New York of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., to William Wetstein, 125 East 82d St, March 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,000

101ST ST, 120 East, s s, 159.7 ft e of Park Av, 17x100.11, foreclosure March 28, 1917; Hy. W. Jessup, referee, to Hattie Kugelman, 81 Quincy St, Brooklyn, April 5; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St. $6,400

102D ST, n s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11; Meredith Realty Co. to Morewood Realty Holding Co., 61 Broadway, all liens, b. and s., c. a. g., April 6; attorneys, Holt, W. & G., 42 Broadway....$100

116TH ST, 118 East, s s, 155 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Wenare Holding Co. to Roza Graben, 154 West 116th St, mtg $17,500, March 31; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway....$1

118TH ST, 311 West, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure April 4, 1917; James W. Monk, referee, to Bertha Q. Middendorf, 59 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, April 4; attorneys, Rabe & Keller, 258 Broadway $18,000

121ST ST, s s, 339 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Laura E. Walker to Ennis & Sinnott, Inc., 55 Liberty St, mtg $7,000, April 6; attorneys, McLaughlin & Stern, 15 William St $100

123D ST, 523 West, n s, 266.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.2x100.1; Max Stern et al. to Charles Wynne, 321 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Dorothy Cohen, 60 West 10th St, mtg $28,000, April 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

128TH ST, 9 West, n s, 147.6 ft w of 5th Av, 19x99.11, foreclosure, April 4; Charles L. Hoffman, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St $5,500

144TH ST, 236 West, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11, foreclosure, April 4, 1917; Julian M. Wright, referee, to American Savings Bank, 115 West 42d St, April 6; attorney, John V. Irwin, 203 B'way....$12,500

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 200 ft s of Scott Av, 75x100; Corlears Realty Co. to Bleysey Corporation, Nyack, N. Y., April 4; attorney, I. B. Rifin, 256 Broadway....$1

BRYANT AV, e s, 275 ft n of Lafayette Av, 25x100; also Bryant Av, e s, 300 ft n of Lafayette Av, 25x100; Carrie Ranzenhofer and another to Benjamin Newman, 212 East 10th St, mtg $980, March 26; attorney, G. Elshhorn, 309 Broadway....$100

BRYANT AV, 1,344, e s, 20x100; Annie Clazen to James A. Kearney, 2,317 Prospect Av, mtg $8,000, April 4; attorney, Annie Clazen, 48 Bible House....$100

CLINTON AV, s e corner of 182d St, 70.4x82.8x70x90; 152d Street Construction Co. to Brasil Realty Corporation, 4,014 Park Av, mtg $54,000, April 5; attorney, S. W. Tuckmann, 320 Broadway....$100

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, 660, s s, 21.9x82.5x20.10x88.11; Louis W. Markel to C. H. Ertling, 662 Crotona Park South, mtg $4,500, April 4; attorney, C. H. Ertling, 662 Crotona Park South....$1

DAWSON ST, 789, n w s, 25x100; Mary Fred et al., executors to Mary A. Donnelly, 799 East 156th St, mtg $9,000, April 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

PLOT, begins 166.11 ft n of 181st St and 90.4 ft w of Daly Av, runs s 43.4x w 13.3x n 43.4x e 13.3; Simon Shapiro to Simonia Realty Corp., 929 East 163d St, Jan. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

STORY AV, 2,160, s s, 25x103; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Friedrich Fischer, 2,509 7th Av, mtg $3,500, April 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$1

VALENTINE AV, s e s, 180.9 ft n e of 198th St, 25x99x25x99.1; Sara Cohn to Philip L. Bereano, 1,316 Fulton Av, March 31; attorney, Samuel C. David, 140 Nassau St $1

VYSE AV, 1,522, n e corner of 172d St, 50x100; Wilson Bryant Co., Inc., to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 255 East 138th St, mtg $54,000, April 4; attorney J. W. Bryant, 391 East 149th St....$100

VYSE AV, 1,466, e s, 18.9x100; Rebecca C. Kerr, also known as Rebecca C. Edwards, to Rebecca Murphy, 1,466 Vyse Av, Feb. 8; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av....$1

WALLACE AV, n e corner Van Nest St, 95x45; also Wallace Av, n w corner Van Nest St, 95x45; Joseph P. McIntee to Lawrence Davis, 76 Greene St, Newark, N. J., April 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

WALTON AV, w s, 325 ft s of 183d St, 25x95; Digmore Holding Co., Inc., to Margaret Denkinger, 2,247 Walton Av, April 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WALTON AV, n e corner of 151st St, runs n 8 x e 126.1 x s e 83.7 to Cedar Lane x s 40.1 x w 87.1 to street x n 134.9; also Walton Av, s e corner of 151st St, runs s 9.10 x e 16.7 to street x n w 14.5; Susan D. Vanderhoof to Edward J. Krug, Jr., 532 Minneford Av, City Island, mtg $2,500, April 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 218.1 ft n of 169th St, 24.1x139; Hy. S. Robbins to Christian Kuenneth, 1,325 Washington Av, mtg $3,500, April 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 194 ft w of 169th St, 24.1x139; Margaret Robbins et al. to Christian Kuenneth, 1,325 Washington Av, mtg $4,350, April 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WEEKS AV, n e corner 175th St, 75x95; John W. Curran to James H. Miles, 883 East 176th St, mtg $6,500, April 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

3D AV, w s, 50.3 ft n of 175d St, strip 1.7x51; Marie Wheeler et al to William H. Caldwell, Jr., 111 West 123d St, 9 deeds, March 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

171ST ST, s s, 172 ft w of 3d Av, 72x100; also 180th St, n s, 132.1 ft w of Prospect Av, 66.1x135.2; St. John's Av and Fox St Corporation to Melrose Plumbing Corporation, 453 East 160th St, mtg $18,500, April 4; attorneys, Menken Bros., 87 Nassau St. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CLIFF ST, w s, at n end of Cliff St, runs w 7.7x n 31.1x e 44.9x n 0.4x e 8.3x s 1x e 54.10x s 31.3x w 107.8 to beginning, April 5; Matthew J. Sullivan to John S. Whelan, due May 1, 1920; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$6,000

EAST BROADWAY, 145, s s, 226 ft w of Rutgers St, 25x75, April 5; Bernard Lazarus to U. S. Trust Co., trustee, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.. $16,000

PARK AV, 1,230, w s, 75.6 ft s of 96th St, 25.2x100, April 4; Emma G. Conboy to Theodore A. Kavanagh, 99 East 81st St, due and interest, as per bond, prior mtg $29,250; attorney, L. E. Mahan, 233 Broadway..$980

PEARL ST, s e s, at s w s of Burling Slip, runs s e 173.4 to n w s of Water St x s w 116.8x n w 84.8x n e 19.6x n w 13.8x n e 23.10x n w 5.1x s w 0.3x n w 53.4x n e 2x n w 36.8 to Pearl St x n e 84.4 to beginning, March 1; New York City District Realty Corporation to Simon W. Strauss, 3 East Sixty-ninth St, trustee for bondholders, 12 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$1,100,000

WILLIAM ST, s s, 192.3 ft w of Duane St, 28.2x112.2x25.6x104.2, Dec. 3, 1907; August Zinsser Realty Co. to August Zinsser, due Jan. 1, 1913; attorneys, Wayland & B., 165 Broadway $35,000

3D AV, 1,994, w s, 100.10 ft n of 109th St, 19.11x95, April 6; The Mayjac Co. to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years....$8,000

9TH ST, 740 East, s s, 168 ft w of Avenue D, 25x93.11, March 31; Leopold, Henrietta, Max, and Estella Oettinger et al. to Eastern District Savings Bank, 1,024 Gates Av, Brooklyn, due May 1, 1922; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.. $8,000

11TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 50x103.3, Feb. 27; Mathilda C. Van Winkle to Katherine H. Cantine, Stone Ridge, N. Y., 1 year, 6 p. c.; address, E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St....$4,000

15TH ST, 28 West, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.2x25.8x93.4, April 5; East 46th Street Realty Corp. to the U. S. Title Guaranty Co., 32 Burt St, Brooklyn, due April 1, 1920 ....$40,000

38TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 50x98.9, March 24; Pine Hill Crystal Spring Water Co. to Israel O. Blake, 995 Madison Av, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John T. McGovern, 141 Broadway $50,000

48TH ST, 205 and 207 East, n s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 50x115.8x50.6x108.2, April 6; Nathan and Annie Koppel to Weiz & Zerweck, 1,562 Myrtle Av, Brooklyn, demand, 6 p. c.; prior mtg $45,000....$6,000

78TH ST, s s, 89.8 ft w of Madison Av, 76.8x15.2x irregular, April 5; William A. Boyd to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, due May 1, 1922; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway....$20,000

138TH ST, 111 West, n s, 516 ft e of 7th Av, 31x99.11, April 6; Max Lipschitz to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond..........$4,000

Bronx.

DALY AV, w s, 91.11 ft n of 181st St, 75x irregular; same to same, April 5, due as per bond; attorney, same..........$55,000

DALY AV, n w corner of 181st St, 91.11x93x84.7x96.6; Simonia Realty Corp. to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, April 5, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$80,000

INTERVALE AV, e s, 92.2 ft s of Freeman St, 30.9x82x25.8x70, also land in Morris County, N. J.; Clarence M. Rooney to William J. Martin, 490 Riverside Drive, prior mtg $4,500, March 29, due March 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Foley & M., 64 Wall St $2,290

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 167th St, 25x89.11; Benenson Realty Co. to Karoline Behrens, 2,555 Story Av, April 5, due July 1, 1920; attorneys, Elfers & A., 233 Broadway $7,500

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 180th St, 96.10x95x73x191.11x173; 188th Street and Washington Avenue Co., Inc., to Aaron Naumberg, 524 5th Av, March 30, one year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$90,000

SAME PROPERTY, also land in Kings Co.; same to same, March 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; same attorney $20,000

163D ST, w s, 107.1 ft n from n s of 162d St, runs w 67.8x n 20.3x e 58x s 22.9; Morris Eisenberg to Louis Gordon, 890 East 163d St, March 30, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Williams, F. & S., 55 John St....$1,000

164TH ST, 656 and 658 East, s s, 33.4x100; William J. Timmons to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, prior mtg $7,000, April 4, installments, interest as per bond; attorney, J. W. Bryant, 258 East 138th St....$500

171ST ST, s s, 172 ft w of 3d Av, 72x100; also 180th St, n s, 132.2 ft w of Prospect Av, 66.1x135.2; Melrose Plumbing Corporation to Our Realty Co., April 4, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Menken Brothers, 87 Nassau St....$7,000

225TH ST, n s, being e 75 ft of Lot 1,038, map of Wakefield, 75x114; Elizabeth Polchinski to Eastchester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, O. D. Tompkins, Mount Vernon, N. Y....$900

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

MOTT ST, 102, — s —; Concetta Staffa, extrx., to Dominick Lambienti, 104 Mott St, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1917; attorney, Louis Harris, 106 Mott St....$420

1ST AV, 1,615, s w corner of 84th St, store and part of basement; Christian C. Cramer to August Schumacher, 421 East 84th St, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, H. J. Hinck, 68 East 90th St....$1,320

14TH ST, s s, 398 ft w of 5th Av, 27x103.3, all; Lucy A. Friedlieb et al. to Robert Taylor, 28 West 14th St, 4 years from May 1, 1917; attorneys, Coan & C., 277 Broadway $11,000

59TH ST, 135 East, — s —; Hyman Greenberg to Kowaskos Nicholas, 135 East 59th St, and another, 4 8-12 years from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, George Papanerstasion, 5 Jefferson St, Brooklyn....$900

84TH ST, 157-61 East, n s, all; William Lang and another to Isidore and Lawrence J. Pieper, 720 Riverside Drive, 21 years from completion of five-story building; attorneys, McLaughlin & Stern, 15 William St, deposit of $10,000, taxes, &c., and.....$15,000

125TH ST, 116-18 West, loft; Edward D. Farrell to Tolbert T. Bleeks, 4,822 Langley Av, Chicago, Ill., 3 years from May 1, 1914; 7 years' rent; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St....$1,600

181ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, all; Boston Leasehold Corp. to Samuel E. Jacobs, 27 West 85th St, from Dec. 2, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1920, 5 years' rent at $14,000; attorneys, Cohen & C., 74 Broadway, taxes, &c., and net....$11,000

181ST ST, 560 West; same property; also 180th St, assignment of lease; Samuel E. Jacob to Palais de Glace, Jan. 5, 1916; attorney, Milton Greenbaum, 233 Broadway.$1

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, 2,535, store, &c.; Henry F. Kell to Charles R. Veith; 2,361 Valentine Av, 10 years from May 1, 1917; attorneys, A. Hupfel's Sons, 842 St. Ann's Av.... $1,200 to $2,400

TELLER AV, 945, Apartment 4C; Siebrand H. Niewenhous to Clemens H. Weaver, 2 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorneys, Niewenhous Brothers, 369 East 163d St....$480

163D ST, 339 East, all; Alice V. Earl to John E. Williams, 378 East 163d St, 1 year from March 15, 1917; attorneys, Niewenhous Brothers, 369 East 163d St....$264

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 1,270; Assets and Liabilities Association, Inc., against Angela A. Cole et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. W. Dayton.

STANTON ST, 177; S. Hammerstein, Inc., against Anna Markwitz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cohen Bros.

72D ST, s s, 85 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x102.2; New York Savings Bank against Adele Martin et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, J. A. Dutton.

46TH ST, 112 West; Angelo De Benedetto against Charles Geoly et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, C. L. Hoffman & H. A. Friedman.

Bronx.

LOTS 597, 598, 599, and 600, map of property of Elizabeth R. B. King, at City Island; Ferdinand Rosenberger against Frederick W. Paas et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. G. K. Heath.

VYSE AV, n e corner of Jennings St, 50x100; Thomas C. Dunn et al., as executors, against Frederick Regelmann et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dean, Tracy & McBarron.

197TH ST, s e corner of Creston Av, 62.5x90.9; John P. Benzen et al. against Rensorg Holding Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. P. Fallon, Jr.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

11TH AV, 824 to 844; F. Ida Greenberg against Katharine F. Reynard, owner and contractor $151

48TH ST, 129 to 135 West; C. T. Willard Co. against Bristol Hotel Realty Corporation, owner; Vanderbilt-Warren Co., contractor....$106

56TH ST, 234 West; Oriental Fireproof Sash & Door Co. against William Wiese, owner; P. Gallagher, contractor....$312

67TH ST, 3 West; C. T. Willard Co. against Strauss Building & Realty Co. and Hotel Des Artistes, owners; William J. Taylor Co., contractor; Vanderbilt-Warren Co., sub-contractor $159

101ST ST, 10 West; Philip Trousch against New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, owner; Ryan & Selmon, contractors $250

Bronx.

137TH ST, 801 East; East Star Roofing Co., Inc., against Tip Top Laundry, Inc., owner and contractor....$850

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

118TH ST, 248 East; American Bar Lock Co. against Trinity Episcopal Church, Inc., et al., Dec. 20, 1916....$350

Bronx.

180TH ST, n s, 97 ft e of Clinton Av, 66.8x136; also Jerome Av, n w corner of 192d St, 100x283.9; Melrose Plumbing Co. against Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation et al., Dec. 11, 1916....$11,000

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ANDREW CUNEO, Alleged Bankrupt, and the A. C. HOLDING COMPANY.

In pursuance to an order of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, dated March 26th, 1917, and duly entered, the undersigned will sell at public auction at 539 B'way, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, the following: Certain shares of stocks and bonds of various corporations of the face value of $183,884.67; certain judgments duly docketed against various individuals aggregating $6,147.45; one batch of promissory notes aggregating the sum of $33,955.02; one note for $1,271.36, secured by Bond and Mortgage on properties situated at 2142-2144 Belmont Avenue, Bronx. E. JACOB BISGYER, Attorney for A. C. Holding Co.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24,313.—In Bankruptcy.—ELIAS STARR, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Elias Starr are hereby given notice that on March 28th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, April 19th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,033.

Notice is given that OSCAR A. OLSON, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 7th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,267. Notice is given that J. IRVING HANSHE, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 7, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,105.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY HEININGER and CHARLES L. BAKER, individually and as copartners trading as THE HENRY HEININGER CO., Bankrupts.

Henry Heininger and Charles L. Baker, individually and as copartners trading as The Henry Heininger Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on March 17, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on April 18, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. District N. Y.—No. 24,361.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM DRASNER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Abraham Drasner are hereby given notice that on March 27th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, April 19th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 200 cases, each containing 200 cans, more or less, of tomato paste. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 16th, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated March 29, 1917. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

TRUSTEE'S SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 13th day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the steam lighter "PIONEER," her engines, etc., at Crane's Shipyards, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, New York. EDWARD L. OWEN, Trustee.

FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Cheap and very desirable office.
$1.00 less per square foot
THAN WHEN LEASED.
Outside light. Every room above building line. Metropolitan Tower. Entire floor about 4500 square feet, or will subdivide.
COME AND SEE.
AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY,
16th Floor.

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MILL BASIN factory sites; any AREA, with or without **WATERFRONT**
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Room 2409 New York Dept. "A"

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318 WEST 76TH STREET
Remodeled Private Residence
Large rooms, four baths, hardwood floors, electric light, newly decorated.
Best arranged house on West Side
Inquire on premises. Not for rent.

Large Amounts to Loan on Bond & Mortgage
ALSO BUILDING LOANS
4½% and 5%
Bryan L. Kennelly, 156 B'way.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$1000 cash, balance like rent, buys 7-room house, every improvement. Price $5,500. Plot 18.6x75, Morris Ave., south of Fordham Road. H. A. DOUGLASS & CO., 187th St. & Grand Concourse. Can be seen Sunday, between 9 & 11.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mapleton Park
"The Beautiful"

Live in Suburbs, with City conveniences, in Homes of Beautiful Design and Finish. 24 Minutes' Ride.

Four commodious Sleeping Rooms; Parquet Floors; Tiled and Showered Bathrooms; Latest Fixtures; Living Room with Fireplace; Beamed Ceiling Dining Room; Electric Lights; Catchy Kitchen and Laundry; Cemented White-walled Cellar; Large Back Yard; Steam-heated Porch, Sun Parlor; Lawn, Asphalted Streets; Granolithic Sidewalks; Garage Space.

Price $6,250; Little Cash. Send for Easy Payment Plan.

The Most Attractive Proposition in Brooklyn. Investigate. Come Today.

ALCO BUILDING CO.
66th St. & 22nd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Opposite Station. 'Phone 1118 Bath Beach.
Take Sea Beach Subway from City Hall, N. Y., to 22d Ave. Station.
New York Office, 217 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35
7 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Cort. 7440.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DEAL DIRECT WITH THE BUILDER. Within 27 min. to New York I have several plots suitable for small chicken farms. Will build five-room house with improvements, concrete cellars, chicken coops. Price complete: $1250. Title Guarantee policy free.
$150 Cash $7 Monthly
Write or call for plans. Builder, 562 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
On the Water
At an Attractive Price

ABSOLUTELY modern and artistic house in Pelham Manor, on the shore of Long Island Sound. Fourteen large rooms, with garage, in an acre of cultivated ground. Dock with pavilion, 550 feet of riparian rights.

The house has large entrance hall, connecting with 30-foot living room, den with lavatory, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen and laundry. Forty-foot veranda overlooking the water. Second floor has six master's rooms and dressing room, two baths, and veranda. Third floor has three maid's rooms.

Five open fireplaces, hot water heating, ample closets.

On Pelham Road near Travers Island, and adjoining Pelham Bay Park.

Wm. B. Randall,
66 Broadway New York City
Telephone 559 Rector.

Actually Twelve of the Best Lots in Westchester County.

The first and best lots sold in Woods of Larchmont are now for sale by the purchaser, 180 ft. frontage on Wildwood Road, running back to Highland Avenue, twelve lots in all. They will be sold in blocks of four 60-ft. frontage on each street, or all together. If you will step up onto these lots and look off to the Sound you will be as enthusiastic as I am. I have been holding them hoping to live there myself, but that hope is gone and I want to sell. 40 minutes from Grand Central depot on New Haven Road. Beautiful country, and all the best of it. Write to J. A. Richards, Owner, 9 East Fortieth Street, New York City.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco Sections
at prices below their cost and present worth
Furnished and Unfurnished Rentals.
CLARK, LEE, TIBBITS CO., Inc.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Tel. 151f.

JUST BELOW WHITE PLAINS
At Hartsdale, Near Greenacres.
8-room house, modern equipment, chestnut trim, spacious piazzas, wide country views. Price $5,450. A Great Big Bargain. Easy terms.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC., Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 413.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of BOAL'S ROLLS MFG. CO., INC., for authority to change its name to BOAL'S ROLLS CORPORATION. To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that Boal's Rolls Mfg. Co., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House, City Hall Park, in the City of New York and County of New York, on the 24th day of April, 1917, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Boal's Rolls Corporation.

Dated New York, March 23rd, 1917.

BOAL'S ROLLS MFG. CO., INC. By Arthur R. Boal, President.

O'BRIEN, MULEVINSKY & DRISCOLL, Attorneys for Boal's Rolls Mfg. Co., Inc., 1,482 Broadway, New York City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$30 Lots
HUNTINGTON
High and dry, where you can make a little fortune, very good investment, near station, trolley, school, and churches; bathing beach; steamboat to and from New York. Buy quick. Only a limited amount of lots left. $2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY. R. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

DOUGLASTON, L. I.
HOUSE 8 ROOMS, LOT 75x275, GARAGE FOR TWO CARS. NEAR WATER. FIVE MINUTES STATION. OWNER WANTS QUICK SALE. O 47 TIMES.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ONE FAMILY HOUSE
Seven large rooms, reception hall and bath. Large attic. Hollow tile construction with stucco exterior. Asbestos roof. Copper gutters and leaders. Hot water heating. Plot 50x100 feet. Bargain for immediate sale. Situated on Palisades, opposite Grant's Tomb. Write for appointment. Owner, Charles Leeger, Grantwood, N. J. Lawton Ave. and car line.

UP TO DATE DAIRY FARM
With or Without stock, on State road. Very nice 10-room house; hot and cold water; 15 miles from Newark; all fenced. Address Farm, Y 207 Times Annex.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREENWICH & VICINITY
A choice selection of
FURNISHED ESTATES & HOMES
(Water Fronts and Inland)
offered for rent for season; early inspection advised.
Thomas N. Cooke.
Tel. 430, Smith Building, Greenwich, Conn.

A GLORIOUS RIDGE
in the Berkshires; 1,300 feet in the air, with beautiful views of distant hills for fully 50 miles; 500 acres; many smooth, rolling fields entirely free from stone; three houses; two streams, woods, &c.; an exceptional stock farm; near Litchfield, Conn.; only $19,000 for immediate sale. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., New York City.

WILTON 25 ACRE ESTATE; ALL HIGH GROUND.
600 feet on State Road. Commuting distance. 11 room modern House; 2 Bathrooms, 4 open fireplaces, hot water heat; barn; garage, with 2 rooms; ice house filled, 80 tons; all buildings new and in perfect condition. Price $15,000. Folsom Bros., Inc., 127 East 34th.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FREE AND CLEAR
FARM IN MAINE
Worth $10,000, will trade for equity in income property. 515 OLD SOUTH BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

VIRGINIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VIRGINIA.
One of the handsomest and most profitable plantations in the Warm Springs Valley; 3,300 acres. Natural Blue Grass soil, 1,000 acres in cultivation. Large, handsome Colonial Brick mansion, beautiful home and ideal stock ranch; 15,000,000 feet hardwood timber ready for market. Seven miles from Hot Springs. A bargain. Price and photographs on application to A. H. THIERMANN, Richmond, Virginia.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Morton Building
116 Nassau Street
Strictly fireproof building. Equipped with new, modern Otis passenger and freight elevator. A few large suites of offices are for rent with excellent light. Also smaller offices at reasonable prices. Must be seen to be appreciated.
AGENT ON PREMISES.
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
2211 Broadway

Connick Building,
244 5th Av. (Near 28th)
TO LET.
Large Light Lofts, 31.4x85
Fireproof Building, Steam Heat. Hot & Cold Water; Passenger Elevator. Freight Elevators. No Manufacturing.
ANDREW J. CONNICK, Owner,
On Premises, or Your Own Broker.

A Few Desirable Offices in
FULTON BUILDING
S.W. Cor. FULTON & NASSAU STS.
TO SELECT TENANTS
WILLIAM F. FUERST Inc. Agt
87 NASSAU ST.

SECOND FLOOR STORE.
Plate Glass Front.
25 x 65.
178 Madison Ave., at 34th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BRONX.
JUST COMPLETED
165th St. & Woodycrest Ave.
Highbridge section, West Bronx Heights. Residential section & beautiful location.
4-5-6 ROOMS All Improvements.
Convenient to 6th & 9th Ave. L and New Lexington Ave. Subway.

JUST COMPLETED
4-5 ROOMS
425-431 WEST 214TH ST. Every improvement. 1 block from 215th St. Broadway Subway. REASONABLE RENTALS. AGENT ON PREMISES.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11 and 12 room Cottages on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

$75.—Large, light lofts, each 2,500 square feet; only 2 left; 1st and 2d floor; 16 windows, steam heat, elevator; centrally located for good help. 407-409 East 70th. Agent Sigmund Lewy, 1,064 Lexington Av.

Offices for Rent—Light, outside rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with privilege of reception room, attendant, &c.; $50 to $125 month. Room 312, 1,475 Broadway.

VACANT LOTS, excellent location; immediate occupation; LARGE, BRIGHT LOFTS, facing river. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 32 Exchange Place.

21st St., 304 West.—Single store, large plate-glass front; suitable any business; low rent. MERCER, 260 West 23d.

65th, 128 West.—Large, sunny room, with telephone; gentleman; for living or business.

Attractive, light double office; two entrances; palatial building; $3.. 110 West 40th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

PUBLIC GARAGE WANTED. Must be well located and reasonable, to hold 100 or 150 cars. If satisfactory terms can be made will lease for 10 years or more. Miss Lewis, 500 5th Av.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

West End Av., near 86th St Subway.—Four-story dwelling; excellent condition; $2,200. Leroy Coventry, 58 West 72d.

REAL ESTATE.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Botanical Gardens, Bedford Park, Bronx.—A ten-room house, within 5 minutes' walk of Botanical Gardens; transit, Harlem R. R., 3d Av. "L" and Jerome Av. "L" and subway; extra size lot with good garden space in rear; adjoins Bronx Concourse; $45 a month; will sell on easy terms. Fillmore Realty Co., 11 Wall St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Fine little plot, $750; near Boulevard, Avenue N, subway station. G 381 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms, 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic bungalow; beautiful park; highest hill, overlooking ocean; $2,500; terms. G 382 Times Downtown.

Grand bungalow plot, $400; highest hill, overlooking ocean; refined neighborhood. G 383 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

YONKERS, Just Outside Van Cortlandt Park.—Elegant house, rent $1,100; sale convenient terms; 105 Bruce Av.; 11 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, verandas; beautiful grounds. T. S. BURKE, Radford Building, Getty Square. Phone 5060 Yonkers.

FOR SALE AT SCARSDALE. Attractive stucco and shingle house; just completed; three minutes from Scarsdale Station; six bedrooms, three baths; 118 feet front; fine trees; best residential section. Phone 204 or Box 52, Scarsdale.

Park Hill—Broad Hudson River view; choice lots or acre plots; exceptionally low prices for quick sales. Thomas S. Burke, Radford Bldg., Yonkers, N. Y.; 'phone Yonkers 5060, or Park Hill on Hudson, Inc., 2 Rector St., New York City, 'phone Rector 9969.

$30 to $33, new 5-room apartments, 564 South Broadway, Yonkers, just above Van Cortlandt Park subway station; possession now, rent from May 1. Premises, or T. S. Burke, Radford Building, Getty Square. Tel. 5060 Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Gentleman's country estate, beautifully located on Long Island shore, overlooking Long Island Sound; 25 acres; high elevation; Colonial house, completely furnished; 14 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood floors; electric lights; telephone; wide verandas; large barn, garage, storage house; fine garden; water front, with boat landing; fine anchorage; property within 5 minutes' walk Post Office. Write for photos and full particulars, Clifford Smith, 27 Cedar St., New York.

OCEANSIDE. Houses, 9 rooms, steam heat, electric lights, bath; plot 60x100; three minutes from Oceanside station; ten minutes from Long Beach; $5,500 and $6,000 easy terms. Rufus H. Smith, Phone 498, Rockville Centre, or George Draper, Tompkinsville 2329.

$950 FOR SMALL HOUSE, near large town; plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up, and will make a good year-round home. $100 down and $10 month. Call or write for information and tickets. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

6 monthly and $50 cash buys my 3-acre farm, hour out, in large town; good soil; full price $700. Farm, Box 274 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $290 down and small monthly payments like rent buys my beautiful suburban home; 30 minutes from New York. 7c. fare; Craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, New York. Tel. 1508 John.

Any one wishing Summer home or all-year-round home will do well to look over two bungalows we just completed at Rockaway, N. J., 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, $3,400 and $4,500; will rent for Summer; also 8-room bungalow at Cedar Lake, Denville, N. J., $1,600; 10-room house at Mendham, N. J.; all improvements. Hasbrook Park Co., E. L. Garabrant, Manager, Mendham, N. J. Box 68.

Fine modern dwelling, commanding beautiful view; plot 75x105; large living room, paneled dining room, kitchen, pantry, three bedrooms, tile bath; decorated; hardwood trim; hot-water heat, gas, electricity; 4 minutes from station; half hour out on Erie; $4,500, on easy terms; great bargain. William Butscher, 21 Park Row.

A neat village farm in Ridgewood; 1 acre; attractive house, 6 rooms, bath, steam, electricity; garage, hennery; much fruit; macadam street; refined neighborhood; price $4,500. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION HOW To own home on payments like rent. Boundary Realty, 30 Church, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Nice farm on Torrington Heights, Conn.; 50 acres good land, good 2-family house, 12 rooms; barn, (cemented stanchion stables;) chicken house, corn crib, iron smoke house; 150 apple trees, wood, and timber; fine location; very sightly and healthy; price, $4,250. T. M. Burns, Torrington, Conn.

Conn. shore, hour out, furnished residences, all improvements; most beautiful place near N. Y. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

FARM BARGAINS. A FEW specials; write for descriptions. ARCHIE D. JENNINGS, Winchester, N. H.

Virginia—For Sale or To Let.

139 acres in valley of Virginia, on Shenandoah River, adjoining Bear Lithia Springs property, near Elkton, Va.; fertile land; on public road; good dwelling on upland, overlooking river; splendid view. Address Mrs. Walter Hall, Elkton, Va.

Out of City.

For Sale.—20-acre farm, 20 miles out; good land and buildings; 1,000 feet water frontage; rare bargain. Owner, 308 West 25th. 5909 Chelsea.

Real Estate Wanted.

A dwelling house, between 34th St. and 50th St., between 6th and Madison Avs., as a headquarters for the National League for Woman's Service. This organization has outgrown its present temporary quarters at 38 West 39th St. The need is urgent. Will some patriotic citizen lend their house for six months at least. Please communicate with Miss Frances Howland, 165 East 61st St. Telephone Plaza 2064.

Wanted.—Private residence, between 44th, 59th, 6th, Lexington; owner must state location, size, condition, and price; this must be actual bargain. X 349 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES.

Furnished.

SUBURBAN COUNTRY HOME, TO RENT, COMPLETELY FURNISHED. Colonial Heights, Westchester Co., N. Y.; high, commanding view; large, 12 rooms; two baths; three fireplaces; sun parlor; tile kitchen, hall, bathrooms; solid oak trim; fieldstone and shingles; hot water, electric lights, gas; good library; Steinway grand piano; heated garage; large plot; fruit trees; garden; 30 minutes Grand Central; yearly lease or Summer season; bargain. Owner, E. C. Lovejoy, 109 West 82d St.

A fine house, 12 rooms, (8 bedrooms,) bath, 3 toilets, shower, electric light; gas and all improvements; completely furnished; for sale or to let; directly on the ocean; reasonable; Point Pleasant, N. J. Inquire F. Gutmann & Co., 134 West 29th St., New York, N. Y.

For rent, from April 15, attractively furnished, artistic house at Forest Hills, L. I., nine rooms, three baths, and garage; one block from West Side Tennis Club and railroad station. Address Suite 801, 8 West 40th St.

For rent, from May 1 to Oct. 1, nine-room house, furnished completely; big porch; fine trees; near water; excellent location. Telephone 1185-J, or call 103 Leland Av., New Rochelle.

Summer homes on shore of Sound at Madison, Conn.; houses, furnished; running water, electric lighting, garage; country club, golf; rentals, $300 to $1,000 season; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

EDGEMERE.—For sale or rent, beautiful Summer home, newly furnished; in restricted section, facing private park; second house from ocean. Bliss, 388 Broadway. Phone Franklin 1440.

Fully equipped 12-room house, 3 baths; garage; near lake, ½ hour to sea; remainder season or to October; servants. 217 Private Way. Tel. 68 Lakewood, N. J.

Unfurnished.

Twin dwellings, modern improvements; acre plot; finest commutation service; elevated section; $27 each; both, $50. Refined, G 356 Times Downtown.

Wanted.

Small furnished house wanted for Summer, convenient Grand Central or Pennsylvania Station. Telephone or write J. O. Ball, Flushing, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

62D, 27 EAST.—Expensively furnished, sunny, outside, six rooms and two baths; three months or longer, $250 monthly; ninth floor front.

ATTRACTIVE four-room, newly-furnished apartment; $125; East 82d. Phone 30.. Lenox.

PARK AV., (Lower Sixties.)—Exceptionally cool, attractive apartment; eight outside rooms; bath, elevator; $125; May-October. Plaza 7882.

PARK AV., in Seventies.—7 outside rooms, 2 baths. Telephone Rhinelander 3025.

Furnished—West Side.

43D, 26 WEST.—Elegant 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, veranda; piano, victrola; sublet Oct. 1; exceptional; $130 month. Frankes, Vanderbilt 4140.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Beautiful suite; parquet floors; bath; electricity; refined; $25 weekly.

70TH, 236 WEST.—Sublet, handsomely furnished apartment of 3 rooms, bath and large foyer; new building; $100 per month. See superintendent.

72D, 172 WEST.—Sublet elegantly furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; private telephone; maid service; $125. Apt. 8. Col. 8856.

72D, 42 WEST, Apt. 53.—Sublet outside rooms, bath, furnished, $75 monthly.

95TH, 206 WEST.—7 sunny outside rooms, artistically furnished; elevator; cars convenient. Garrett.

101ST, 205 WEST, (THE JOSEPH HOTEL,) three doors from Broadway. Tel. 9575 River. High-class, newly furnished 5, 6, 7 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; all night elevator, telephone, and maid service. $25 to $45 weekly; $90 to $150 monthly.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Seven room and one bath apartment, well furnished, from May 1 to Sept. 1.

118TH, 210 WEST. THE CECIL. One, two rooms, private baths; low rates.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED five rooms, all outside, south 59th, $125. O 127 Times.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, AND 110TH ST. ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS. THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA. HOTEL CONVENIENCES; APARTMENT RATES; THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway or 6th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS; $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references essential. Phone 613 Academy.

CENTRAL PARK.—Desirable corner four or more rooms; mornings. Waggaman, 3705 Riverside.

CORNER APARTMENT.—New building, very attractive, East Eighties; two bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, bath; $200 month. Gaines, Van Nostrand & Morrison, Inc., 25 East 26th St., N. Y. City.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY. 30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

HILDONA COURT, TEL. BRYANT 6255, 341 WEST 45TH ST., JUST OFF B'DWAY. New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3, rooms, tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 monthly up.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

LUXURIOUS FURNISHED APARTMENT, 9 rooms, on West End Av., in the Eighties, from June 1 to Oct. 1; 3 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; all outside rooms; only adults of unquestionable references considered; rent $500 per month. Address Luxury, M 34 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Attractive five-room apartment, till Fall; near Columbia. Clarke.

PINEHURST AV, 45, (West 179th St.)—Elevator apartment, four large rooms; attractively furnished; modern conveniences; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400, (corner 112th St.)—For rent, attractively furnished eight-room apartment, with three baths; most beautiful Drive section; rent $175. Apply Apartment 5D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, (Corner 137th.)—Lovely, light, cool, completely furnished outside seven-room apartment overlooking Hudson; must see to appreciate. Heck, Apartment 54. Audubon 6803.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 64, (79th.)—Rio Vista Apts.; two, three room suite; non-housekeeping; refined surroundings. 8632 Schuyler.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th St. Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only. Newly furnished suites now available. 2 rooms and bath $15 weekly, $60 monthly up. 3 rooms, kitchen and bath $27.50 weekly, $110 monthly. 4 rooms, kitchen and bath $30 weekly, $120 monthly. New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. Phone Riverside 6100.

WEST END AV., 780, (Cor. 98th St.)—Seven rooms, 3 baths. Apt. 2A.

WEST END, (Nineties.)—Six rooms, 3 baths, furnished, $150 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

Unfurnished—East Side.

61ST ST., 131 EAST.—Two floors in charming private house, including large kitchen, private bath, porches in rear, open fires, $115; or will subdivide; best references required.

179 MADISON AV., near 34th St. TWO ROOMS AND BATH. Rent $60; maid service included.

TWO-ROOM and bath apartment, $40; new building, electricity, maid service, 469 4th Av., near 32d St., central location; good neighborhood. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 10 East 33d St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 52 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; very desirable; $55; immediate possession. Inquire janitress.

72D, 118 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, seven windows, southwest exposure, service; immediate possession. Col. 8545. Apt. 83.

115TH, 601 WEST, (Apt. 52.)—Sublet unfurnished, high-grade apartment 7 rooms, 3 baths. Phone 7330 Morningside.

160TH, 409 WEST.—Sublease 3, 4, 5, and 6 all outside rooms; elevator apartment overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson and Harlem Rivers. Roger Morris Apartment.

719 WEST 180TH ST. Attractive elevator apartments, 5-6 rooms; all modern improvements; $48-$55.

CLAREMONT AV., 21, (near 116th.)—Furnished or unfurnished, eight sunny rooms, two baths, six months, longer; subway. Apartment 102.

DOCTOR or DENTIST.—Eight large rooms. The "Georgia," s. e. cor. Broadway and 180th St.; wonderful opportunity for a large practice; rent, $1,350.

FOUR and five rooms and bath. New fireproof Apartment. 124 West 72d St. See Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY at 116 Riverside Drive, south cor. of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and 3 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736.—Very desirable apartment to sublet; 7 rooms, 2 baths; moderate rental. I. L. Broadwin. Tel. 4160 Audubon.

To sublet, 7-room apartment, unfurnished. 608 West 139th.

WEST 161ST ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Several new high-class elevator apartments, 6 rooms; $60 to $80. Inquire 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4657 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

SUBLEASE—Six rooms, bath, newly decorated, Park section; excellent location; $75; concession. Spilsbury, 708 Ocean Av.

SUBLET 4 rooms and bath; elevator; Heights; $42.50; concessions. Parker, 68 Montague St.

Westchester.

Something new; bungalow apartments, five rooms; open porches; best residential section; convenient subway; $33-$35-$45-$47. Van Ness Bros., 506 So. Broadway, Yonkers.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Large room, suitable for two; southern exposure.

51ST, 114 EAST.—Large, small, attractively, newly furnished; telephone; electricity; private bath.

60TH, 143 EAST.—Attractive, neatly furnished, front library, bedroom adjoining, main floor; private entrance; near "L" and subway; suitable for gentlemen. M 49 Times.

65TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelors; room and bath; residence of art collector; references.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive furnished, unfurnished rooms; music allowed.

West Side.

35 WEST 10TH ST. Large, pleasant room, with private bath.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; gentlemen; permanent.

52D, 21 WEST.—Room with private bath; gentleman only; references.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Large room; private lavatory; electricity, elevator, telephone; gentlemen. Starr.

57TH, 100 WEST.—Outside room for refined gentleman who will appreciate home. Gassee.

63D, 105 WEST.—Small, bright room; running water; private family; young man; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Single rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; reasonable; gentlemen; telephone.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 135 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR, EXTENSION, BATH AND KITCHENETTE; ELECTRICITY.

71ST, 346 WEST.—Room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment; private family. Columbus 1265.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Homelike, pleasant, clean room; running water, tel.

72D, WEST.—Very large room; beautiful mahogany finish; parquet floor; reasonable. Columbus 1242.

72D, 53 WEST.—Large, front room; elevator, telephone; private. Lamy.

72D, 22 WEST.—Small, sunny room; two windows; running water; quiet; electricity.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity, shower; elevator; $6. Col. 3588. De Bernyz.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

73D, 302 WEST, (Riverside.)—Attractive, front parlor; private bath; board; near subway.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large rooms to rent; newly furnished; exclusive neighborhood; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor; private bath; electricity; also single, double rooms.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; phone; hotel accommodations.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms, with private baths; also medium on bath floor; electricity; $4 to $11.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms, bath, $4-$6-$14.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single rooms; closets; baths, same floor; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 170 WEST.—Most excellent; student; latest conveniences; splendid bath; references; $4.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable, medium-sized room; running water; private house; reference.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every comfort and convenience; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Front basement, suitable two; bath, lavatory, continuous hot water, electricity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $10.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Large front room, all conveniences, newly furnished, near bath, telephone; reasonable.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms; electricity; steam heat; continuous hot water; $6.50 to $11.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive rooms; also suites; electricity; $6-$8.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Second floor front room, single room, reasonable; all conveniences; references.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Attractive outside rooms; running water, electricity; elevator.

82D, 8 WEST.—Kitchenette; well appointed; southern exposure; all conveniences.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; hot and cold running water; bath.

85TH, Near Riverside.—Three front rooms, southern exposure; quiet; elevator. Schuyler 3368.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large front room, 3 windows, private bath; also front parlor, with running water, elegantly furnished, near Drive; references.

86TH, (near Broadway.)—Front suite; large living room, with one or two bedrooms; high-class apartment. Schuyler 8583.

87TH, 153 WEST.—A nicely furnished room, running water, all conveniences.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive room; running water; electricity; southern exposure.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, large and medium rooms, with bath; exclusive.

89TH, 230 WEST.—Elegant, large room, twin beds; private bath; electricity; references.

91ST, 130 WEST.—Furnished rooms; running water; telephone; gentleman; subway, "L." Apt. 2W.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; two windows; every convenience; suitable for two.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; all conveniences; references.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Comfortable, pleasant outside room, suitable couple; references. Apt. 2 north.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor; private bath; hall room; modern improvements.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Well-furnished front room, bath convenient; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

98TH, 243, Apt. 6B, (corner Broadway.)—Large, sunny front room, handsomely furnished; modern.

104TH, 115 WEST, (Apartment 5.)—Comfortable room, all improvements; gentleman.

109TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, adjoining bath, one flight; near subway, 110th St.; other rooms. Write Advertiser.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Cheerful rooms; running water; conveniences; phone; elevator; refined; quiet. Emerson.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Outside room, running water, desirable Summer location. Johnston, 9A.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Connecting, sunny rooms, overlooking Park; kitchen privileges. Apt. 2.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable room; modern; all conveniences; $4. Apt. 24.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Very desirable sunny front rooms; large, small. Apt. 4 R E.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Elevator apartment; large room, bath; bus, cars; terms moderate. Peck.

146TH ST., (372 Convent Av.)—Attractive front room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; private entrance; subway, "L," $4.50; references exchanged.

151ST & B'WAY, (3,657.)—Elegantly furnished large front room; all conveniences; homelike comforts; private family; suitable one or two gentlemen only. Apt. 4A.

151ST, 518 WEST.—Elevator; improvements; $3-$3.50. Call afternoon, 3 South. Audubon 3786.

156TH ST., 533 WEST, NEAR B'WAY SUBWAY STATION.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; LAFAYETTE INN.

177TH, 611 WEST.—Large, front room, adjoining bath; no other roomers. Apt. 36.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (Cor. 86th.)—Magnificent private apartment, 11th floor; bachelor; breakfast; exclusive. 5300 Schuyler. Balling.

EXCLUSIVE FAMILY offers gentleman nicely furnished room; all conveniences; close 103d subway; finest location; overlooking Hudson. Riverside 992.

PINEHURST AV., 45, (West 179th.)—Two large rooms; use kitchen; all conveniences; elevator; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—Room, bath; well furnished; private family; gentleman. Apt. 1B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful front rooms; overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Beautiful parlor overlooking Hudson; also bedroom; references. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th subway.

TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 1242. 72d, West.—Medium room; electricity; gentleman.

WEST END AV., 664.—Exceptional, high-class, well-furnished, large rooms; twin beds; running water; small rooms.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 60, (Brooklyn.)—High-class bachelors' quarters, 10 minutes from Wall St.; absolutely modern; delightful room; private bath; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone 7209 Main.

ROOMS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

REFINED GENTLEMAN, permanent, wants large room, (front or back parlor preferred;) good neighborhood; state particulars. O 110 Times.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive southwest exposure room, running water; music allowed.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; steam heat, private baths, electricity; references.

35TH, 156 EAST. Large, comfortable room; wholesome meals.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large sunny front room; also small room; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; private bath; electricity, telephone.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Southern gentlewoman offers large and small rooms (private baths) with carefully planned meals; references exchanged.

53D, 64 WEST.—Large room with board; private bath; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room, private bath, telephone, electricity; excellent table; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Charmingly furnished large room, balcony; private bath; individual service; house with owner; Southern cooking; electricity.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath, suitable couple or gentleman; small room.

72D, 120 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable suite, with or without bath; southern exposure; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; price reasonable; table guests.

73D, 254 WEST.—Well-furnished, large, comfortable room; superior table; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Medium size room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Third floor rear room; generous table; parlor dining; table guests.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, bath; single room; continuous hot water; excellent table; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

80TH, 123 WEST.—The Georgian; board and service on a high standard.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, front room; two hall rooms; running water; home cooking.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites; singly; private bath; special terms, permanent people; modern improvements.

88TH, 316 WEST. Single and double rooms; table a specialty.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; park; bell; excellent cuisine; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive room, with board; electricity; convenient "L"; telephone; reference.

96TH, 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms, excellent table; terms moderate; references.

96TH, 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms, excellent table; terms moderate; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS, SUNSHINY ROOMS, BATH, ELECTRICITY, BOUNTIFUL TABLE, CONGENIALITY; MODERATE TERMS.

115TH, (cor. Manhattan Av., "Columbia.")—Pleasant rooms; good board; telephone. 4021 Morningside.

Charming Family House of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. 50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Corner 99th St.—Private family has attractively furnished large front room for party seeking home among high-class surroundings. Phone Riverside 1058.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Exceptionally elegant rooms, superior board, $10, $15 weekly. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury,) 2 blocks north 157th St. subway.—Wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 693, (Near 94th St.)—Beautiful, comfortable room, private bath, suitable two or three; automatic elevator; references.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Large rooms; all conveniences; subway; excellent service.

BOARD WANTED.

Four double and two single rooms with board desired immediately, between 70th and 90th Sts.; state terms. Write F., 708 Columbus Av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

Will care for refined girl, 5-10, taking complete charge during parents' absence; country home; convenient access; English lady. 71 Harrison St., Stapleton, Staten Island. Telephone Tompkinsville 208-J.

Westchester.

Spend early Spring at the beautiful Heathcote Hall Club; convenient for commuters and their families; bountiful table; quiet; homelike; booklet. L. H. Lockwood, Scarsdale, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BABY PEUGEOT; like new, Romolo, Cowan Garage, 120 West 54th St. Price, $500.

BRISCOE runabout; any demonstration; will sell at cost; write only. M. Ascher, 981 Forest Av., Bronx.

BUICK 1916 Sedan; excellent condition; forced to sell at once at sacrifice. Telephone 755 Elizabeth for quick action.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER. MARMON "34" 1916 5-PASS. MARMON 1916 CLOVERLEAF. LANCIA 1916 SPECIAL SEDAN. FIAT BABY IMPORTED TOURING, 1915. HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING. MERCER 1914 TOURING. PEUGEOT, 40-92 4-PASS. "SPORT." PIERCE ARROW "38" TOURING. BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING. MERCER 1914 TOURING. STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL. STUTZ 1916 BEARCAT. MARMON 1916 4 PASS. CHEVROLET 1916 TOURING. BIANCHI RACEABOUT. H. A. L. 7-PASSENGER TOURING. SCHOONMAKER AND JACOB, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC, 7-passenger touring, 1913; excellent condition; had good care; been used very little; new over-size tires; Delco starting, lighting; power tire pump; complete equipment, tools, accessories. Rudolph, 363 West 119th St., 2462 Morningside, 4 to 8 P. M.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger limousine and touring body. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CADILLAC 1914, 7 passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers; new tires; just overhauled; $625. Bryant 5392. Rumlis.

CASE, 40, 1914, 5 passenger, fully equipped, mechanically perfect; cost $2,300; will sacrifice $300. Bryant 5392. Rumlis.

COLE 1916, Model 8-60 touring car; has been driven very little; general appearance and mechanical condition are like new. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

A 1916 COLE 8 TOURING, $850. Beautiful 7-passenger, like new, equipped with electric starter, lights, victoria top, wire wheels, extra wire wheel, &c. 150 West 55th. Phone Circle 1808.

Dodge 1916 touring car. National 1916 touring. Hudson Super-Six touring. Rainier limousine, $350. Pierce-Arrow limousine, $600. Peerless Touring with limousine body complete, $400. Tough's Storage Warehouse, 519 E. 73d St. Tel. Lenox 7194.

DODGE BROS. runabout and touring cars, 1916 and 1915 production; all have been gone over in our own repair shop and are in the condition represented. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

ELECTRIC USED CARS. Mostly rebuilt and equipped with new Exide Hy Capacity Batteries, guaranteed for two years. All repainted. These cars are rare bargains.

Baker Coupe	$750.00
Rauch & Lang Town Car	1,750.00
Baker Five-passenger Brougham	1,200.00
Hupp Yeats Coupe	375.00
Detroit Coupe	575.00

Telephone or write for demonstration. BAKER R & L NEW YORK CORPORATION, 17 Central Park West. Phone 2830 Columbus.

THE ELECTRIC GARAGE, at 62d St., facing Central Park West, assumes all care of your car, storing, oiling, charging, washing, and polishing—ALL FOR $40 PER MONTH. For $1.50 weekly your Electric will be left at your door and called for daily.

LANCIA, collapsible, landaulet; overhauled, painted; elegant condition; $550. Kline, 425 West 54th St.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, convertible special body, Westinghouse shock absorbers; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

McFARLAN Six, wire wheels, (6;) excellent condition; good reason for selling; no dealers. Address Suite 801, 8 West 40th St.

MARMON, new, 1917 7-passenger touring; wire wheels; never delivered; discount. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

MARMON, 1915, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MERCER ROADSTER. Very smart; electric lights, starter, new khaki top; just overhauled; newly painted; shoes practically new; very fast. Can be seen at Willer's Garage, 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER, $2,000, 1916, touring; fine condition. Telephone Murray Hill 7920, Room 1818.

MITCHELL, 1916, TOURING, $675. Beautiful 7-passenger; used very little; condition guaranteed; electric self-starter, lights. Mr. Fulton's car, 150 West 55th St.

NATIONAL, 1916, 6-passenger touring car; all weather top. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

NATIONAL, 1916, Newport runabout; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE, 8-cylinder 5-passenger touring, with extra sedan top; like new; run less than 1,500 miles; $950 cash. O 342 Times Downtown.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car, seating seven; 1915 Stearns Knight touring car, with wire wheels; 1916 Overland Roadster; 1916 Dodge Roadster; 1916 Overland, 5-passenger touring car; 1915 Paige touring car; 1915 Reo Roadster; we guarantee Overland cars. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD 1916 1-35 seven-passenger touring car; Willys-Knight 1916 touring car, seating five; Packard 3-38 phaeton, in excellent condition; 1916 Willys-Knight limousine, seating seven comfortably; prices attractive. Willys Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD 1917 2-35, SEATING 4, SPORT TYPE BY FLEETWOOD, MILEAGE LESS THAN 300. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

PACKARD, 1916 twin 6, 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price $1,950. Williamsburg Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1914, 48 H. P., seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

PAIGE 1916 seven-passenger touring car, fully equipped, privately owned, carefully used, perfect running condition, $750. If interested, address M 51 Times.

PIERCE-ARROW, 36 H. P. limousine; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916, LIKE NEW, PRICE, $500. Mechanically perfect; paint without a scratch; brand-new shoe on spare wheel; other shoes in good shape; demonstration and inspection day, evening, or Sunday. 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

SIMPLEX ladies' town car for sale; coupe body by Woods; also Simplex touring car; thoroughly overhauled by Simplex Company; both in excellent condition; demonstration given; particulars by letter only. E. K. S., 310 West 109th St.

A 1916 STEARNS KNIGHT, $775. Light 5-passenger, 4-cylinder automobile, in A1 condition. 150 West 55th.

USED CARS THAT ARE GUARANTEED.

PEERLESS 1916, 8-CYLINDER, GUARANTEED ONE YEAR.
CADILLAC 1914, SUMMER AND WINTER TOP, FULLY COMPLETE, $550.
PACKARD 1914, "48," 6-CYLINDER, SEVEN PASSENGER; PERFECT, $1,000.
STUDEBAKER 1917, TOURING, LIKE NEW, $650.
MERCER 1913, 4 PASSENGER, FULLY EQUIPPED; VERY FAST, $800.
PEERLESS 1915, LITTLE 6 ROADSTER; PERFECT, $750.
OVERLAND 1916, 7-PASSENGER, 6-CYLINDER, $500.
COLE 1913, 5-PASSENGER TOURING, COMPLETE, $200.
HUDSON 1913, "54," 6-CYLINDER ROADSTER, IN BEAUTIFUL CONDITION, FULLY EQUIPPED. VERY LITTLE USED. $450. TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
PEERLESS, 1896 BROADWAY, 8763 COLUMBUS.

WHITE, 1916, five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

WINTON six, seven-passenger limousine and seven-passenger touring car; good condition; private. Newman, 904 West End Av. Spring 8160.

WINTON-SIX, 1913, fully equipped, electric lights and self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway and 70th St.

BUNGALOW, Edgemere, all improvements; will exchange equity for 7-passenger used car. Room 603, 220 Broadway, New York.

Automobiles for Rent.

FORD cars with competent chauffeurs, $10 day, $50 weekly. Morris, 6,645 Morningside.

LIMOUSINE, fashionable private landaulet; special rates, hour or trip. Robinson, 10643 Audubon.

MERCER.—A lady would rent 1916 Mercer; careful driver. Tel. morning Col. 6508.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD or PIERCE limousine; late model; $75 weekly; $2.50 hourly. Circle 447.

PIERCE-ARROW touring, by month; reasonable. Kuschnick, 212 West 89th. Phone 6200 Riverside.

RENAULTS, 20-30, 35-40 landaulets, late models; by month, season, reasonable. Write, call, Barr, 108 West 49th. Bryant 5252.

RENAULT brougham, smart appearance, $2 hour; owner drives; monthly rate. Col. 2908.

S. G. V. landaulets; moderate rates. Kline, 425 West 54th. Col. 398.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 532-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS. Gurney and New Departure Service Sta. THE GWILLIAM COMPANY, 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 5356 Col.

FORD TOP ENVELOPES, BRAND NEW, $1. 20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, 5th floor.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.—Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

MAID, light colored girl, wishes position with doctor or lady. Harlem 7378.

NURSE.—Experienced English nurse wants position, care of child; city references. O 134 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 12 YEARS EXPERIENCE WITH CORPORATION; EXCELLENT GRAMMARIAN; RELIABLE, EFFICIENT, TRUSTWORTHY; SALARY $25. A. B., 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 9 years' experience, desires responsible position. F., 925 Prospect Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Executive; educated; competent; five years' experience bookkeeper; salary, $18. O 125 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced plug board, college graduate; $12. Burt, 250 West 135th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systemized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 198 Broadway, Room 306, Telephone Cortlandt 3295.

ACCOUNTANT, (33,) modern accounting, controlling system, cost accounting, trial balances, balance sheets, financial statements. G 313 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (senior,) desires connection with firm of public accountants; would consider temporary or part time basis. O 349 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Keen brain, healthy body, real enthusiasm, lots of pep; accounting training; five years' experience. S. H., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, (20,) accountancy student, desires position with advancement; experienced. G 373 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, single, 30, with good education and appearance, desires position private party; experienced city driver as well as touring; also a good mechanic; Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Hudson, or any make of car; highly recommended. Answer, Sinnott, 139 West 90th St. Phone 3594 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR.—I must dispense with services of excellent chauffeur in every way; gentlemanly, punctual, mechanic, careful driver any make car; I will personally guarantee him; can you use him? Address Private, H 468 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Any one requiring high-class chauffeur, with excellent references, may be immediately supplied by telephoning Circle 2495. Mr. Hopler, Professional Chauffeurs' Club of America, 240 West 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. R. McClure, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, (43,) Y. M. C. A. diploma, willing and useful, understand horses, wishes position as second man; country. D 17 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, MACHINIST. Eight years big private cars, six years factory experience, fine references, seeks private engagement at once. J. Walter, 371 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

COMPETENT right-hand man, (32,) 17 years' successful business experience, thorough knowledge of accounting and modern methods, desires responsible position; A1 references. O 86 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Technical graduate; 5 years' experience, designing transmission machinery, labor-saving devices, and production work. D 25 Times.

EXECUTIVE, over ten years' business experience, private secretary, confidential man, or office manager in large, progressive business organization; highest references, integrity, ability. G 371 Times Downtown.

FARMER, GARDENER, 34, sober, reliable, industrious, experienced in all farm lines, raising all kinds of vegetables, wishes position as caretaker on gentleman's estate; best references; married, one boy 7; would also take place on good share or rent. Address Joseph Navratil, 230 East 61st St., or phone Lenox 7217, (Krieger.)

INTERPRETER or TRANSLATOR, Spanish-English, South American, requires position of trust; confidential; references. D. H., 75 Times.

LAWYER-EXECUTIVE. YOUNG MAN, 36, CAPABLE OF FILLING AN EXECUTIVE POSITION OF VARIED RESPONSIBILITY; AN ADMITTED ATTORNEY, WHOSE COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE HAS DEVELOPED A BUSINESS ACUMEN OF THE HIGHEST POWER; UNDERSTANDS ACCOUNTS AND COLLECTION WORK THOROUGHLY; FLUENT SPEAKER AND CORRESPONDENT. X 397 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN wants position; experienced, competent, sober, honest; splendid salesman, correspondent, executive. Winford, 68 West 71st.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 31, correspondent, desires position; familiar with imports and exports; highest references. O 73 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, 25, nine years' versatile training, conversant with buying, selling, and advertising, desires connection where loyalty and initiative win promotion. W. B., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, expert; eight years secretary to executive large corporation; executive ability; excellent references; $25. D 14 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, now in charge of factory moving West shortly, desires to change to a factory in the vicinity of New York. O 108 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

TRAFFIC ASSISTANT (31) desires position; thoroughly experienced; capable, conscientious worker; highest references; 10 years present employer. O 336 Times Downtown.

VALET, Barber, Masseur; thoroughly competent, reliable; take excellent care of gentleman's wardrobe; speaks principal languages. William Fauer, 1,829 K St., Washington, D. C.

YOUNG MAN, 29 years of age, 10 years' business experience, selling, and as executive, desires position offering opportunities for advancement; manufacturing concern preferred; no objection to out-of-town position; do not reply unless you mean business. G 351 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, some high school education, wants position with advancement; best references. Joseph Ackerson, 838 Beck St., Bronx.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ARTIST.

ARTIST WANTED FOR TEMPORARY WORK; SALARY ABOUT $25 PER WEEK. APPLY AT ONCE TO ADVERTISING MANAGER. HAHNE & CO., NEWARK, N. J.

BILLING CLERK, operator on Underwood machine; must be quick and accurate at figures. Fishel-Nessler, 184 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in the office of a large country estate in New Jersey, young woman as bookkeeper; courtesy, tact and refinement are essential qualifications for this position, and ability to take dictation in shorthand is desirable but not absolutely necessary; give full information in letter, stating minimum salary desired. X 388 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, refined, as assistant bookkeeper in real estate and insurance broker's office; state age, experience, salary expected. R. E., 225 Times Downtown.

BOOK SALESWOMAN, experienced, for The Bible Story; most interesting and attractive edition of the Bible published for the home; liberal salary and commission. King Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted; experienced; state age and salary expected. L 336 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—German preferred; one who can wash and iron; no cooking; references required; call before 12 noon or evenings after 8 P. M. 396 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

HEARN, 14th Street, west of Fifth Av., requires MESSENGERS. SALARY $5.50 PER WEEK, and besides AN EXTRA REWARD FOR THOSE WHO SHOW INTEREST. Bring working papers.

PARCEL WRAPPERS.—Large mail order house require young women to wrap men's and women's wearing apparel for parcel post; experience unnecessary; excellent opportunity for advancement; steady position. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

SOLICITORS.—Real estate firm wants active, experienced women for securing houses and apartments; liberal commission to business getter. M 15 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted by a financial institution, a thoroughly experienced and capable stenographer; applicants will please state age, experience, references, and salary expected. Apply to B 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER at once, with good business training and otherwise fully qualified; permanent position and chance for advancement. Phone, call, or write Blanchard Bros., Inc., 19th St. and 8th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, willing, intelligent, good education; fit for rapid advancement. Call 252 Eagle St., Brooklyn. Tel. 3253 Greenpoint.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and typist for progressive insurance brokerage office; adaptability for filing and other details essential; submit full application. L 333 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

YOUNG GIRL to assist housework, small family; sleep at home; good wages. M 50 Times.

YOUNG GIRLS, over 16 years of age, for STOCKROOM WORK. Permanent position. Rapid advancement. HEARN, 14th Street, west of Fifth Av.

YOUNG LADY.—For sample department in large silk house; must be neat and quick; experienced; address, stating salary and nationality. M 59 Times.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS, $15; STENOGRAPHERS AND EXCEPTIONAL POSITIONS FOR CLERKS. CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 258 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT.—A bright, ambitious young man wanted, about 19 or 20, as assistant in cashier's department of insurance office; must be quick at figures and write a good hand; state references; salary to begin $60 a month and will be increased to $70 in month if deserving. L 365 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR.—Familiar with circulation departments of magazines and other periodicals; state references and salary desired. G 380 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE BODY ASSEMBLERS on finished work. Apply Brewster & Co., Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

BOY, bright, for office of lace importing house; quick and accurate at figures; salary, $5 to start; splendid chance for quick advancement for right party. Office, 243 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 15-18 years of age, for shipping department and stockroom in large mail order house; excellent opportunity for advancement for bright, energetic boys. Apply in person, Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

BOY wanted, bright, about 17 years old, in office of dry goods commission house; high school graduate preferred; good opportunity for bright, energetic boy; experience not necessary. G 387 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, about 16 years of age, to do office work in a well-established wholesale dry goods house. C 200 Times.

BOY wanted by large company, bright; good opportunity for advancement; salary $6 week to start. M 67 Times.

BOY in a wholesale dry goods house; state age, experience, and salary wanted. O 324 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in builder's office; excellent opportunity. Call A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d.

BRAKEMEN, EXPERIENCED. APPLY EMPLOYMENT CAR, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. CO., 132D ST., WILLIS AV., BRONX, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR for a Buick Little Six; good position and salary to right man. Apply by letter, G. R. Davis, 30 East 42d, stating age, salary, and experience.

DRAFTSMAN, Mechanical, on machine tools and special machinery. Write experience, age, salary, Opportunity, L 342 Times Downtown.

HARDWARE AND STOVE BUYER.

WE NEED A MAN TO BUY FOR AND MANAGE OUR DEPARTMENT OF STOVES, ROOFING, FENCING, PLUMBING SUPPLIES, AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

REQUIREMENTS: ACTUAL EXPERIENCE IN BUYING ANY OR ALL OF THESE LINES IN A LARGE WAY; BEST OF REFERENCES; ABSOLUTELY CLEAN RECORD; MAIL ORDER EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE.

THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. GIVE FULL DETAILS OF YOUR BUSINESS HISTORY AND STATE SALARY EXPECTED. ALL REPLIES TREATED CONFIDENTIAL AND LETTERS OF APPLICATION RETURNED IF POSTAGE INCLOSED.

ADDRESS PRESIDENT, THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, NEW YORK CITY.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FARMER-GARDENER wanted to develop and take entire charge place, 15 acres; must be thoroughly experienced and good poultry man; English or American preferred; only those with excellent references need apply. Day, 36 Wall St., New York.

FOREMAN wanted for assembling department. Apply Elevator Supply Co., 15th St. and Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY. Experienced and inexperienced salesmen wanted to sell MONTHLY premium payment HEALTH and ACCIDENT INSURANCE covering every ILLNESS and ACCIDENT; SALARY and COMMISSION to producers. Standard Accident Ins. Co., Sohmer & Harris, Met. Managers, Room 802, 37 Liberty St.

HELPER.—Young man wanted as general helper in large manufacturing concern; opportunity to learn repairing of small motors; chance for advancement. The Frantz Premier Distributing Co., 119 West 42d.

INVESTIGATOR FOR CREDIT DEPARTMENT of Wall St. bank; must be good analyzer and judge of credits; have bank experience and furnish references. L 283 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR DRAFTSMAN. Salary $900 to $1,200.

To assist in making maps and charts. Knowledge of sketching, tracing or drawing of elementary character. Subjects and weights: Duties, 8; experience, 2. Minimum age 18 years. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building to April 13 at 4 P. M. For full particulars see The City Record, or apply to Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

MAN AND WIFE wanted in family of three adults as handy man and wait on table; wife as cook and laundress; must be neat and capable; excellent home for young couple appreciating comfort; wages, $50 monthly for both; location on Long Island, 20 minutes from Penn. Station. Apply C. F. Jones Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

MANAGER—Experienced man wanted to take charge of wholesale bakery supply house. Address, giving former employers and reference. P. O. Box 1061, Norfolk, Va.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING SALESMEN. Apply Superintendent's Office, 8th Floor, James McCreery & Co., 35th Street Entrance.

MEN. AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. wants platform men and wagon helpers; opportunity for ambitious men to advance. Apply 67 Madison Av., after 8.

MERCHANT TAILORING SALESMAN WANTED; ONE WHO CAN DRESS WINDOWS, FOR OUR STORE IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA. ANSWER BY MAIL. MAX NEEDLE & CO., 437 7TH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

MOLDERS wanted on brass and aluminium work. Apply F. I. A. T., Poughkeepsie.

SALESMAN.—We are an old established New York concern handling perfumes, talc, etc. We are well known to the trade throughout the United States, but have not done any advertising or aggressive sales work for many years. We are now launching a campaign of advertising and sampling, with sales helps for dealers. We have created a package which is greatly needed by drug and department stores and will find instant appreciation among women—it is an article of universal use.

For these reasons there is an opportunity for the right man, the man who knows the perfumery business and will get in and do good hard work in Chicago and towns near by. His growth and compensation will be limited only by what he can do and he can grow with an executive position. He will start on a salary, with moderate commission on sales beyond certain amounts. The man, of course, must be thoroughly reliable, and must give references and full particulars of his history. State whether married or single. Send photograph, if possible—photographs will be returned.

We shall choose our man right away, so be prompt. Address M 76 Times.

SALESMEN REQUIRED BY LORD & TAYLOR IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS: LINENS, SHOES, GOLF AND SPORTING GOODS. APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 11 A. M. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 7TH FLOOR.

SALESMEN WANTED to work direct written inquiries exclusively; great number of new leads received this week requires immediate engagement of new salesmen; training, transportation, and drawing account against commission; age limit, 25-45; earnings, $75-$150; references necessary. Call at once Encyclopaedia Britannica, 120 West 32d St., N. Y.

SALESMAN.—A salesman of force, energy, and character, with a proven selling record, for a position where ability will lead to rapid promotion; commission, drawing account; leads and co-operation. Address, in confidence, Force, C 59 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wonderful opportunity for two high-class salesmen to earn $50 each evening; commission. Call after 4 P. M., 6th floor, 574 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Shoe, retail, with experience and references. Frank Bros. 974 3d Av.

SHEET METAL WORKERS wanted; must be first-class bench hands and familiar with steel cabinet work and hollow steel doors; no structural iron workers need apply; call all day. Empire Art Metal Co., 2d Av. and 9th St., College Point.

SOLICITOR.—Real estate firm wants active, experienced man for securing houses and apartments; liberal commission to business getter. M 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted by a financial institution, a thoroughly experienced and capable stenographer; applicants will please state age, experience, references, and salary expected. Apply to B 313 Times Downtown.

STORE CLERKS.—Young men with experience in hardware or metal trades preferred; good opportunity; state experience in detail and salary desired. G 377 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN.—Several alert, ambitious, healthy young men wanted to learn telephone switchboard installation work with one of the largest electrical manufacturing corporations in the country; 21c. and 25c. an hour to start; 8-hour day, equivalent to $10 and $12 per week straight time; time and one-half for overtime; accepted applicants will be started in New York City, but later, in all probability, transferred to some other point in the New England, Central or Southern States; unless you are ready to meet this requirement do not apply for the job. This is an opportunity for a young man to connect with a concern where he may grow; chances for advancement are good to those who have an affinity for hard work; only those who are looking for a steady job which calls for study, application, and an appreciable leaning toward a high-grade mechanical and electrical line of work need apply. Applicants must be single and between the ages of 19 and 23, and have a high school education or its equivalent. Write a letter telling all about yourself and state what public school and high school you attended. Address Electrical, 90 8th Av., New York City.

YOUNG MAN to assist manager; knowledge of hardware supply business essential; good opportunity; permanent. L 344 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to assist in office work, wholesale dry goods house; state age, experience, and salary wanted. O 323 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN.—Credit department requires 2 young men of some credit experience, ability to correspond; answer in detail. G 375 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to assist in office. Apply at once, Perlmutter's, 175-177 Newark Av., Jersey City.

YOUNG MEN, with office experience preferred; good opportunity if ambitious; state in detail experience. G 376 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to learn cutting music stencils; references; $8 to start. Address Music, M 56 Times.

Employment Agencies.

We will make no charge to The first two OFFICE BOYS accepted. Foundry cost clerks, production clerks, timekeepers, experienced machine shops; many other clerical positions. CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 258 BROADWAY.

CLERKS, familiar with fire and marine insurance; $25. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

Instruction.

MEN, PROTECT YOURSELVES! After seeing other mechanical dentistry schools, come in, let us prove to you by absolute facts why ours is by far the most reliable and complete. Write us today for Free Booklet 51. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St. FIRST licensed by State Board of Education.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute. (Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The storm that was central over Ohio Thursday night moved eastward, and Friday night its centre was over New England, whence it will pass eastward over the ocean during Saturday. During the last twenty-four hours this storm was attended by gales on the Atlantic Coast from Cape Hatteras northward to Eastport, Me., rains in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England, and rains and snows in Northern New England, the upper Ohio Valley, and the region of the Great Lakes. Another storm of considerable intensity was central Friday night over Oklahoma, whence it will advance east-northeastward. It has been attended by unsettled weather and local rains and snows in the north plains States and the north Rocky Mountain region.

Temperature has risen considerably in the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest, and it has fallen in the north plains States and the Rocky Mountain region.

In New England and Eastern New York the weather will be overcast Saturday, with probably rain or snow over north portions, and probably fair and cool Sunday. In the Middle Atlantic States fair weather Saturday will be followed by partly overcast on Sunday, the weather becoming unsettled by Sunday night.

In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be fair and warmer Saturday and become unsettled on Sunday, with lower temperature in the East Gulf States.

In Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region fair and somewhat warmer weather Saturday will be followed by unsettled and probably rain on Sunday. In the upper lake region cloudiness will increase during Saturday and be followed by rain or snow during Saturday night and Sunday.

Storm warnings remain displayed on the Atlantic Coast at and north of Cape Hatteras.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong west, overcast weather and rain; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong west, diminishing, fair; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate west and northwest, fair.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Overcast Saturday, probably preceded by rain or snow, north and central; Sunday probably fair.

Southern New England—Partly overcast and colder Saturday; Sunday probably fair and cool.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Overcast Saturday and Sunday.

Western New York—Overcast Saturday; Sunday unsettled, probably followed by rain.

Northern New England—Rain or snow Saturday; Sunday overcast.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	45	41	4 P. M.	48	44
6 A. M.	43	44	6 P. M.	47	43
9 A. M.	46	45	9 P. M.	40	41
12 M.	45	45	11 P. M.	38	41

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 43, at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 47 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 34 degrees at 12:05 A. M. Humidity, 98 per cent. at 8 A. M., 75 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.26 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.37 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M. — Loss.
1:50—850 E. 156 St.; John Farrell......$3,000
5:45—301 West St.; H. Henschiel......Slight
9:00—415 E. 84 St.; Anna Auerbach....Slight
9:30—146 Elizabeth St.; Knickerbocker Ice Co.......None

P. M.
12:05—121 Attorney St.; Mary Gerber..Slight
12:20—1-7 Bowery; George Hennessey..Slight
12:40—175 Madison St.; Samuel Weinstein. Not given
4:45—Park Av. & 36 St., (auto;) not given. Slight
6:50—605 E. 14 St.; Toney Maroney....Slight
7:50—162 2 Av.; Sam Freedman.......Slight
10:00—347 W. 38th St.; Max Heller......$500
11:10—406 W. 23d St.; Lilly Fraser....Slight

The record on Monday showed a fire as having occurred in the premises occupied by Fenster & Bernstein, 78 Fifth Avenue. The Fire Marshal finds that the fire was confined to a floor occupied by another firm.

Estates Appraised.

HEYMANN, Mrs. HELEN R., (Sept. 6, 1916;) total assets, $69,990. Charles E. Heymann, husband, received personalty appraised at $1,230, and Edith H. Heymann, daughter, got the rest of the estate. Assets: Bank, $6,246; jewelry and personalty, $3,250, and stocks, $60,494.

HUBBARD, General THOMAS H., (May 19, 1915;) total assets, $2,579,422; net estate, $2,426,801. Assets: Decedent's residence and land at Cedar Knolls, Riverdale, New York City, appraised at $302,000, subject to deduction of $25,851 for dower; bank, $17,791; promissory notes, claims, and personalty, $91,022, and stocks and bonds, $848,436. Decedent was a member of Thomas H. Hubbard & Co., and his interest in that firm is appraised at $1,291,407.

VOORHEES, JOHN N., resident of Charleston, S. C., (July 3, 1916;) value of decedent's entire estate is not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York State: Business of decedent as a commission merchant, 179 Reade St., $73,758. Mrs. Martha Wood Voorhees, widow, received $18,207; Lillian Voorhees Acken, daughter, $18,207, and William Voorhees, son, $36,415.

Wills for Probate

MAIER, Mrs. AUGUSTA, (March 30.) Left her entire estate to her son, Adolph Maier, who is named as the sole executor of the will. Lorenz Maier, husband, 970 Boston Road, is not remembered in the will. The estate consists of about $12,000 worth of property, but there is stated to be a mortgage of $8,000 against it.

MELLOR, ABBIE S., (March 30.) Value of estate more than $10,000 personalty. William Bassett of 229 West Ninety-seventh Street, and Sarah E. Horner of Camden, N. J., cousins, receive 5 per cent. of the residue of the estate, which is willed to Frank Schaffer, Mrs. Mellor's "friend and adviser," of Rockland Avenue, Yonkers. Mary Allen, decedent's nurse, receives $200.

STILLMAN, HENRY B., (March 5.) He had realty valued at $7,000 and $2,500 in personalty. His widow, Emma H. Stillman of 3,089 Broadway, is the sole legatee.

AGENTS WANTED.

Billy Sunday the Man and His Message, Mr. Sunday's authorized book; low price; big terms; salesmen making profits; sample book and instructions free. International Bible Press, Dept. N, Philadelphia.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Exceptional opportunity for investment in long-established retail concern just off Fifth Avenue, making ladies' waists and gowns; also has men's department; large, profitable business on hand; no rent to pay; additional capital required, $10,000. M 65 Times.

For Sale.—$100,000 assets of motor truck company; this includes 31 ton and a half trucks; $23,000 finished units and extra parts; also dies, jigs, and patterns; here is a nucleus for a new company; selling price very attractive. O 123 Times.

Active partner wanted with $2,000, to establish plant for galvanizing aluminium, then selling licenses to factories; this process was sold in Germany for all of Europe. G. A., 147 Times Downtown.

Beauty, massage parlor and school for sale in nearby large city; valuable name; $5,000 yearly profit; no license is needed; $1,500 required; lifetime opportunity. Professor Rohrer, 62 West 51st St.

$15,000 will buy well-paying novelty manufacturing concern; large yearly income; good reasons for selling; highest references. O 81 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Growing concern; plenty orders; wanted $15,000. Friedlander, 315 West 99th St.

Business Notices.

PATENTS, trade-marks, copyrights. Protect your ideas. Four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7394. Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 22d floor, Woolworth Building, or 165 Owen Building, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS covering Eastern Canada with good connection would like to represent reliable firm. Excelsior Import Co., 810 Unity Building, Montreal.

FOR SALE

Adding Machines.—We offer at attractive prices several Burroughs adding and listing machines; these have been turned in by users in part payment for Burroughs ledger posting and statement machines, and carry the same guarantee as a new model. C. C. Prest, Manager, 217 Broadway, Cortlandt 6120.

Children's dress manufacturer, retiring from business, will sell two of the best plants in Jersey City, fully equipped, with about 85 machines; also stock of piece goods and contracts for next Fall. Simon Tuch & Co., 351 Palisade Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Reliable buyers wanted for strictly fresh eggs, quoting today 28c per dozen. Write or wire Hunter & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.

Typewriters.

Typewriters Rented—$5 for 3 months, for all invisible makes; $5 for 2 months on all visibles; 6 months' rental allowed towards purchase. Telephone Cortlandt 1983. Typewriter Sales Co., Inc., 5 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

The United Service

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Capt. H. Rodgers, Philippine Scouts, retired, is assigned to active duty and is detailed as an Acting Quartermaster. He will proceed to San Francisco and report to commanding General, Western Dept., for duty as assistant to Quartermaster of that department.

1st Lt. B. F. Donaldson, M. R. C., from further duty in Southern Dept. and from temp. duty in Eastern Dept. to his home. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Following promotions of officers of infantry arm announced: Lt. Col., D. O. L., to Co., E. M. Lewis; 1st Lts., D. O. L., to Capts.; G. R. Harrison, R. W. Dusenbury, T. C. Spencer, F. M. Miller, R. C. Hill; 1st Lts. to Capts.; P. J. Morrissey, 13th Inf., to 27th Inf.; T. M. R. Herron, 15th Inf., attached thereto; J. D. Reardan, D. O. L., to 1st Inf.; E. L. Pell, 13th Inf., to 27th Inf.; J. C. Hatie, 24th Inf., to 24th, and J. W. Simons, Jr., 1st Inf., to 1st Inf.

Capt. W. J. Buttgenbach, C. A. C., to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

Lt. Col. W. H. Wilson, M. C., from Ft. McDowell, Cal., to Canal Zone for station and duty.

Col. C. B. Wheeler, Ord. Dept., to Saltville, Va., on business in connection with operations of the Ord. Dept., then to this city.

Orders of March 30 are amended to read: Names of Capts. E. H. Pearce and O. F. Snyder, Inf., are removed from detached officers' list, they having been retired from active service.

Major T. L. Rhodes, M. C., from temp. duty at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to Ft. Bliss, Texas, for duty.

Capt. E. McFarland, Ord. Dept., three visits to Cherry Hill, Md., in connection with operations of the Ord. Dept.

Promotion of 1st Lt. T. F. Dodd, C. A. C., (detailed in Aviation Section, Sig. Corps,) to grade of Capt. is announced.

Capt. J. A. Pearson, 11th Cav., now on leave, is detailed temporarily for duty on recruiting service and report to recruiting officer at Boston as assistant.

Promotion of following 1st Lts. of cav. to grade of Capt. is announced: W. D. Geary, E. P. Pierson, C. P. Chandler, (9th Cav.,) assigned thereto; R. H. Kembali, (4th Cav.,) attached thereto; A. Boone, (9th Cav.,) attached thereto, and W. L. Moose, Jr., (15th Cav.,) assigned thereto.

Major E. H. Yule, F. A., recently promoted from Capt., 6th F. A., is attached to 6th.

Col. F. G. Hodgson, retired, to active duty and detailed an Acting Quartermaster. He will report in person to the Quartermaster General of the army for duty as his assistant.

Orders of March 30 are amended to read: Capt. E. S. Gorrell, junior military aviator, Sig. Corps, is relieved from duty at Mass. Inst. of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., and will repair to this city and report to Chief Signal Officer of army for duty in his office.

Maj. C. F. Craig, M. C., from temp. duty in Southern Dept., to his station, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Orders of March 29, relating to Capt. J. J. Walsh, Ord. Dept., amended to read Capt. J. L. Walsh, Ord. Dept.

2d Lt. R. G. Nunan, Q. M. C., from further duty in Southern Dept. and from further temp. duty at headquarters, Central Dept., in connection with muster out of National Guard, and report to commanding General of that dept. for duty as Assistant to the Dept. Quartermaster.

Leaves: Capt. J. R. Kelly, 4th F. A., 10 days; 1st Lt. B. F. Donaldson, M. R. C., 21 days; 1st Lt. A. H. Eber, M. R. C., 7 days' extension; 1st Lt. H. B. Cheadle, Inf., one month, and Capt. W. P. Screws, Inf., (Lt. Col. 4th Inf. Ala. N. G.,) one month.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following list for cleaner, Brooklyn, is announced: John Klane, Marino De Rienzo, Dominick Poerio, P. Farsitano, Abraham Bienstock, Alex. Loveland, Angelo Maraluso, Michael Mascarella, Jacob Watnick, Christ Branch, Jr., Thomas Gilles, F. Carrodo, Richard Connell, V. Ranoldo, Joseph Terracia, Francisco Guarigha, Michael Movellino, Albert Fickert, Nicola Bartolomeo, Gaetano Cagginano, M. Calcante, Owen Murray, Sam Beddie, Tim Dolan, Luigi Funaro, Harris Sommer, Gaitano, Raffaele, Thomas Rhatigan, W. Spinoso, Carmine Sangloranni, G. Giangrande, Lawrence O'Neil, G. Citrangola, Marco Batista, P. Gormely, Gaitano Conti, Louis Rafolowitz, James O'Brien, T. McKenzie, Ed. Dunmore, Geraldo Vignola, William Bernstein, M. Cozzo, Joseph Keeman, Benedetto Rizzo, Morris Wolf, Jacob Gdalin, Thomas Sergi, Antonio Newtone, Max Funel, Walter Lofton, Sam Schwartz, Rocco Clani.

United States.

The commission announces for May 2 at the New York Custom House an examination for aid in grain standardization, for men only. A vacancy in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at an entrance salary ranging from $900 to $1,400 a year, and future vacancies requiring similar qualifications in Washington, D. C., and in the field will be filled from this examination. Certification for filling the higher salaried positions will be made only from those attaining the highest average percentages in the examination. Grain laboratories are located in Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; New Orleans, La.; Fargo, N. D., and Portland, Ore. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, report writing, copying and correcting manuscript; practical questions on the harvesting, marketing, handling, storing, and grading of grain, and experience in handling, storing, classing, and grading commercial grain. Applicants should have at least a high school education. They must have reached their twenty-first but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Police and Fire News

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., April 7: Sergts. H. Wickenhaven, 156 to 166; J. F. O'Grady, 166 to 156. Patrol. P. Tighe, 22 to Traf. Div., Sub-div. C; P. F. Hynes, 143 to 172, bicycle duty; G. Lamkin, 149 to Mar. Div.; J. C. Mannix, 276 to Traf. Div., Sub-div. A, assign. to bicycle duty discon'ed; H. Baden, 285 to Traf. Div., Sub-div. B; H. E. Newshafer, Traf. Div., Sub-div. B to E; C. Bruggemann, Mar. Div. to 149. Bicycle Patrol. C. Schrieffer, 172 to 276.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. F. Healy, 29, to Mar. Div., 30 days, 4 P. M. April 7; T. M. Callahan, 147, as stat. house Att., 30 days, 4 P. M. April 7; C. F. Reilly, 172, to C. O. Squad, duty in Cycle Repair Shop, Bu. of Repairs and Supplies, 30 days, 8 A. M. April 7.

Sick leaves: Patrol. J. Gallagher, 18, 90 days, 8 A. M. April 10; Act. Det. Serg. Second Gr. P. H. Glery, Det. Bu., 15 days, 8 A. M. April 8.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. T. O'Hare, 1, 1:30 A. M. March 18, to 12 P. M. March 26; E. W. Flynn, 38, 8:30 P. M. March 28 to 12 P. M. April 1; H. H. Eller, 40, 7:30 A. M. March 1 to 12 P. M. March 26; W. E. Lawlor, 79, 4:25 P. M. March 28, during disability; J. J. Hyland, 148, 1:20 A. M. March 27 to noon, March 31; W. J. Fleming, Traf. Div., Sub-div. C, 8:55 P. M. March 27, during disability; J. A. Holland, B. B. H. Squad, 9:54 P. M. March 12, during disability; W. T. Manley, B. B. H. Squad, 5:03 P. M. March 30, during disability.

Fire Department.

Decisions: Firem. 2d gr. P. J. Connolly, Jr., Eng. 23, (conduct prejudicial to the good reputation and discipline of the dept.,) charge dismissed; Firem. 1st gr. E. P. Brady, Eng. 34, (reckless driving,) charge dismissed; Firem. 1st gr. A. Oppel, Eng. 56, (violation of Sec. 122,) charge dismissed; Pilot A. C. Smith, Eng. 57, (violation of Sec. 148,) charge dismissed; Firem. 1st gr. J. J. Hurton, H. & L. 2, (absence without leave,) guilty, reprimanded; Firem. 1st gr. M. J. Benedetto, H. & L. 43, (absence without leave,) guilty, reprimanded.

Retired: Capt. M. Morrison, Eng. 264, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $1,250, 8 A. M. April 8.

The Company School will be temporarily discontinued on and after 8 A. M. April 9. Special leave: Lieut. H. H. Hawke, Eng. 93, 12 hours, 8 A. M. April 8.

Education Notes.

The Associate Alumnae of Hunter College will hold the annual April tea on April 11, from 3 to 5 P. M., in the music room. The guests of honor will be the class of June, 1917, and the class of January, 1918. The association, regretting that the tea was not given early enough to include the class of January, 1917, as undergraduates, extends a special invitation to each member of this class also.

Arthur S. Somers, a member of the Board of Education, said yesterday that the failure of the Committee on High Schools to confirm the nomination by the Board of Superintendents of J. Herbert Low for Principal of the Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush, was outrageous. The Local School Board of District 38 has adopted resolutions asking the Board of Superintendents to do all in its power to have Mr. Low's nomination confirmed.

The General Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen had a public hearing on the educational system in Room 14 of the Supreme Court Building, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening. Representatives of trade unions, local school boards, certain schools, parents' associations, and other civic bodies spoke. The extension of the duplicate school plan, more trade classes, more school buildings, and a life term for the City Superintendent, to avoid politics, were urged. The committee will hold a meeting in Astoria on Thursday evening and a meeting in P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brownsville, Brooklyn, on April 26.

The Board of Education has amended its by-laws so as to provide for license as pupil teacher in elementary schools.

Assembly Bill 814, in relation to weekly payment of the wages of certain employes, has been disapproved by the Board of Education.

The students of De Witt Clinton High School will hold a musical festival on the evening of May 5.

The Parents' Associations of P. S. 52, Manhattan, and P. S. 169, Manhattan, will hold meetings on the evening of April 10.

The Board of Superintendents is considering the question whether the school day shall be lengthened to six hours because of the physical training requirements.

Lost and Found Advertisements will be found on Page 13.—Advt.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.
57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1917.
Dr. ROBERT STUART MAC ARTHUR,
President Baptist World Alliance,
will preach Morning and Evening.
11 A. M.—"The Glorious Resurrection of Our Divine Lord."
8 P. M.—Probable Outcome, Political and Religious, of the War in Britain, France, Russia, and Germany.
THE RUSSIAN CHOIR WILL AID IN THE SERVICE OF SONG.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During erection of our new building, 92d and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"Is the Resurrection Credible?"
8—Easter Cantata, presented by the Sunday School.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT
327 West 33d Street.
Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor,
Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton.
DR. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 9:40.
Be one of 500 young men in the Young Men's Bible Class at 9:40. Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, Leader.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
Washington Square South.
Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor.
Rev. JAMES M. BRUCE, Acting Pastor, will preach.
11 A. M.—"Nearer Than We Think."
Special Musical Program.
8 P. M.—"The Universal Creed."
Manney's Sacred Cantata, "The Resurrection."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.
MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by Dr. EATON, 30 East 31st St.
11 A. M.—"The Glory of the Risen Christ."
8 P. M.—"After the Resurrection—What?"
Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fifth Av., near 127th St.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"DEATH, the Solution of Life."
8 P. M.—"The Power of an Endless Life."
Special Easter Music at both services.

PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.,
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
11 A. M.—"THE SHEAF OF FIRST FRUITS." (IN THIS EASTER SERMON DR. HALDEMAN WILL SET FORTH THE SCRIPTURE-SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE UPON WHICH THE BODY OF THE CHRISTIAN WILL BE RAISED BY A RISEN AND COMING LORD.)

Last Sunday night this Church was again crowded to the doors and people turned away. In the present hour men want to hear what God says out of the most verified book in the universe.

This Sunday night Dr. Haldeman will answer the questions, "Did Our Lord Jesus Christ Rise from the Dead in a Body Without Blood? Did He Actually Eat Broiled Fish and an Honeycomb in His Risen Body?"

8 P. M.—"DID OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST RISE IN A BODY WITHOUT BLOOD? DID HE EAT BROILED FISH AND AN HONEYCOMB? WHY DID HE HAVE NO BLOOD IN HIS BODY? WILL CHRISTIANS HAVE BLOODLESS BODIES AT THE COMING OF CHRIST?"

At the close of the evening sermon Easter candidates will be baptized. They will be baptized in the Scriptural way. They will be buried in water and raised again in the name of the Triune God.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"He Appeared in Another Form."
8 P. M.—Maunder's Cantata, Double Quartet.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Wednesdays 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.
Broadway and 56th St.
11 A. M., Dr. Jefferson preaches.
8 P. M., "Musical Service."

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, (Deems's Memorial,) 309 West 57th St.—Sunrise service, 7 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Afterglow of Easter, 9 P. M.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8. 142 West 81st St.

SECOND CHURCH, 535 East 169th St. Rev. O. L. Hull, pastor. Services 11 and 8.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Our Resurrection." Special music. Dr. Murray gives Bible interpretations Wednesday evenings at 8:15, Hotel Marie Antoinette.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Dr. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "THE NATIONAL CRISIS." Sunday meetings open to the public.

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
FIFTH AV. AT 76TH ST.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SATURDAY MORNING (Sermon.) 10:30.
SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN.
"HUMAN HOPES AND MESSIANIC BELIEFS."

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45.
DR. WISE: "THE WORLD WAR FOR HUMANITY."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL.
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Enelow on "The Marvels of Our History."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "What the World Should Know About Jewish Ethics."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM.
Lenox Av., at 120th St., Dr. M. H. Harris. Sat., April 7, PASSOVER ADDRESS, "EMANCIPATIONS OLD AND NEW."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

CHELSEA, Fort Washington Av. and 178th St. Rev. F. C. Harding, Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Easter Celebration. Vested Choir and Easter Sermons.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
10 A. M.—Men's Class, Rev. E. D. Soper, D. D.
11 A. M.—Rev. Ezra Squier Tipple, D. D.
6-8 P. M.—Social Tea and Epworth League. Speaker, Rev. William J. Thompson, D. D.
8 P. M.—Rev. Samuel F. Kerfoot, D. D.
Meeting: Loved Ones in Heaven—10:45 A. M.

Grace, W. 104th. W. Col. Christian F. Reisner. Taliesen Morgan, choir, Gruppe, 'cellist. Also 7:45 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7 Av. & 14 St.
Rev. E. ROY MYERS, Pastor.
11—Sermon, Dr. M. L. Robinson, "From Death Unto Life." 8—Cantata, "The Wondrous Cross," Berge, by Temple Choir and Quartet. Address, "A Crossless Religion."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Sunday Easter Services, 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S, the Fireside Church, W. 76th St., E. of Broadway.
Rev. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D.D., Pastor
11—"The Resurrection—Nature's Answer."
8—"The Resurrection—Its Deeper Message."
Angela Morgan and The Ovide Musin School.

ST. JAMES M. E. CHURCH, 126 St., Mad. Av.
Rev. C. C. Marshall, Pastor. 11-8. 12:15, Unfurling Flag. Borough President Marks on "Universal Democracy."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
86th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Certain Resurrection."
8 P. M.—"What is the Life Beyond?"

UNION, 48TH ST., West of Broadway.
Rev. T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Immortality of the Soul."
8 P. M.—"AN EASTER MESSAGE."

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St.
Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D.D., Pastor.
11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH.
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
EASTER SERVICES:
10 A. M.—Sunday School, with lantern views.
11 A. M.—Church Service, with Confirmation. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "THE NEW VISION OF LIFE."
Under the direction of Dion W. Kennedy the choir will sing "Hail! Victor Christ"—West. "Hosanna," Grainer. "Easter Day," Schleider. "Easter Chorale," Wagner. 12:30 P. M.—Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—Song Service at Kennedy House, 423 West 43d St.

NEW THOUGHT.

CHURCH OF THE NEW CIVILIZATION.
Mrs. Grace Nieman Announces
DR. JULIA SETON, Speaker,
Easter, 3:15, Green Room, McAlpin Hotel.
Madame Charlotte Lund, Soloist.

Lost and Found Advertisements will be found on Page 13.—Advt.

NEW THOUGHT.

CRITERION THEATRE,
Broadway at 44th Street.
F. W. SEARS, M. P.,
Lecturer, Writer, Teacher,
will speak Sunday at 11:15 A. M. in THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
No other church like it anywhere.
Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT.
Subject, "THE AWAKENING."
Dr. Sears may be seen during the week for personal interviews or private instruction at 110 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 4231.

HARRY GAZE,
"RESURRECTION,
A PRESENT DAY REALTY."
Hotel Majestic. 8:15 P. M.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE.
At its new club house, 222 West 72d St., west of Broadway, ten inspiring Life Lessons by eminent Teachers; free to new members and former members renewing. Next Lesson Tuesday, April 10.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE will hold its annual Union Meeting with the INTERNATIONAL NEW THOUGHT ALLIANCE as its guest on Sunday, April 15, 8:15 P. M. (Place to be announced.)

MRS. MARY CHAPIN,
THE BILTMORE,
Easter Morning Service, 11:15. Subject: "WE TOO ASCENDING."
Easter Evening Service,
Harris Theatre, W. 42d St. Subject: "THE TRIUMPH OF LIFE."
Special Easter music, morning and evening. Violinist, Pianist, other well-known soloists. All welcome.
Mrs. Chapin, who is President of the Boston Metaphysical Club, presents vital truths in a forceful way every Sunday morning. Each of these Sunday meetings effect a change in the right direction for health, initiative, and success. What equipment does one need for life? Mrs. Chapin will answer this question, and says: "I mean the service to do something FOR YOU, by doing something TO YOU to effect a change IN YOU while you are here." Come and try.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
Free lecture at the Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and 77th St., at 4 P. M., by Mrs. Behrend, the late Judge Troward's only personal pupil. Subject: "THE WAY OUT OF DARKNESS."
This is the closing Sunday address of the season. The 11 o'clock classes at the Belnord Apartments, B'way and 86th St., are to be continued, however, until further notice. These classes are free to all. A copy of Judge Troward's letter telling students how to study will be presented to each attendant tomorrow as an Easter souvenir.

SECOND CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND.
Majestic Hotel, 72d St., Central Park West.
Silent Meeting, 10:45 A. M.
Regular Service, 11:15.
GRAND EASTER GATHERING
Speakers—Mr. Orison Swett Marden, Mr. Harry Gaze, Mrs. Laura Cannon, Mr. Ernest Loomis, Mrs. Clara Barstow, Mr. Theodore G. Northrup.
Subject—"Man's Possibility."

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE.
Sunday Service 130 West 71st St., 11 A. M.
Meetings: Tuesdays, 3 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8:15 P. M.; Fridays, 3 P. M. and 8:15 P. M.; daily noon meetings except on Saturdays.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d.
Mrs. Van Marter will speak.
11—"THE TRUE RESURRECTION."
8—Dr. Orison Swett Marden, "Self Helps."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Special Easter Music and Sermons.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 57th Street.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. HUGH BLACK, D. D.
4:30—Rev. HARRY FOSDICK, D. D.
MUSIC.
11 A. M.—Special Easter Music.
Vocal soloists, instrumentalists, and chorus.
4:30 P. M.—Elgar's Oratorio "The Light of Light." 9:50 A. M.—Sunday Men's Organized Bible Class. All Invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.
130th St. and Fifth Avenue.
11—Robert Bruce Clark, Pastor. 8—Cantata and address. "OUR WORLD-WAR DUTY."

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for the New York Sabbath Committee and the Lord's Day Alliance.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Dr. Work. Easter Music.
8 P. M.—Special Easter Music.
Choir, Harp, Organ. Address. (Pastor.)

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway at 174th St.
DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor
10:45 A. M.—SPECIAL MUSIC & SERMON.
8 P. M.—Cantata, "DEATH AND LIFE."

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., PASTOR, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Special music, violin, 'cello, harp, and organ, both services, beginning 10:30 and 7:30.
CANTATA, "MESSIAH VICTORIANA," by W. G. Hammond, in the evening.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
Dr. Mackay preaches: 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET.
Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister,
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"An Impossible Extinction."
8 P. M.—Cantata, "The Daughter of Jairus."
Wed., 8 P. M.—Preparatory Service.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, South corner of 96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON, Minister, 11 and 8.

THE BRICK CHURCH.
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.
DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4.
Special Easter music at both services.
NOONDAY SERVICE at 12:30.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. GEORGE HARRIS, D. D., former President of Amherst College. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St.
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Communion Service at 4:30 P. M.
Evening Service Omitted.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam, Corner 105th.
10—Big Men's Bible Class. Dr. Jeremiah Jenks, teacher. Special Easter Services. 11—Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin, preacher. 8—Easter Concert.

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D.,
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.,
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ....6:30 A. M.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Holy Communion & Sermon (Rector) 11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas). 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH,
Anthon Memorial, St. Nicholas Av., 115th St., Rev. George Starkweather Pratt, Rector. —Services, 7 A. M., Festival, with trumpets, violin, harp; 11, Sermon by Rector. Carol Service, 4. Festival evensong and sermon by Rev. Rensselaer Gibson.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion. (Italian and Spanish.)
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Burch.
4 P. M.—"The Resurrection and the Ascension," from Gounod's "Redemption."
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St., (W. 208th.) Rev. C. A. WOODWARD.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Communion Service and Sermon.
8 P. M.—CHILDREN'S EASTER FESTIVAL.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
EASTER SUNDAY.
8 and 10 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Children's Flower Service.
8 P. M.—Musical Service and Sermon. (Rector.)

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St., M. H. GATES, S. T. D., Vicar.—Holy Communion, 7 A. M., 8:45; Sunday School, 9:45; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion; 4 P. M., Children's Festival Service; 8 P. M., Choral Evensong.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St., Manhattan.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Dr. Grant, "The Resurrection."
4 P. M.—Music, Handel's "Messiah."
8 P. M.—The Public Forum, Inc., Dr. Grant, "Immortality and Ideals of Conduct."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
East 89th St., Near Madison Av.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
6:30-7:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 10 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion. Service by Rector.
SPECIAL MUSIC, ORCHESTRA, CHOIR, ORGAN.
Prelude, "Solemn Melody," H. Walforce Davies
Organ and Orchestra.
COMMUNION SERVICE IN E, C. WARWICK JORDAN.
CHOIR, ORCHESTRA, ORGAN.
Anthem, "To the Paschal Victim,"...Stewart
Postlude, "Festival March"..........Smart
Organ and Orchestra.
3 P. M., Children's Service.
4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.
ORCHESTRA, CHOIR, ORGAN.
Prelude, "Eventide"..............Bennett
Strings, Harp, Organ.
Andante Religioso ....Dornheckte
Strings, Harp, Organ.
Contralto Solo "On Wings of Living Light," H. N. Bartlett
Organ and Orchestra, "Audante" (5th Symphony) ....Tschaikowsky
Offertory Anthem, "God Hath Appointed a Day" ....Tours
Postlude, Festal March.............Elvey
Organ and Orchestra.
Address by Rector.
8 P. M.—EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. John Acworth. Congregational singing.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY,
Lexington Av. and 35th St.
Rev. William T. Crocker, Rector.
Easter Services:
6:30 A. M.—Holy Communion, with carols.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion, plain.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector,) and Holy Communion.
4:00 P. M.—Easter Festival.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
EASTER SERVICES.
7 and 8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11, Morning Prayer; Sermon, Rector; Holy Communion.
4, Evening Prayer. Sacred Cantata. "VICTORY DIVINE," J. Christopher Marks

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
EASTER SUNDAY.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Litany, Holy Communion, Sermon, Rector.
4 P. M.—Carol Service.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION,
240 East 31st St.
Rev. E. M. H. Knapp, Vicar.
Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. EDWARD THE MARTYR,
12 East 109th Street.
EASTER, 1917.
The Rev. PERCIVAL C. PYLE, D. D.
SOLEMN HIGH MASS 11 A. M.
Processional Hymn 134. Easter Hymn 1708.
Proper Introit Resurrexi.........M. l'A Martin
I am risen, and am still with thee, alleluya; thou hast laid thine hand upon me, alleluya; thy knowledge is too wonderful and excellent for me, alleluya, alleluya.
Ps.
O Lord, thou hast searched me out, and known me; thou knowest my down-sitting, and mine uprising.
Sequence. Hymn 135. Palestrina 1594.
Common of the Mass.................In C
Sir Geo. C. Martin, late organist St. Paul's Cathedral, London.
Hymn 138.........................Resurrexit
Offertory.
Hallelujah Chorus, Messiah, Handel.
Hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth, Hallelujah! The kingdom of this world is become the Kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, Hallelujah!
Seven-fold Amen...................Stainer
Recessional Hymn 136..........Wurtemburg
Festival Postlude.................Schminke

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20TH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE.
7:30 A. M. Easter Carols.
8:00 A. M. Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M. Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M. Children's Service.
8:00 P. M. Preacher, Rev. William Pringle.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—45th Anniversary. Low Masses, 6:30, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession, and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers, Procession, and Te Deum at 4.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st Street.
11 A. M., Mr. van Etten preaches.
4 P. M., Children's Festival.
8 P. M., Easter Vespers.
7-8-9 A. M., Holy Communion.

CHURCH of the TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
EASTER DAY.
COMMUNIONS: 6, 7, 8 and 9 (Choral) a. m.
10:30: WEBER'S MASS. SERMON. PROCESSION. HORNS—DRUMS—ORGAN.
4 o'clk: SOLEMN PROCESSION, EVENSONG
MAGNIFICAT in A flat—A. H. Mann.
Anthems by MONK, and HOLLINS.
8 p. m. EASTER CAROLS and Rector's GREETING.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ....7 A. M.
Morning Prayer, Holy Communion:
Preacher, The Rector............11 A. M.
Children's Service................4 P. M.

EASTER AT ST. ANDREW'S,
FIFTH AV. AND 127TH ST.
Oldest Episcopal Church in Harlem.
Services, 7, 7:30, 10:30, 11, 12, and 4 P. M.
Rev. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., preaches at 11:30. Full choir, orchestra and Sequim chime.

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and Tenth Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Rector.)

HOLY TRINITY, Lenox Av. and 122d St.
H. P. NICHOLS, D. D., Rector.
7 A. M., Holy Communion, (music;) 9:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Festival Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector,) Holy Communion; 3:30 P. M., Sunday School Festival; 8 P. M., Confirmation, Bishop Hulse.

REV. WILLIAM THOMAS WALSH
11 A. M.—8 P. M., St. Mary's Church, Alexander Av. & E. 142 St. (3d Av. "L" to 143d.)

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 140th St. and St. Ann's Av., Rev. H. G. WILLIS, Priest-in-Charge.—7:30 A. M., 10:30, Holy Communion, 8 P. M., Sunday School Festival Service.

ST. AGNES' CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH,
West 92d St., near Columbus Av.
The Rev. W. W. BELLINGER, D. D., Vicar.
EASTER DAY.
Holy Communion.................. 6 A. M.
Holy Communion..................7:30 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Holy Communion ....9:45 A. M.
Holy Communion and Sermon....11:00 A. M.
Singing of Easter Carols and Presentation of Sunday School Lenten Offering, Address to Children and Older People by the Vicar .....2:45 P. M.
Evening Prayer and Brief Address .....4:00 P. M.
Evening Prayer and Sermon......8:00 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Festival.
4:00 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address.
The Rector will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Ph. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11 A. M., (Rector); 4 P. M., (Children's Festival and Flower Service); 8 P. M., (Bishop Courtney.)

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Rev. ASHTON OLDHAM, Rector. Easter Day Services, 7-9-11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth Street, west of Second Avenue,
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
8, Communion; 10:30, Special Music; 11, Festal Service; 4, Resurrection Meditation; 7, Cross of Glory for Children and Friends.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector.
Services, 7, 8, 11. 8 P. M., Easter Musical Festival and Procession.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 69th, nr. B'way.
Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector.
Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
7 A. M.—Holy Communion, with Choir.
9—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon. (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address. (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Easter Sunday Services: 7 and 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon; 3:15 P. M., Children's Service; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 4:45 P. M., Instruction.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services:
7, 8, and 9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M.—Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M.—Service and Sermon.
Weekday Services:
7:30, 9:00 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily, except Saturday, at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE,
Convent Av. and 149th St., (near Amsterdam Av.)—Dr. Paul S. Leinbach at 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Avenue and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Easter sermons and music.
The quartet and a vested chorus of 60, assisted by piano, violin, 'cello, and trumpets.

REFORMED.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. GEORGE STEININGER at 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"An Easter Message for Troublous Times."
8 P. M.—"What is Easter to Me?"
Special Easter Music.
Choir, Assisted by String Orchestra.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Special Easter Music.
Choir, Assisted by Harp and Violin.
Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Special Easter music. Choir, assisted by Joseph Heindl, 'cellist. At 4:30 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. JAMES M. FARRAR, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
10 A. M., Men's Bible Class.
Wednesday at 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting. Dr. Farrar will preside.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

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VEDANTA SOCIETY, 50 W. 67th St.—Swami Bodhananda, "Resurrection," 3 P. M.

THEOSOPHY.

IRVING S. COOPER,
National Lecturer, Hotel Biltmore, Sunday evening, April 8, at 8:15. Subject: "THE MODERN IDEA OF GOD." Special music. 2,228 Broadway, tonight, (Saturday.) Order, "Star in the East." Object: "Preparation for the World Teacher." Mr. IRVING S. COOPER, speaker. Subject: "PRISON REFORM AND THE PREVENTION OF CRIME."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public lecture Sunday evening. "Nature Ghosts," Benoni B. Gattell.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
Fourth Av. and 20th St.
"AFTER DARKNESS—LIGHT," A SERMON FOR EASTER, 1917. Topic of sermon of Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Minister. Services at 11 A. M. Extra Instrumental Music. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av.-34th St. 11 A. M.—Easter Service. Mr. HOLMES, "TRUTH, LOYALTY, AND LIFE ETERNAL." Special music—Violin, organ, choir. 4:30 P. M.—Vespers. Mr. HOLMES, "H. G. WELLS'S 'MR. BRITLING SEES IT THROUGH.'" 8:15 P. M.—John Masefield's "Good Friday," by Messiah Players.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR,
Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.
11 A. M.—Rev. John Howland Lathrop.
Easter Sermon.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th St.
FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "Thy Soul Shall Live." And at 4 P. M., "Through Death to Life." Special Easter Music—Quartet and Chorus Choir, Violin, Harp, and Organ.

Y. M. C. A.

LADIES' DAY.
Dr. S. PARKES CADMAN,
West Side Y.M.C.A., 57 St. & 8th Av., 4 P. M.

RALPH CONNOR,
Author "Black Rock," "The Sky Pilot," &c., Bronx Union Branch, Y. M. C. A., Sunday, 3:30. 470 East 161st St. Public invited.

23D ST. Y.M.C.A., 215 W. 23d St., Sun., 4 P.M. DR. FRANK CRANE.

OTHER SERVICES.

DR. WARREN'S EASTER SERVICE,
15th Season, Great Northern Hotel, 4 P. M. Public Invited.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av., Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.—10:30 A. M., preaching by the Pastor; 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. William Christie of Thivet.

LAST SUNDAY LECTURE
of the series on
"THE MYSTERIES OF LIFE,"
will be given Sunday at 3:30 P. M., Corrigan Hall, 561 West 167th St., cor. Broadway, (subway station). Probable subject: "THE WAR IN THE LIGHT OF THE PROPHETS AND REVELATIONS."
Beginning Thursday, April 12, at 8:15 P. M., (also at Corrigan Hall,) he will speak on inspirational subjects.
No admission charges or collections.
L. G. SCHROEDER, Speaker.

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION.
Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 8.
Drunkards especially invited.
316 Water St., via all L lines to Franklin Sq.

RESCUE SOCIETY,
Old Chinese Theatre, 5 and 7 Doyers St. Wideawake Gospel Service, nightly, 10 P. M. T. J. NOONAN, Superintendent.

THE DAILY TEMPLE,
255 West 85th Street.
"And the gates of it shall not be shut at all by day; for there shall be no night there."
Beginning today, the house at the above address will be open day and night, with some one in constant attendance to give aid, especially spiritual, to any one at all who is in distress of any kind whatsoever—given without the red tape of institutional methods—without the coldness of the non-understanding heart—without the hypocrisy of things labeled humanitarian.
Informal meetings will be held every night at 8 P. M.
The meeting room is offered for free use at noontime for any one who desires it for a good purpose.
ELIZABETH KAY, Director.

"The Last Prophetic Date in This World's History."—Prof. C. T. Everson, New York's foremost Bible lecturer, Sun., 8 P. M., Casino Thr., 39th St. & B'way. The lecture is free.

"THE SEVEN SEALS." Illustrated. How Near Are We to the End of the World? Lecture by Evangelist J. C. Stevens, Sunday, 8 P. M., Tollner Hall, Bedford and Putnam Avs. Lecture is free.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock St., bet. Bedford and Franklin Avs., Take Fulton St. surface or "L" to Franklin Av.
Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., Pastor, Preaching 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Henry and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn, (three minutes from Borough Hall Subway Station.)
Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS will preach at 11 A. M. Topic: "THE GOSPEL OF THE EMPTY GRAVE." INSTRUMENTAL PRELUDE AT 10:30 A. M.
At 7:45 P. M. Mr. Roberts will give an address on "THIS UNFINISHED WORLD." Public cordially invited.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street.
Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.
11 A. M.—"The Land of Pure Delight: An Easter Sermon."
7:45 P. M.—"War Declared: Sacrifices Necessary for Support of Our President and Congress."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE,
Academy of Music, 11 A. M., Dr. Henry Neumann, "Man the Suffering God and His Resurrection."

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of South Oxford Street.
10:30—Dr. Albertson, on "Jesus at the Grave of Lazarus."
7:45—The Rev. James Forsyth Riggs, Jr., on "Deliverance From Fear." Cantata—Protheroe's "Eastertide," Part II., "Easter."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH,
7th Avenue and 7th Street,
Brooklyn.
Musical Service at 4 P. M. Psalter, Gregorian; Nunc Dimittis, eight parts, "PRAISE THE NAME OF THE LORD," eight parts, Tschesnokoff, "O FILII ET FILIAE," (from "Christus,") Liszt; "LORD, OUR GOD," eight parts, Tschaikowsky. Mixed choir of thirty voices.

NATIVITY, FLATBUSH,
Ocean Avenue and Avenue F.
REV. ANDREW FLEMING, RECTOR.
7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 3 P. M., 8 P. M.
Special Music, Violinist Assisting.

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The Annual Real Estate Review of The New York Times, Sunday, April 15, will publish important articles by notable writers on every phase of realty development in the five boroughs of Greater New York.—Advt.